THE

HISTORY

Of the REIGN of

Queen ANNE,

Digeſted into

ANNALS.

YEAR the *SIXTH.*

CONTAINING,

The moſt Memorable Tranſactions, both at Home and Abroad; Particularly an exact Account of the late intended *Invaſion*; And in which are inſerted ſeveral Valuable Pieces never before Printed.

LONDON:

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W. Musgrave.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY BOYLE,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and of Her Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

SIR,

WHatever Pretences other Writers may have to the *Patronage* of *Great Men*, I look upon it as a Duty incumbent on Me, and, at the same Time, as the greatest Satisfaction I can procure to Myself, in the Prosecution of this *Annual History*, to dedicate the several Parts of it to such Persons, as have the *Principal Share* in the Transactions I relate. For, over and above the Discharge of my Obligations to the *present Age*, This will abundantly secure to

Poſterity the *Authentickneſs* of theſe Papers: Since 'tis not to be imagigin'd, any Author can be ſo void of Sence, as to dare to *obtrude Falſities*, on *Men in Power*, his *Contemporaries*.

Every Year of Her Majeſty's Auſpicious Reign has produc'd *Great and Wonderful Events:* And tho' in the *Sixth*, of which this Volume contains the Hiſtory, our *Arms Abroad*, thro' the *Dilatorineſs* of ſome of our Allies, and other unhappy Circumſtances, have not met with the like Succeſs as before; yet has Her Majeſty's Adminiſtration been crown'd with Two Extraordinary *Bleſſings at Home:* The Perfecting the Difficult Work of *Uniting England* and *Scotland*, whereby the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* is *firmly ſecured*; And the Diſappointing the Enemy's intended *Invaſion* of *North-Britain*, whereby the *Pretender*'s Hopes were daſh'd, and nipp'd in the Bud.

But, SIR, tho' the large Share You have had in the *wiſe Counſels* that

that procured these *Signal Blessings*, may seem to excuse this Address, yet a more prevailing Motive prompted me to it. These *Annual Memoirs* being chiefly intended for the *Use* and *Benefit* of *Posterity*, labour under the Disadvantage of Relating present *Occurences impartially*, *without* any Prospect of *Humouring Parties*; and therefore it was my Ambition to shelter them under the Powerful Protection of a Person, whose Actions are ruled and animated by a noble *Spirit of Liberty*, *absolute Disinterestedness*, and *exquisite Justice* and *Moderation*.

On the other hand, I was not unsensible, That the best Composures only can merit your Patronage; and therefore, that I should still want an Apology, for Presuming to put this weak Performance under the Umbrage of your Great Name: But then again, I was encouraged by your indulgent Dispositon, and that generous Love of Learning, and Regard for Men

of

of Letters, which is Hereditary in your noble Family.

And here, SIR, the Opportunity ſeems fair to acknowledge the immortal Obligations the *Learned World*, and *Religion*, have to your illuſtrious Uncle, the famous CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER BOYLE, whoſe Name will live, as long as *ſolid Reaſoning*, *ſound Morals*, and *true Piety*, have any Credit amongſt Men: But as you ſhine with *unborrowed Luſtre*, ſo I ſhall reſiſt that Temptation, as well as a ſtronger of Attempting your Character, out of a Conſciouſneſs of my Unequality to ſo great a Task. Yet, as I make it my Buſineſs to collect Materials for future Hiſtorians to work upon, ſo I think it my Duty to tranſmit to them a *Rough Draught* of your Lineaments, by acquainting them, That your *Youth* was early imbibed with the *Politer Parts of Learning*; That a few *Campaigns*, under the Heroe of the XVIIth Century, (King *William* III. of never-

dying

dying Memory) *completed* the *Gentleman*, whom the Univerſity had begun; That your *unwearied Application* to Buſineſs, firm *Adherence* to the *Revolution*, and the *True Intereſt* of your Country, and the *Brightneſs* of your *Parts*, ſoon gave You a diſtinguiſh'd Rank, both among the *beſt Patriots*, and *beſt of Subjects*; inſomuch, that at the ſame time You were employed about the great Concerns of the Nation in the *Senate-Houſe*, his late MAJESTY (an *unerring Judge* of Merit) committed the chief Management of his *Exchequer* to your Care, even at an Age when moſt Perſons of your Birth are wholly intent upon *Pleaſure*; That Her preſent MAJESTY the *Wiſe*, *Pious* and *Victorious* Queen ANNE, not only approv'd the late King's Choice, but has ſince beſtow'd additional Marks of Favour on your Perſon, by confiding with You Her moſt important Affairs of State; That You diſcharge that great Truſt with ſo much Zeal, Calmneſs,

Calmness and Expedition, that like *Pomponius Atticus* of Old, your Time is admirably well divided between your *Business* and your *Friends*; insomuch that you are never wanting to either; And, to crown an Excellent Character, that like the same Celebrated *Roman*, amidst the unhappy Divisions which have of late distracted this Nation, you have behav'd your self with so much Moderation, and Integrity, as to be Beloved of all Parties.

I am,

Right Honourable,

Your most humble and

most Faithful

obedient Servant.

July the 15th 1708.

THE ANNALS OF *Queen* ANNE's *Reign*,

Year the Sixth.

The INTRODUCTION.

THE Vulgar Saying, *That Years* follow, *but do not* reſemble *one another*, is fully verified, by the *Various Events* of this preſent War; in which a conſtant Viciſſitude of good and bad Fórtune, has interchangeably attended the Arms of the contending Parties, without determining their Quarrel. 'Tis true, the Odds of Succeſs have, all along, been greater on the ſide of the High Allies; and that the Exorbitant Power of *France*, with the Additional Forces of the greateſt part of the Spaniſh Monarchy, has receiv'd terrible Blows at *Schellemberg*, *Bleinheim*, *Ramillies*, and *Turin*; But yet, notwithſtanding theſe great Overthrows, the *French* have ſtill found Means to riſe again, and Spirited by Diſ-

appointments, have ſo far improv'd their Defeats, as to make them Incentives to greater Efforts. 'Tis therefore Matter of Doubt, which of the two is moſt to be wondred at, either the great Victories gain'd by the Confederates over the immenſe Power of *France*, or the incredible Diligence with which *France* has ſo far repair'd her Loſſes, as not only to ſtop the Progreſs of the Allies, but even to obtain ſeveral Advantages. But, at the ſame time, 'tis highly neceſſary to obſerve, That the latter is, in great Meaſure, owing to the Want of Unanimity in Counſels and Deſigns; or, at leaſt, of equal Forwardneſs and Activity, in the Execution of them, which is almoſt unavoidable among ſeveral Confederates; and, much more, to a fond Opinion, begot by Proſperity, of the Weakneſs and low Condition of the Enemy, which naturally produces Supinity and Negligence.

To fetch Inſtances of all this, no farther than the Battle of *Bleinheim*, in the Year 1704: 'Tis certain, that in all the preceding Wars, in which *Spain* was in the Grand-Alliance, no Advantage was ever gain'd, either ſo great in it ſelf, or ſo extenſive in its Conſequences, as that ever-famous Victory proved to be, ſince in one day, *France* loſt all her Intereſt in the Empire, for the getting whereof ſhe had been at a vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſures.

After ſo Glorious and Memorable an Event, which reſcued, if not all *Germany*, at leaſt, the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, from the *French* Yoke, it was reaſonable to expect, that thoſe, who reap'd the *immediate Advantages* of that Victory, would make proportionable Efforts, with their *Deliverers*, againſt the Common Enemy. Upon this juſt Expectation, we were forward to entertain the Hopes of Conquering, not only *Saar-Louis*, and *Thionville*, but even *Mentz* and other Places in the very Heart of *France*. Yet we had the Mortification to ſee our Hopes miſerably baffled, in the Year 1705, both by the Enemy's *Activity* and *Diligence*, and by the *Slowneſs* and *Dilatorineſs* of the *Germans*, who were to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the *Moſelle*. This Diſappointment broke all the Meaſures on that ſide, and occaſion'd the Loſs of precious Time, which the Enemy improv'd by the retaking of *Triers*, *Homburg*,

Homburg, and ſome other Poſts; and would have gain'd greater Advantages on the *Maeſe*, had not his Grace wiſely turn'd ſhort, and, with incredible Speed, return'd to *Brabant*, where, immediately upon his Arrival, he oblig'd the Enemy to retire behind their Lines; and having forced and razed thoſe Intrenchments, he laid the Country under Contribution, and took ſome important Poſts. In *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* was driven from Place to Place, into his Capital City; to divert the Siege whereof, Prince *Eugene*, by a wonderful Forecaſt, ventured the Battle of *Caſſano*, and carried his Point ſo far, as to diſable the *French* from Beſieging *Turin*. In *Portugal*, our Enterprize againſt *Badajox* proved abortive; and tho' in *Catalonia*, and the Neighbouring Provinces of *Spain*, our Succeſſes far exceeded our Expectations; yet, by thoſe very Conqueſts, the Allies, particularly *England* and *Holland*, were oblig'd to be at greater Expence, in order to maintain King *Charles* in his Growing Dominions, and endeavour the Recovery of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

On the other hand, *France*, whoſe Reſources were never yet throughly known, had, by this time, ſo well recover'd the Loſs ſhe ſuſtain'd in 1704, as to be every where Superior, at leaſt in Numbers, at the Opening of the Campaign in 1706. In *Italy*, beſides the Reduction of the Caſtle of *Nice*, ſhe had made formidable Preparations for the Siege of *Turin*; and the Duke of *Vendoſme*, with wonderful Celerity and Secrecy, had ſurpriz'd the *Germans*, and driven them from ſeveral important Poſts, before Prince *Eugene* was arriv'd. In *Germany*, the *French* aſſembled a numerous Army, which threatned the Empire with a new Invaſion, and whoſe early March, at firſt, occaſion'd the Raiſing of the Blockade of *Fort-Louis*, the Abandoning of *Biſchweiler* and *Druſenheim*, and afterwards the Loſs of *Haguenau*. In the *Netherlands*, *France* had gather'd the Choice of her own Troops, increas'd by thoſe of King *Philip*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, and ſhe had taken ſuch Meaſures in *Spain*, to attack King *Charles* both by Sea and Land, that his Affairs were brought to the laſt degree of Deſpair. But, by a wonderful Turn of Over-ruling Providence, 'twas

in *Spain* where the ambitious Designs of *France* were first defeated: King *Philip* was obliged shamefully to raise the Siege of *Barcelona*, by the seasonable Arrival of the Confederate, and the precipitate Retreat of the *French* Fleet; Then reduced to the Necessity of going about thro' *France* and *Navarre*, to reach *Madrid*, and afterwards forc'd to leave that City, upon the Approach of the Confederate Army from *Portugal*. Nor had he, perhaps, ever been able to return thither, or even to keep any Footing in *Spain*, had King *Charles* vy'd in Activity with his Competitor, and hearken'd to the pressing and repeated Solicitations of the Earls of *Peterborough* and *Galway*. In the *Low-Countries*, the Gain of the famous Battle of *Ramillies* was attended with the Recovery of all *Brabant*, and the best part of the rest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and with the important Conquest of *Menin*. And in *Italy*, the brave and successful Prince *Eugene*, having forc'd the Intrenchments on the *Adige*, and baffled all other Opposition he met in his Way, with incredible speed, join'd the Duke of *Savoy*, and relieved *Turin*, by one of the compleatest and most Glorious Victories that ever was gain'd, and which was soon after crown'd with the Reduction of all the *Spanish* Dominions in *Lombardy*, between the *Alps* and the *Apennine*.

After so constant a Series of prodigious Successes, it was the general Opinion (which did not want probable Reasons to support it self) That the *French* King would never be able to retrieve so many, and such great Misfortunes; and that he would soon be obliged to lay by his Pretensions to *Spain*, to obtain Peace; which his Subjects begg'd of him, not in soft Murmurs, but in solemn Speeches, and Orations from the Pulpits. Among the rest, it is remarkable, That the Clergy of *France*, being assembled according to that King's Orders, they waited (*a*) on that Prince, to whom the Cardinal of *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, and President of the Assembly, made the following Speech.

(*a*) March 23*d*. N. S.

SIR,

The Archbishop of Noailles's *Speech to the* French *King.*

SIR,

'THE Clergy, ever ready to obey your Ma-'jesty, and inviolably devoted to your Ser-'vice, do here by their Deputies come, with equal 'Earneſtneſs and Zeal, to receive your Commands. 'Happy, if they may be capable of giving you new 'Marks of their ſincere Affection, and how entirely 'they are devoted to you: Happy if their Exam-'ple may confirm the other States of your Kingdom, 'in the Obedience and Submiſſion they owe you: 'Happy, if by their Credit, being deſtitute of o-'ther Means, they may be able to aſſiſt you in 'the Defence of Religion and Juſtice, of which you 'are the only Protector.

'We all know how both the one and the o-'ther are attack'd in this Bloody War you are 'forc'd to maintain.

'Endeavours are uſed to violate the moſt natural 'Rights, and to tear from a Nation, that has al-'ways acted by the Rules of Honour, Juſtice and 'Loyalty, a lawful Prince, whom Nature and 'Laws had beſtowed upon her. Inſtead of recei-'ving Kings from God's Hand, as his firſt People 'did heretofore, the Matter is now determined by 'Force, Violence, the Policy of the Prince of Dark-'neſs, and the Intereſt of private Perſons, oftner 'than that of the People.

'The Catholick Church, without doubt, is no 'leſs aimed at. Her Enemies, buoy'd up with their 'Succeſſes, riſe up againſt her with freſh Fury. 'But let them do their worſt, the Gates of Hell 'ſhall never prevail againſt her. If the Divine 'Husband of that ſacred Spouſe, does ſometimes 'ſeem to ſleep, and ſuffers her to be in Danger, it 'is only that he may deliver her with greater Glory, 'when-ever he thinks fit to do it. It is only, that 'he may the better manifeſt the abſolute Power he 'has over the Seas and the Winds, and ſhew, That 'he alone can command them to be Calm and Si-'lent, when he thinks fit.

'It is by your Majeſty he intends to work theſe 'Miracles, who, for a long time, have been the 'moſt faithful Inſtrument of his Power and Good-'neſs towards his Church; and it is to render you

'the more worthy of him, and the more useful for 'his Ends, which are equally hidden from our Eyes, 'and worthy our Adoration, that he seems sometimes to forsake you. It is to augment your Faith, 'to purify your Virtue, give it a greater Lustre, 'and after a glorious Reward, that he tries it by 'some ill Successes. It is in order to make you still 'more truly Great.

'For being Great in good Fortune and Prosperity, is an easy Matter: Nature is at no Expence 'in that Case: But to continue equally firm when 'she is disturb'd, and when she is pleas'd to remain 'unshaken, under the heaviest Stroke (I will say, 'of Fortune, since it is not lawful for a Christian, 'much less a Bishop, to use so Heathenish an Expression;) to be Proof against the severest Tryals 'of Divine Justice and Mercy, that Wounds but to 'Cure, to receive every thing equally from God's 'Hand with the same Faith, and the like Submission, 'and to preserve the same Courage in either Condition, that is, being truly Powerful and truly Great.

'Therefore that great King in the Old Testament, who so well understood it, declares clearly, '*That he that ruleth his Spirit, is better than he that taketh a City*, Prov. 16. 32.

'Your Majesty is an Instance of both. You 'have for a long time appeared, not only taking 'Cities and Places that were thought impregnable, 'but conquering whole Provinces, and vanquishing 'the strongest Armies; and now you are seen 'mastering Your Self, and ruling the Sentiments of 'Nature, both in Prosperity and Adversity.

'Nothing, Sir, can go beyond Your former Victories; they are such as Posterity will hardly believe: But it is a much more glorious Atchievement to subdue a Heart accustomed to conquer, 'to support it under the Disappointments, and unavoidable Losses of War, with as much Manhood 'as if it had been prepared for it by Custom; and 'to be able to say with *David*, (that King after 'God's own Heart, raised to so high a Pitch of 'Glory, and tried by so many Afflictions;) *I am 'ready, and not troubled.*

'It is an Object much more worthy the Admiration and Praise of the Ministers of *Jesus Christ*,

'to

'to ſee Your Majeſty ſubmitting to God, Maſter 'of Your Self, and above any Event, than to ſee 'You ſubduing Your Enemies, and laying them at 'your Feet, as You have ſo often done.

'This is a New Glory, wherewith God crowns 'Your Majeſty, and the only One that Faith allows 'us to value. None is more true, none more ſolid 'than that which leads to Eternal Glory. All o-'ther is but a Shadow, a Smoak that vaniſhes in 'an Inſtant.

'And ſo do we behold Your Majeſty with a ſtill 'greater Veneration, ſeeing Your Merit ſo greatly 'encreaſed by Your Faith, and Your Courage un-'der the greateſt Misfortunes, and we come, edified 'by Your great Example, to offer You all the Aſſi-'ſtance that the Credit of Your Clergy can afford 'You.

'We know that your Majeſty deſires nothing of 'the Church, whoſe Poſſeſſions are all Sacred, but 'when an urgent Neceſſity requires it. We are 'ſenſible of Your Honour and Your Piety, and we 'throw our ſelves upon it with the greateſt Confi-'dence, being truſting in the Goodneſs, the Religious-'neſs, and the Word of a King, *who keeps his Faith 'even with his Enemies*, who *maintains the War* with 'no other Deſign than to *obtain a Peace*, which he is 'always willing to purchaſe at the Expence of his 'own particular Intereſts, being always more con-'cerned for the Calamities of his People, than for 'his own Glory.

'It is working for their Quiet, and ſerving the 'Church to aſſiſt Your Majeſty in the putting an 'End to a War, by which Religion ſuffers equally 'with Your Kingdom.

'May it pleaſe Almighty God, Sir, to give You 'the Comfort of bringing it to a ſpeedy and happy 'Concluſion, to bleſs Your Juſt and Pious Deſigns, 'to put You into a Condition to eaſe Your People, '*who for a long time have born with great Affection and 'Loyalty, but no leſs Pain and Uneaſineſs, the Weight 'of Your Glory, and of the Envy it has raiſed in Your 'Enemies.* May God, who is the Lord of Hoſts as 'well as the God of Peace, grant that Victory to 'You, which You deſire for no other End than 'that you may grant Peace to Mankind. But

'above all, may He preſerve, as we deſire, Your 'Life and Your Health, which is now more neceſ-'ſary than ever; that you may yet enjoy for many 'Years, that ſweet and ſolid Pleaſure you receive 'amidſt Your Auguſt Family, ſo entirely devoted 'to You, and ſo deſerving of Your Love: May 'you ſee the Children of the New-born Prince, and 'may they learn from You to eſtabliſh the King-'dom of God in your Dominions, and to preſerve 'for ever to Your Throne, the Glorious Title of '*Moſt Chriſtian King*, which you have ſo worthily 'maintain'd.

This Speech, which, indeed was an undeniable Demonſtration of the great Streights the *French* Nation was reduced to, and of their earneſt Deſires for Peace, was induſtriouſly publiſh'd in *England*; But, yet, notwithſtanding the great Hopes we entertain'd then, the Year 1707. proved almoſt the entire *Reverſe* of the preceding: *France* having made greater and ſpeedier Efforts to recover her Loſſes, than the Allies did to improve their Victories. This did moſt ſenſibly appear in *Spain*, where the fatal miſſing of the faireſt Opportunity that could offer to ſecure the whole Kingdom, after King *Philip*'s Retreat from *Madrid*, was the Primary Cauſe of the Advantages that Prince gain'd in that Years Campaign, with the Account whereof I ſhall begin this Annual Hiſtory.

A. C. $170\frac{6}{7}$.

The Campaign *in* Spain.

IN a general Council of War held by King *Charles* at *Valencia*, in *December* 1706. about the Operations of the enſuing Compaign, it was agreed, 'That 'all the Confederate Forces in that Kingdom, as like-'wiſe thoſe that were expected with the Earl *Rivers* 'ſhould act in one Body, and enter *Caſtile*, by the 'Way of *Arragon*, where the Paſſage of the *Tagus* 'was moſt practicable; And that for the Preſerva-'tion of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Army ſhould 'take the Field early, and endeavour to deſtroy 'the Enemies Magazines, on that Frontier, as like-'wiſe to take ſome Fortreſſes for their Security, 'when the Army ſhould march away; and, if 'poſſible to fall on ſome Body of the Enemy's Troops, 'before their whole Force was aſſembled. This 'Reſolution was not generally approved; for the

'Earl

A. C. 1706/7.

'Earl of *Peterborough*, whether, as ſome would inſinuate, out of a Pique for being * diſmiſs'd from 'the Command of the Army: or, which is more 'probable, out of a publick Spirit, and Zeal for the 'Common Cauſe, did, in a Council of War, held 'at *Valencia* the 4*th* of *February*, N. S. give in Writing his Opinion, concerning the Management and 'Conduct of the enſuing Campaign, as follows.

'An offenſive War is of *Eclat*, and Reputation 'to the Generals and the Troops; but the Defenſive is often of moſt Utility to the Publick.

'Our Circumſtances require Vigorous Efforts in '*Italy*, or *Spain*. In the laſt, the Defenſive ſecures 'us the Crown of *Arragon*; but the Troops in *Italy* 'can only give the Mortal Blow; that is, enter '*France*. Neither can it be doubted, if the *French* 'deſiſt from their hopes in *Italy*, but that the great 'Force in that Country, will be uſefully employ'd, 'by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*.

'No poſitive Opinions can be given, without 'knowing the Condition of the Fleet, without the 'Aſſiſtance of the Sea, the beſt Diſpoſitions in *Italy* 'are uſeleſs. If that were wanting, all muſt be hazarded in *Spain*; the War there being of an inconceivable Expence to the Allies. But the Difficulties 'of ſubſiſting Armies in *Caſtile*, are ſufficiently apparent by the laſt Campaign: And the Dangers are 'evident of putting the whole upon the riſque of paſſing to *Madrid*, before an Army ſo ſuperior in Cavalry.

'The *Tage* muſt likewiſe be paſſed, before the 'Enemy, (in marching by *Murcia*) without *Pontoons*, 'or the neceſſary Preparations for ſuch an Attempt. 'The Precipices of that River are natural Fortifications: If there are Plains near *Aranjues*, it is 'almoſt equally impoſſible to paſs them, before an 'Army in Battalia, without a great Superiority in 'Artillery. And nothing is more eaſy to a Body of 'Horſe ſo numerous, than to cut off the neceſſary 'Proviſions in a Country, where they are ſo ſcarce.

'If the Troops advance into *Caſtile* towards *Madrid*, without taking the neceſſary Precautions for 'the *Defence* of *Catalonia*, either *Madrid* muſt fall 'into our Power, or all is loſt. It is to be doubted, 'whether the poſſeſſion of *Madrid* (without the 'Defeat of the Enemies Army) be deciſive; but the

'loſs

* *See the Account of the E. of* Peterborow's *Conduct in* Spain. p. 177. *and* Seq.

The Earl of Peterborough's *Opinion concerning the Management of Affairs in* Spain.

A. C. 170$\frac{6}{7}$.

'loſs of *Catalonia* is certain, if the Places there are 'not better Fortified, and Provided: And if Forces 'are not ſent into that Province, or thoſe parts of '*Arragon* near that Frontier, which may ſerve at 'the ſame time for the Defence of the Fortify'd 'places of *Catalonia*, and towards preventing the 'Succours from the ſide of *Navarre*.

'If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes in 'theſe Seas, which may be ſuperior to the Enemy, 'there does not appear the leaſt Neceſſity for raſh 'Meaſures: And the leaſt Diſgrace, or great Fa-'tigues alone, may give our Troops that Inclina-'tion to deſert, which the Enemy will not fail to 'improve, when in a proper Situation.

'Above all things, the *Defence* of *Catalonia*, and 'what we have, is Neceſſary. Our Intelligences 'aſſure us, that great Numbers of Troops aſſemble 'in *Rouſſillon*, and that great Magazines are forming 'there for Foot and Horſe, and Warlike Neceſſaries. 'But to conclude, what better Opinions can be of-'fer'd, than thoſe of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince '*Eugene*? Who have doubtleſs communicated them 'to the Emperor, the Queen, and his Catholick 'Majeſty, where that Duke has Miniſters. Soon after this, the Earl of *Peterborow* left *Spain*, and went a ſecond Time to *Italy*, from whence he preſs'd more earneſtly, and explain'd more at large the ſame Advice, he had given in the Coun-cil of War, in the following Letter to the *Portu-gueze* Ambaſſador.

The E. of Peterbo-row's *Let-ter to the* Portu-gueze *Am-baſſador, dated* Tu-rin, April 21. N. S.

My Lord,

'I Aſſure you, I am with a particular Inclination 'youn Servant. I look upon you, as my 'Friend, and Companion in all the Miſeries, and 'Mortifications of the *Spaniſh* War; in all places I 'ſhall be a Witneſs of your Conduct and Pru-'dence, and of the Steadineſs you have ſhewn 'upon ſo many extraordinary Occaſions.

'Would to God you were free from Uneaſineſs, 'when I hope to be in quiet! It ſeems to me as if 'Storms were threatning *Spain*: and I am the more 'concern'd, becauſe of the Probability of your Ge-'nerals continuing in a Diſpoſition of *raſh Meaſures*. 'It is certain, they are only in a Condition for a

'*Defenſive*;

'*Defenſive*; and that ſuffices for the Publick: Since A. C.
'the *Preparatives* againſt *France* are ſo terrible in *Ita-* 170$\frac{6}{7}$.
'*ly*, and in *Flanders*. You know my Opinion, in
'the Councils of War held at *Valencia*: But the
'Succours which are coming, and the Perſon of the
'Duke of *Orleans*, are certain Proofs of the great
'Efforts the Enemy will make in the Beginning of
'the next Campaign. If we prevent their firſt Im-
'petuoſity, whilſt *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia* may
'be ſecured, Peace will give us all we can deſire.
'I am oblig'd to give you notice, that no Endea-
'vours can prevent the Imperialiſts from marching
'towards *Naples*; if it is impoſſible to hinder that
'Diverſion of their Troops, it is our Intereſt to give
'the neceſſary Help towards bringing that Affair to
'a ſpeedy Concluſion. And methinks, one might
'hope, upon the Succeſs of that Enterprize, that
'thoſe Troops might be ſolicited, and obtain'd for
'the Succour of *Spain*.

'But, my Lord, pray conſider the Conſequences
'of a *loſt Battle* in the Spring: Perhaps a Diſgrace
'were leſs fatal in *Flanders*. By a *Superiority of Horſe*,
'ſuch a Misfortune may happen to the beſt Foot in
'the World, which will be cut off entirely in caſe
'of a *Defeat*, and all *Spain*, at the ſame time loſt,
'for want of Garriſons in the ſtrong Places we
'poſſeſs. If we *defend* well what we have, their
'great Number of Horſe will conſume it ſelf for
'want of Forrage, or deſtroy that part of the Coun-
'try, which is ill-affected; and be called for their
'preſſing Neceſſities elſe-where; ſince we have in
'this Country near 70000 effective Men, for the
'vigorous Meaſures that are concerted.

'I know my Reaſons, tho' good, will have little
'Force with the Generals; They have the *laſt Cam-*
'*paign* in their Thoughts, and have not, perhaps,
'the ſame Tranquillity of Mind, and Quiet, which,
'I thank God, I enjoy. Being well content with
'the Beginnings I have made, only wiſhing a happy
'Concluſion to this great Affair: Aſſuring your Ex-
'cellency, that *nothing Private ſhall ever mix with*
'*my Thoughts for the Publick.* But I juſtly lay a Streſs
'on the great Credit you have with every Body;
'and am well aſſur'd, that the Intereſt of your
'Country requires Meaſures of the utmoſt Precau-
'tion;

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'tion; since your best Troops are in *Spain*, and 'that a Defeat would expose *Portugal*, before Succours can arrive; since *England* has left her self 'almost unprovided with Troops; and that the 'Forces in *Italy* being design'd for other Services, it 'will be difficult to obtain any of them, tho' the 'Circumstances pressingly require it. I therefore 'entreat your Excellency, to think again of the 'Consequence of a *lost Battle*. God be praised, we 'are not in a Necessity of a Victory: That is the 'Circumstance of *France*.

'I told you when I went away, that I would 'send you the Measures I had propos'd to the King, 'which to me seem'd certain of Success; but any '*Division* of the Troops would never be listen'd to, 'which, however, was the only way possible to se-'cure *Madrid*. *Quick Motions* were requisite, before 'the Succours could arrive from *France*; and *those 'are never taken with great Bodies*. My thoughts 'were, to defend the Entrance into *Valencia*, with '2000 Horse, and 8000 Foot, which were easie 'with less Force; and with 11000 Foot and 5000 'Horse to have gain'd the Head of the *Tage*, by a 'stolen March. We might have had as many *Arra-'gonese*, as we could desire; who, for the Moun-'tains, and defending the Passage of that River, 'would have equal'd our best Troops, and have 'been better for long, and speedy Marches. Thus 'we might have put the *Tage* betwixt us and the 'Enemy; *Madrid* had been found without Defence; 'and the Duke of *Anjou* oblig'd to a second Journey 'towards *Burgos*. This particularly would have 'hinder'd the Junction of any Succours from *France*: 'The Troops left in *Valencia*, would have follow'd 'the Enemy at a proportionable Distance, when 'they march'd towards the *Tage*; and I assure you, 'such Resolutions, well pursued, would sufficiently 'have perplext the Enemy. Another time I will 'explain more distinctly this Project to you, in gi-'ving you Answers to all the Objections might be 'made.

'At present, I have nothing to propose to your 'Excellency, nor to wish, but that the Troops might 'not be fatigu'd, in the impossible Views of gain-'ing *Madrid*; half the Army being expos'd to De-

'struction,

'ſtruction, by Diſeaſes and Famine, or the *whole*, in A. C.
'a very *improper* time, by an *unequal Battle*. I will 1706.
'neglect nothing in my Power to obtain, in a fa-
'vourable Opportunity, a Succour of Troops for
'*Spain*: that, in the after-Seaſon, we may puſh
'our Affairs. I deſire you to aſſure the King of my
'inviolable *Attache* to his Intereſt, which nothing
'can diminiſh. Preſent my Service, *&c.*

PETERBOROW.

This Letter, as the Earl of *Peterborow*'s * Apologiſt remarks, *ſhews*, indeed, *how well his Lordſhip judg'd of the Poſture of Affairs*; but before that Scheme could reach *Spain*, a critical Point which that Author has (I ſuppoſe deſignedly) over-look'd, the Confederate Generals were forc'd to purſue other Meaſures, both by Neceſſity, and in Diſcharge of the repeated poſitive Orders they receiv'd, to engage the Enemy before the Duke of *Berwick* had been join'd by the *French* Succours.

* *See the Account of his Lordſhips Conduct*, p. 188

About the † beginning of *February*, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and the Earl *Rivers*, arriv'd at *Alicant*, with the Land-Forces, which having, for above Six Months, been expoſed to all the Inconveniences that uſually attend long Voyages, did hardly make up Seven thouſand effective Men, fit for Service; And the *Engliſh*, ſoon after their Landing, were reduced to about 4500 Men. The Earl of *Galway*, the more to ſtrengthen the Army, ſent Orders to the Lord *Tyrawley*'s Regiment, and the Two Battalions of Marines, that were quarter'd in *Catalonia* to come and join him; but the Viceroy of that Principality, would not ſuffer them to march from their Quarters; or part with any Troops out of the Province, without the King's Order; which was often ſolicited to no purpoſe. Moreover, towards the End of *February*, the King was perſuaded by his *German* Counſellors, (with whom Count *Noyelles* concurr'd in all Things, meerly with a Deſign to thwart the other Generals) to declare his Intention of going into *Catalonia*; and, accordingly, a few days after, his Majeſty proceeded on his Journey thither; taking with him the Regiment of Dragoons of *Winterfeldt*, conſiſting of Four Squadrons, and Count *Falais*'s Regiment of *Dutch* Foot. However, at parting, he aſſur'd

† Feb. 8. N.S. *See the laſt Years* Annals, *p.* 314.

A. C. 1706/7. assur'd the *British*, *Dutch* and *Portugueze* Generals, That whenever it should be thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from *Catalonia*, which, with the Horse and Foot his Majesty took along with him, made up 29 Squadrons, and 14 Battalions. (A)

All the Confederate Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted only to 42 Battalions of Foot, and Fifty three Squadrons of Horse, *English*, *Dutch* and *Portugueze*, making about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot effective. With these Forces the Marquis *das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway* took the Field on the 6th of *April*, N. S. and having, with very good Success, destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines at *Caudette*, *Yeala*, and *Montagre*, (at which last Place the Duke of *Popoli* was like to be surpriz'd, and taken) and forced several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire further into *Castile*, return'd with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place. But Monsieur *de Grosteſt*, Captain of the Regiment of *Blaisois*, who commanded in it, made so resolute a Defence with 150 Soldiers, and some Peasants; that before the Breach was accessible, the Enemy's Army was form'd, and join'd at *Almanza*, consisting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, (*d*) and 54 Battalions of Foot. The Accounts the Confederate Generals receiv'd of the Enemy's were various

See the Order of Battle in the Appendix.

The Castle of Villena *unsuccessfully attack'd.*

See the Appendix.

(A) *A* LIST *of the Troops King* Charles *had with him in* Catalonia, *at the Time of the Battle of* Almanza.

		Squadrons
HORSE.	Winterfeldt's *Dragoons*	4
	Nabot's *Horse*, Spanish	5
	Zinzendorf's *Dragoons*, Germans	5
	Pedro Moras's *Horse*, Spanish.	5
	Arragon, *New Regiment*	5
	Sobia's *Horse*	5
		29

		Battalions.
FOOT.	St. Amand	1
	Palmi — Dutch	1
	Falais — Dutch	1
	English *Marines*	2
	Fusiliers	1
	Noyelles, Spanish	1
	Catalan *Guards*	1
	Ciudad	1
	Deputation	1
	Saragossa	1
	Don Juan Taraga	1
		12

various and uncertain; but all Informations agree in this, that their Design was to attempt the Relief of *Villena*: or to cut off the Communication of the Allies with *Valencia*, from whence they receiv'd all their Provisions. They consider'd betimes, That the Duke of *Orleans* was then on his way to join the Enemy's Army; That 7 or 8000 of the *French* Forces were also coming up: That on the contrary, the Confederate Army was daily diminish'd by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from *England*: And that they had no Prospect of being join'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*, King *Charles*, having since his Departure, declared his Intention to march with the Body of Troops he had with him to the Frontiers of *Rousillon*, and desired the Earl of *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, for the Security of those Provinces: Upon all these weighty Considerations in a Council of War that was call'd on the 24th of *April*, N. S. it was unanimously agreed to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise they must have abandon'd the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to the Fury of an incens'd Army; the Magazines on those Frontiers being exhausted. According to this Resolution, the Confederate Army march'd early the next day, in four Columns towards *Almanza*; and upon the Appearance of our Vanguard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Forragers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line, a little to the Right of the Center. We enter'd the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continued our march till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching since Break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to supply our want of Cavalry, had wisely interlined a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse: But the Enemy having drawn from their Left some Squadrons to reinforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Tyrawly*, who commanded at the Left Wing, ordered the *Portuguese* Horse of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Count *de Attalia*, to double into our First Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Gal-*

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Considerations upon which the Confederate Generale resolv'd to attack the Enemy.

The Battle of Almanza, April 25. N. S.

way

A. C. 1707. way poſted himſelf at the Head of the *Engliſh* Dragoons, and marched to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right Wing of Horſe; the *Portugueſe* being ordered to take the Charge as it ſhould come to them gradually from the Left; but not before the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* were actually engaged. The Enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a Battery on a riſing Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops preſſing on to come to a cloſe Engagement, the Cannon of either ſide did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was ordered with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retired with their Guns in great Precipitation. As ſoon as our Left Wing was advanced within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horſe, they likewiſe advanc'd out of their Line to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very obſtinate and bloody on both ſides. The Enemy by the Weight of their ſtronger Squadrons, forced ours to retreat about 50 Paces: But Colonel *Southwell*'s and *Wade*'s Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was interlined with the Horſe of the Firſt Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry, at the ſame time, renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Diſorder through their own Lines with a very great Slaughter. By this time the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Erle*, and Baron *Freſheim*, were ſharply engaged in the Center, and broke through the Enemy's Firſt and Second Lines, bearing down all before them as far as the Walls of *Almanza*: But this Succeſs did not laſt long; for the Enemy's Squadrons of the Second Line fell in upon their Flank, and forced our Infantry back with great Loſs: Whereupon Colonel *Hill*'s and the Lord *Mark Kerr*'s Regiments, who had been interlined with the Horſe of the Second Line, march'd up and attack'd ſome *Spaniſh* Regiments to favour their Retreat. The Enemy obſerving, that the *Portugueze* Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detach'd ſome Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portugueze*; and their Line followed ſlowly to ſuſtain them, but did not come time enough to engage;

engage; for the detach'd Squadrons with their firſt Charge broke the *Portugueze*, and the whole Right Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who were ſurrounded, and moſt of them either kill'd or taken Priſoners. Two *Portugueze* Battalions, who were poſted at ſome diſtance, when their Cavalry were retiring, ſuppoſing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and killed and wounded ſeveral of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left Wing; the Enemy ſtill charging us with freſh Squadrons, but without Succeſs: For our Horſe, both *Engliſh* and *Portugueze*, favour'd by the Fire of the *Engliſh* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a riſing Ground in the Rear of their Line; but could not be brought to charge again. A. C. 1707.

The Enemy finding they endeavour'd to no Purpoſe, to break our Left with Horſe only, ſent for Nine Battalions, moſt of them *French*, (and particularly the Brigade of *Maine*) commanded by the Chevalier *d'Hasfeld*, who drew them up before their Front Line of Horſe, in Oppoſition to our Brigade of Foot, which conſiſted of Colonel *Southwell*'s, *Blood*'s, *Wade*'s, and *Montjoy*'s Regiments, and was reinforc'd by Lieutenant General *Stewart*'s Regiment from the Second Line. At the ſame time, the Enemy brought up ſeveral freſh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horſe, who had ſuffer'd very much, and loſt moſt of the Officers that commmanded Squadrons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remain'd unhurt: For the Count *d'Attalaya*, who commanded the *Portugueze* Horſe that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off wounded. Our Troops in this Condition were not able to ſuſtain their Charge, and gave way; at which time the 9 *French* Battalions charg'd the *Engliſh* Brigade of Foot in Front and Flank, and entirely broke 'em. The Two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyrawly* ordered Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major-General *Harvey*'s Horſe, to attack them; which was done with ſo much Vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the Ene-

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my's Cavalry could come to their Aſſiſtance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to ſurround our Foot (which were broke on the Plain) and for ſome time gave no Quarter. At the ſame time, Major General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Macartney*, Colonel *Britton*, Colonel *Hill*, with ſeveral other Officers, who had engaged in the Center, aſſembl'd the Stragglers of the *Engliſh* Regiments into a Body, and join'd ſome of the *Dutch* and *Portugueze*, who had been rallied by Count *de Dhona*, and Don *Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near 4000 Men, who retreated Two Leagues; the Enemy's Horſe ſtill purſuing, tho' often repulſed by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills of *Caudete*; But the Men being tir'd with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Proviſions, were unable to march farther: So that the next Morning, being ſurrounded by Two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the ſame Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Blenheim*, and ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners to Count (k) *d' Hasfelt*.

(k) *See the Liſt of the* Engliſh *Priſoners in the* Appendix.

The Enemy's Loſs, during the Action, was much greater than ours, and had the *Portugueze* bravely ſeconded the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who, with unparallel'd Reſolution and Undauntedneſs, attack'd and broke the Enemy's Center, it is the Opinion of many that Victory would have inclined on the Confederate ſide, or, at leaſt, that the latter might have made an honourable Retreat; and, conſidering the vaſt Diſproportion of Forces, gain'd the Glory of that Day. But our Foot being at laſt broke, and expoſed to the Enemies Cavalry, were moſt of them kill'd, wounded or taken † Priſoners. The Earl of *Galway*, during the whole Action, gave ſignal Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery, and was ſo cloſely engaged with the Enemy's Horſe, that he receiv'd Two Cuts in the Face, near the right Eye, which, for ſome time, made him uncapable of Acting; but having got his Wounds bound up, he return'd to the Fight, expos'd himſelf among the thickeſt of the Enemy; till being overpower'd, and like to be ſurrounded, he was forc'd by thoſe about him to provide for his own Safety, with a ſmall Party of

Bravery and Conduct of the Earl of Galway.

† *See the* Appendix, *Kill'd and Wound of the* Engliſh.

Carpenter's

Carpenter's *Engliſh* Dragoons. Brigadier *Killigrew* being wounded in the firſt Onſet, ſtill kept the Field, and was kill'd in a ſecond Charge. Lieutenant-Colonel *Roper*, of Major General *Harvey*'s; Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence*, of Brigadier *Carpenter*'s; Lieutenant Colonel *Dormer*, of the Lord of *Eſſex*'s; Lieutenant Colonel *Deloches*, of Colonel *Pierce*'s; and Lieutenant Colonel *Green*, of the Lord *Peterborough*'s, were kill'd at the Head of their reſpective Squadrons, after having behaved themſelves with ſignal Courage and Intrepidity; And Colonel *Pierce*, and Mr. *Hara*, Son to the Lord *Tyrawly*, wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutenant *Auſtin*, of the Guards; Lieutenant Colonel *Mac-Neal*, of *Southwel*'s; Lieutenant Colonel *Woollet*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Withers*, of *Blood*'s; Lieutenant Colonel *Ramſey*, of *Mackartney*'s; Colonel *Arskin*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Arskin*, of *Mark-Kerr*'s, were among the Slain; and the Lord *Mark-Kerr* was wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* in the Body. The *Dutch* Infantry perform'd Wonders, but, amongſt them, the Regiments of *Weldren* and *Cavalier* ſuffer'd moſt. Colonel *Cavalier* himſelf gave repeated Proofs of that Bravery, by which he had before made his Name ſo famous in the *Cevennes*, and having receiv'd ſeveral Wounds, and lain ſome time among the Slain, made his Eſcape by the Favour of a Horſe an *Engliſh* Officer gave him. Mr. *Prat*, his Lieutenant Colonel, with five Captains, ſix Lieutenants, and five Enſigns, were left dead upon the Spot, and moſt of the other Officers wounded or taken Priſoners. After the Action, the Earl of *Galway* retreated with the broken Remains of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Horſe and Dragoons, to *Alcira*, and having left a Garriſon in that Place, and in *Xativa*, *Denia*, and *Alicant*, march'd with the *Portugueze* Cavalry, (who, under the Conduct of the Marquis *das Minas*, had, betimes, conſulted their own Safety) to the other ſide of the *Ebro*, near *Tortoſa*, in order to joyn the reſt of King *Charles*'s Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*. The Preſervation of that Province was, in great Meaſure, owing to the Vigilance and Activity of that Earl, who put the Places moſt expos'd in a good Poſture of Defence, and what with Recruits,

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what with ſome new Levies, form'd a ſmall Army, and made a ſhift, ſoon after, to appear again in the Field: But yet, as all Men's Actions are generally judg'd of by Succeſs, his Lordſhip did not eſcape free from Cenſure, either for his Want of Intelligence of the Enemy's Numbers at *Almanza*, or for his Venturing an Engagement, upon ſo great a Diſparity of Forces.

The Earl of Galway's *Conduct cenſured.*

The Duke of Orleans *arrives in the Enemies Army.*

The Duke of *Orleans*, who arrived in the Enemy's Army the 26th of *April* (N. S.) could not forbear expreſſing his Concern, at his being detaind a day too long in *Madrid*, without which Delay he ſaid, *He might have had the Happineſs to give Proofs* (in the Battle that happen'd the Day before,) *of his Zeal for the Service of the two Kings:* But, at the ſame time, his Royal Highneſs extoll'd the Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Berwick*, who with a becoming Modeſty, made him Abundance of Excuſes, for being oblig'd to fight without him. The News of the Succeſs at *Almanza*, being brought to the Court of *France*, the moſt Chriſtian King wrote the following Letter to the Cardinal *de Noailles*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*.

The French *King's Letter to cauſe* Te Deum *to be ſung for the* Victory.

COUSIN,

'NONE could rejoyce more than I did, at 'the News I receiv'd of the Victory which 'my Troops, in conjunction with thoſe of my 'Grand-Son, the King of *Spain*, under the Com'mand of my Couſin the Mareſchal Duke of *Berwick*, 'gain'd the 25th of the laſt Month, in the Plain of '*Almanza* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*. The Enemy, 'who were buſy about the Siege of *Villena*, being 'inform'd that he had made a Motion to relieve that 'Place, march'd up to him, with a reſolution to fight 'him, before the Arrival of the freſh Troops he ex'pected. Their *firſt Attack was very vigorous*, and 'the *Fight obſtinate* on both ſides; but the *French* 'and *Spaniſh* Troops equally animated with a noble 'EMULATION, charg'd the Enemy with ſo 'much Valour and Intrepidity, that in leſs than 'two hours, they entirely defeated them, and kill'd 'a great many of them on the ſpot. They took 'from them 120 Colours or Standards, and all their 'Cannon, which they abandon'd, with part of their

Equipage

'Equipage. Beſides a great number of Priſoners taken in the Heat of the Action, 13 entire Battalions that retired into the Mountains after the Fight, were oblig'd to ſurrender at Diſcretion, with all their Officers, and all the Generals that commanded them; ſo that 'tis reckon'd that above 8000 Men are Priſoners of War, beſides 800 Officers, among whom are 6 Mareſchals de Camp, 12 Brigadiers, and 20 Colonels. The reſt of their Army was entirely diſpers'd, and put to flight, and the Victorious Army marches to *Valencia*. It is to be hoped, that ſo complete a Victory will be attended with more happy Conſequences; and that the Provinces of *Spain* that were forced to ſide with the Enemy, ſeeing themſelves in a capacity to return to their Duty, will ſoon imitate the Zeal and Fidelity of thoſe, who have had the Happineſs not to abandon their Lawful Sovereign. In the mean time, I ought not to defer returning Thanks to God for ſo great an Event, and therefore I write you this Letter, to acquaint you, that my Intention is, that you cauſe *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the day, and at the hour which the great Maſter, or the Maſter of the Ceremonies will ſignify to you from Me. Whereupon I pray God to have you, Couſin, in his Holy keeping. Written at *Marli*, the 10th of *May*, 1707.

LOUIS.

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The Duke of *Orleans* having taken upon him the Command of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army, ſent (*d*) a Body of Foot towards *Valencia*, encamp'd the 30th of *April*, at *Alborea*, with 50 Squadrons and 30 Companies of *Grenadiers*, and the next day paſs'd the *Xabriel*. His Royal Highneſs came before *Requena* the 2d of *May* (N. S.) and the Duke of *Berwick* having, that very Night, ſummon'd the Governor to ſurrender, threatning in caſe of Reſiſtance to give no Quarter, he yielded, the next Morning, with his Garriſon, conſiſting of two weak Battalions of *Valencians*, who were made Priſoners of War. After this eaſie Conqueſt, the

(*d*) April 27. N. S.

Requena Surrenders May 3d. N. S.

A. C. 1707. Duke of *Orleans* march'd to *Bunol*, from whence he ſent a Trumpet to ſummon the City of *Valencia*, and advanc'd to *Cheſte*, the 7th of *May*, N. S. The Inhabitants of *Valencia*, who were left defenceleſs, by the Conde *de la Corzana*'s Retreat from thence, two Days before, with the Remains of the Confederate Cavalry, ſent on the 8th, a Deputation to the Duke of *Orleans*, declaring, that they reſign'd themſelves to King *Philip*'s Clemency, and beſeeching his Royal Highneſs to intercede with him in their behalf. They deſired likewiſe, that a ſufficient Garriſon ſhould be ſent into the City, to ſecure the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers: Whereupon his Royal Highneſs ſent in Don *Antonio del Valle*, Major-General, with Ten Batallions of *Spaniards*, Two of *French*, and Six Squadrons of the Regiments of *Pozoblanco*, and *Cerezan*, who, notwithſtanding the Duke of *Orleans*'s Prohibitions, committed great Diſorders and Exactions in that City; and a few days after, *Don Antonio del Valle* caus'd the Inhabitants to be diſarm'd, and a Cittadel to be built, to keep them the more in Awe.

Valencia *ſubmits*, May 8. N. S.

After the Reduction of *Valencia*, the Duke of *Orleans* divided his Forces; part of which, and ſuch as he deſign'd to command himſelf, were order'd towards *Sarragoſſa*, and the reſt, which were left under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, follow'd the Allies towards *Tortoſa*; though by very eaſie Marches, for want of Proviſions, Forrage, and other Neceſſaries. His Royal Highneſs taking Poſt from *Cheſte*, arriv'd the 13th of *May* at *Buen-Retiro*, and two Days after ſet out for *Arragon*. He was no ſooner arriv'd (*e*) with his Army within a League of *Sarragoſſa*, the Capital of that Kingdom, than the Conde *de la Puebla* abandon'd the Place, and, with all the Horſe and Foot he had with him, retir'd over the *Ebro* towards *Monçon* and *Lerida*. Hereupon, the Inhabitants ſent a Deputation to the Duke of *Orleans*, to make their Submiſſion, and intreat his Royal Highneſs's Interceſſion with King *Philip*, which that Prince readily promiſed; and immediately ſent Detachments to take Poſſeſſion of the Fort and Palace of the Inquiſition, and of the Three Gates of the City. The next day (*f*) his Roy-

(*e*) *May* 25*th*. N. S.

Sarragoſſa *ſubmits*, *May* 5*th*.

(*f*) *May* 26*th*.

Royal Highneſs entred the Place, and having caus'd ſeveral Corps-de-Guard to be placed in divers Parts of the City, order'd the Inhabitants to be diſarm'd. Some of the Burghers having, contrary to theſe Orders, conceal'd their Arms, two of the moſt conſiderable were put to Death; which Severity intimidated the reſt into a ready Compliance. This done, the Duke of *Orleans* impoſed upon the Inhabitants of that City, a Tax of 45000 Piſtoles, and 4000 Sacks of Corn, and obliged them to build a Citadel at their own Expence. The other Towns of *Arragon*, and the Clergy that had appear'd zealous for King *Charles*, were aſſeſſed 90000 Piſtoles. A. C. 1707.

On the other hand, the Duke of *Berwick* having, on the 19th of *May*, detach'd *Don Joſeph Carillo*, with ſome Horſe and Foot, to go and view the Bridge of *Tortoſa*, advanc'd thither the 23d, with his Forces, and immediately made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for attacking the Head of the Bridge, which the Earl of *Galway* having caus'd to be fortified, and furniſh'd with Troops, the *French* and *Spaniards* met with a more vigorous Reſiſtance than they expected, being repulſed in Two Attacks, wherein they loſt abundance of Men. At the ſame time, the Chevalier *d'Hasfelt* carried on the Siege of *Xativa*, from the 20th to the 25th of *May*, N. S. when the Breach was large enough to make an Aſſault upon the Town. He firſt ſummon'd the Garriſon and Inhabitants to ſurrender, threatning otherwiſe to give them no Quarter; but the greateſt Part of them perſiſting in their Reſolution to defend themſelves, the Place was ſtorm'd, and the Grenadiers who enter'd firſt, kill'd all they found in Arms; the reſt, few in number, retired into the Caſtle, by means of ſome Intrenchments they had made between Four Monaſteries. But not long after, that Fortreſs was obliged to ſurrender to Count *Maboni*, who granted the Gariſon very honourable Terms, allowing them two Pieces of Cannons, and to be conducted to *Catalonia*. After this Conqueſt, Count *Maboni* attack'd the Town of *Alcyra*, which being a Place of ſmall Defence, Colonel *Stewart*, who commanded in it, and had not Proviſions for above 5 or 6 days, was ſoon obliged to capitulate; and all the Articles he

The Duke of Berwick *repulſed at the Bridge of* Tortoza.

The Town of Xativa *taken by Storm, May* 25*th.* N.S.

The Caſtle ſurrenders.

Alcyra *likewiſe taken.*

A. C. 1707. (*k*) demanded being readily granted, the Town was surrendred accordingly. However, 'tis to be observ'd, that (upon what Pretence I know not) contrary to the Capitulation, the Enemy detain'd the

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(*k*) ARTICLES demanded by Col. *Stewart*, for the Garrison of *Alcyra*, from Count *Mahoni*, which were agreed to.

I. *THAT all the Garrison shall march out with all the Marks of Honour, their Baggage, Arms loaded, Drums beating, Colours flying, and 24 Shots of Powder and Ball to each Man.*

II. *That the said Garrison shall be safely conducted by Land, the best and the shortest Way to my Lord* Galway's *Army, or* Barcelona, *their March not exceeding 3 or 4 Leagues a day, or as Col.* Stewart *shall think fit, and to halt every third Day; and that the Commanding Officer, or Guard that is to conduct them, shall neither commit, nor suffer to be committed any Hostility against them, on any Account whatsoever.*

III. *That the Garrison shall have two Pieces of Cannon, with twelve Shot of Powder and Ball to each of them, and be furnish'd* gratis, *with Mules and Carriages for that purpose, the Cannon being such as Col.* Stewart *shall chuse.*

IV. *That he shall have 4 cover'd Waggons along with him, that shall not be search'd, and which the Besiegers are to furnish, and Mules to draw them,* gratis.

V. *That such Officers that want Mules or Horses, for the carrying of their Baggage, or their own riding, shall be furnish'd with the same,* gratis; *and nothing shall be taken from them on any Pretence whatever.*

VI. *That the Ingeneers, Officers of Artillery, Commissaries of Stores, Chaplains and Surgeons, shall enjoy the same Liberty as the rest of the Officers.*

VII. *That the Sick and Wounded, that are fit to be transported, shall be provided,* gratis, *with necessary Carriages; and the others left in the Town, and Care taken of them until their Recovery, and then Convey'd to the nearest of the Garrisons of the Allies, by the best and shortest Way, and furnished with Mules or Horses, and Victuals,* gratis.

VIII. *That the Garrison shall be provided with Bread all along their March, till they come to my Lord* Galway's *Army, or* Barcelona, *gratis.*

IX. *That no Horses or Mules taken on either side, before this Capitulation, shall be returned.*

X. *That the Prisoners made during the Siege, shall be return'd.*

XI. *That* Xativa *Gate shall be deliver'd on* Sunday *the 5th of* June *N. S. at 10 in the Morning. The Commissary of* Vivres (*or Stores*) *admitted at the same time, and no Troops of the Besiegers to enter the Town until* Tuesday *the 7th at six of the Clock in the Morning, at which time the Garrison shall march out, being first provided with the aforesaid Necessaries.* All Granted.

the Garrison of that Place, for several Months. The Court of *Madrid* thinking now all things secure, and acting upon the despotick Maxims of *France*, gave dreadful Examples of their Severity, by causing *Xativa* to be burnt to the Ground, and by suppressing the ancient Privileges of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon*. A. C. 1707. *Xativa burnt.* *The Priviledges of* Valencia *and* Arragon *suppress'd.*

Not long after the Reduction of *Alcyra*, the Chevalier *d'Hasfeld* laid Siege to *Denia*, a Town which had but bare Walls, without any other Fortifications than some Intrenchments and Coupures cast up behind them, by the Direction of Ingeneer *Chardeloup*. The Garrison consisted, at first, only of Seventy *English* Soldiers, commanded by Major *Percival*, of the Marquis *de Montandre*'s Regiment, and the like number of *Spaniards* and *Portugueze*, with some Militia of the Neighbouring Countrey; but being seasonably reinforc'd by the Governour of *Alicant*, first with a Detachment sent from thence under the Command of a Captain of Sir *Charles Hotham*'s Regiment, and another of Colonel *Sibourg*'s, and soon after with 200 *Spaniards* raised in *Portugal*, with sufficient Quantities of Ammunition and other Warlike Stores, they made so resolute and obstinate a Defence, that they repulsed the Besiegers in two Storms, and forced them to give over their Enterprize, with the Loss of above 1000 of their Men, after they had lain three Weeks before the Place. Captain *Moody*, Commander of the *Lancaster*, who with four Men of War was going to join the Grand Confederate Fleet, contributed not a little to preserve that Town. For being off of it, and hearing the Report of Guns, he sent his Boat ashoar to know the meaning? Answer being returned, that there were 3000 Men before the Place, and that the Garrison could not hold out above that night, he immediately went in, landed Guns, provided that City with about 400 Men, and raised Batteries against the Enemy, who in two days after rais'd the Siege. *Denia besieged.* *The Siege raised about the middle of* July.

The Duke of *Orleans* having, some time before, been join'd by the Forces under the Duke of *Berwick*, attempted to pass the *Cinca*, but did not find it practicable in sight of the Allies, posted on the other side. Hereupon he divided his Forces into three

A. C. 1707.

three Bodies, to oblige the Confederates to do the like, and sent one of them to attack *Mequinenza*, a Place situated on the Angle formed on the *Cinca* and the *Segra*, where they both fall into the *Ebro*. The Town having no other Defence than a bare Wall, the Allies quitted the same as soon as they saw a Breach made, and retired into the Castle, which they were soon after oblig'd to surrender. Another Body of the Enemy had the good Luck to pass the *Cinca* at *Fraga*, which the Confederates abandon'd; whereupon the Duke of *Orleans* caused the rest of his Army to pass that River the first of *July*, N. S. with Intention to attack the Confederates posted under the Cannon of *Lerida*; but finding the Attempt too hazardous, he gave it over; and the Earl of *Galway* having provided for the Security of that Place, retired towards *Barcelona*. The Duke of *Orleans* having pass'd the *Segra*, without any Opposition, every body expected that he would have besieged either *Tortosa* or *Lerida*; but wanting a Train of Artillery, and other Necessaries for such an Enterprize, the Heats being excessive, and his Troops fatigued, he march'd up along the *Segra*, possessed *Balaguer*, an open Place, which the Allies had abandon'd, and put his Army into Quarters of Refreshment. On the other hand, the Duke of *Noailles* lay still about *Figueras*, on the further side of *Catalonia*, (vainly expecting that the Duke of *Orleans* would have made a great Progress in that Principality) till the Invasion of *Provence* by the Duke of *Savoy* obliged him to detach the greatest Part of his Troops for that Country: So that upon the whole matter, the Enemy made very little Advantage of their Victory at *Almanza*.

Mequinenza taken.

King *Charles*'s Ministers being justly apprehensive that the Loss of that Battle would, in a great measure, be charged upon their ill Counsels, endeavour'd to palliate the matter, both in *Great Britain* and *Holland*. Accordingly, about the beginning of *June*, Count *Gallas*, the Imperial and *Spanish* Envoy-Extraordinary in *London*, presented the following Memorial to the Queen.

MADAM,

A. C. 1707.

MADAM,

'HIS Catholick Majesty having learn'd the unhappy News of the entire Defeat of his Allies at *Almanza*, from the Information given him of it by the Count *de Fuencalada*, his Lieutenant-General, thought fit immediately to dispatch the said Count by the Way of *Italy*, to represent (as having been an Eye-witness) as well to his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, as to the States-General, and principally to Your Majesty, all that pass'd in the said Action, and what in his Majesty's pressing Necessity may be done for putting a Stop to the Progress of his Enemies, till fresh and powerful Succours, which his Majesty has Ground to hope for from the Goodness of Your Majesty, and of the other Allies, can be provided and transported to *Catalonia*. But his Majesty, upon sending away the said Count, reflecting on the cross Accidents to which Voyages by Sea are subject, and on the Time that the said Count must spend in the other Courts, dispatch'd at the same Time another † Express by the Way of *Lisbon*, who arriv'd a few days ago with Letters of the 7th of *May*, by which his Majesty has transmitted to the under-written Ministers the Instructions given in Charge to the said Count, with an Order, in case they should come to Hand before his Arrival, to lay them before Your Majesty, without any Loss of Time, as they do accordingly by the present Memorial, with all the Submission they ought.

Count Gallas's *Memorial to the Queen, in relation to the Affairs of* Spain.

† *Viz.* Mr. Zinzerling.

'The under-written Ministers will not enter into the Particulars of the ill Success at *Almanza*, not doubting but Your Majesty has been already fully inform'd thereof by your own Generals, from whom the King receiv'd no Account, neither before nor after the Battle, the last Letters he had from them being dated the 6th of *April*. What his Majesty regrets most, is, That the Enemy, by the Superiority of their Numbers, should wrest the Victory from the Bravery of your Majesty's Troops, and that an Action of so great Consequence was not undertaken at a more favourable Juncture of Time and Affairs. His Ministers will only represent what follows.

His

A. C. 1707.

'His Catholick Majesty being thoroughly sensible of the great Ardour with which Your Majesty has hitherto employ'd all your Cares to put him into Possession of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, is fully persuaded, that this Blow, so fatal and unexpected, must have affected you with the greatest Grief; but that far from shaking your Constancy, it will rather invigorate it, and excite you to apply the most speedy, and most effectual Means to the redressing a Misfortune that sets so far back again the Hopes we had of suddenly attaining the proposed End. And his Majesty being again threatned with the same Danger from which he was so happily deliver'd last Year, cannot forbear representing it to Your Majesty, to the end, that by Your generous Assistance, the Consequences of this Disaster may be prevented. For the Defeat was so general, that his Majesty is apprehensive the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* will be subdued, and that all the Enemies Forces will from all sides pour in upon the Principality of *Catalonia*.

'1. The King would not have been wanting to cause the 6000 Men of his own Troops to act at the opening of this Campaign, could the Subsidies which Your Majesty has so generously granted him, have been brought sooner; (for the first Remittance came so late as by Vice-Admiral *Bing*'s Squadron) and had not the Arms, Cloaths, and other things, order'd by your Majesty for the said Troops, been detain'd to this very time in *England*. Your Majesty may, however, be assur'd, that the King will take all imaginable Care to employ well the Money he shall receive; having already given necessary Orders for repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Places, and will make all farther possible Dispositions for stopping the Progress of the Enemy on the Frontier of the said Principality.

'2. The Infantry of your Majesty, and of the other Allies being entirely ruin'd, the King finds it necessary to raise forthwith a more numerous Body of Foot to defend the Places and Passages of most Importance; to execute which Design it will not be difficult to find Soldiers, *Catalonia* being

'ing every where well peopled, and abounding in 'Men proper for War. But as your Majesty will 'by your own Prudence and Penetration judge, 'that the Subsidies granted, will not be sufficient for 'this new Levy, the King hopes you will have the 'Goodness to augment them in Proportion to his 'Necessities, which will be increas'd by the retiring 'of Numbers of Persons of all Sorts and Conditi-'ons out of *Valencia* and *Arragon* into *Catalonia*, as 'well to save their Lives, as to give Proof of 'their Zeal and Fidelity, by repairing in Person to 'their lawful Sovereign, who will be oblig'd to make 'some Provision for them. A. C. 1707.

'3. His Majesty, considering that the Number 'of Officers who lost their Lives in this unfortunate 'Battle, is very great, and that besides many are 'wanting, as well to command in the Places of 'Strength, as at the Head of the Troops that must 'be posted in several Places, he desires your Maje-'sty to send him forthwith some Officers of Expe-'rience and Reputation, to be employ'd where Oc-'casion shall require.

'4. His Majesty, not doubting but Admiral '*Shovel* is already furnish'd with your Majesty's ne-'cessary Orders and Instructions for transporting 'the Troops that may be granted him from *Italy*, 'most earnestly intreats you to order that Admiral 'likewise not to retire with the Fleet out of the '*Mediterranean*, during this unhappy Situation of 'Affairs, till *Catalonia* is sufficiently secur'd against 'the Insults of the Enemy, and that for this Pur-'pose he may enter into proper Measures with the 'Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*; because it can-'not be doubted, that the Enemy will again besiege 'the Capital City of that Principality, as soon as 'the Fleet shall leave those Seas. And tho' the 'King would not fail to defend it as heartily as 'he did last Year, yet 'tis to be fear'd, that all his 'Efforts might prove ineffectual, and that with '*Barcelona*, all would be lost in *Spain*.

'5. Experience having shewn, that the King arri-'ving with a small Body of Troops in *Catalonia*, 'that whole Principality presently declar'd for him, 'that the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* follow'd 'its Example; and that all those Countries ani-

'mated

A. C. 1707.

'mated by his Preſence, have given him all poſſi-
'ble Proof of their Fidelity and Zeal for his Ser-
'vice, his Majeſty is entirely of Opinion that his
'Preſence with the Army might have been this
'time again of ſome Advantage to the common
'Cauſe, as well in reſpect of the good Order and
'Diſcipline he would have endeavour'd to keep
'up, as of the Care he would have taken that the
'Military Operations might have ſucceeded bet-
'ter: But ſeeing himſelf ſo little regarded, and
'without Authority or Power in the Army, he
'judg'd himſef uſeleſs there. Wherefore the King
'having very great Reaſon to fear, that the fu-
'ture Efforts your Majeſty will pleaſe to make,
'will have no better Succeſs, unleſs the Command
'be entirely ſettled; he promiſes himſelf, from
'your Majeſty's Wiſdom, that you will regulate an
'Affair of that Conſequence, as he has already be-
'ſought you ſeveral Times; aſſuring you anew,
'That if your Majeſty will honour him with ſome
'Truſt and Confidence in that Reſpect, he will
'endeavour to make the beſt Uſe of it, and will
'conſtantly have the Deference for the Concur-
'rence of the Principal Officers, and for all other
'Formalities, that an exact Circumſpection, and
'not only his own Service, but that of your Ma-
'jeſty, and of the whole Common Cauſe, can re-
'quire. The ſaid Command being once regulated,
'the King intreats your Majeſty to rely upon it,
'That he will never quit the Country; but as he
'did laſt Year, will maintain himſelf in it, for the
'Defence of his faithful Subjects, for the Glory of
'your Majeſty, and for the Welfare of all *Europe*,
'till the Succours from *Italy*, and your Majeſty's
'Kingdoms, can arrive.

'In Concluſion, the King leaves it entirely to
'your Majeſty, to order the Number and Quality
'of Troops for the ſaid Succours, as alſo whatever
'relates to the Time and Place where they may be
'landed; being aſſured, that your Majeſty will
'eaſily perceive the Impoſſibility of the King's
'maintaining himſelf a long Time with ſo few
'Troops as are remaining, and thoſe he can joyn
'to them, againſt the entirely ſuperiour, and victo-
'rious Forces of the Enemy; and that with the

'great

'great Wiſdom by which you have hitherto ſo 'gloriouſly reign'd, and in that Reign ſo glori- 'ouſly protected the Intereſts of the Common Cauſe, 'and with ſo much Tenderneſs ſupported thoſe of 'his Catholick Majeſty in particular, you will 'not loſe one Moment, nor omit any Means of 'redreſſing the Affairs of *Spain*. A. C. 1707.

Done at *London* the $\frac{8}{19}$ (or $\frac{6}{17}$) of *June*, 1707.

John Wenceſlaus Count de Gallas,
F. H. Hofman.
Franc. Adolph de Zinzerling.

The Allies in *Spain* did fondly expect, that the *Portugueze* would favour them by a Diverſion, but were miſerably diſappointed: For, on the contrary, the Duke of *Oſſuna* on one ſide, and the Marquis *de Bay* on the other, enter'd their Territories. The firſt in his march to joyn the other, made himſelf Maſter of *Serpa*, wherein the *Portugueze* had 900 Men who ſurrendred Priſoners of War; and laid Siege to *Moura*, which, for want of Proviſions, ſurrendred in few days upon honourable Terms. At the ſame time the Marquis *de Bay* poſſeſſed himſelf of the Bridge of *Olivenza*, and threatned, with the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, to beſiege that important Place; but the *Portugueze*, who began to move on their Frontiers, being ſeaſonably reinforc'd, and ſpirited by the Arrival of Four *Engliſh* Battalions, the Marquis *de Bay* thought fit to lay aſide that Enterprize, and retired to *Badajox*, after having deſtroy'd part of the Bridge of *Olivenza*. Hereupon the Marquis *de Fronteira* march'd with a Body of *Portugueze*, with a ſeeming Deſign to retake *Serpa* and *Moura*, but not having Forces and Neceſſaries equal to that Undertaking, he was obliged to ſend his Men into Quarters of Refreſhment, tho' that Step was colour'd by the Pretence of the exceſſive Heats.

Serpa and Moura taken by the Duke of Oſſuna.

The Portugueze inaction.

The Affairs of the Confederates had not a better Aſpect in *Germany*: The Empire, whoſe united and well-managed Strength might alone ſuffice to cope with the Power of *France*, did once more fall into thoſe Misfortunes occaſion'd by the uſual Backward-neſs

Affairs of Germany.

A C. 1707.

ness and Negligence of some of its Members; And the Remonstrances and Complaints that had been made to the Emperor and the Diet at *Ratisbone*, on the Part of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, whilst Prince *Lewis* was yet alive, were as ineffectual as before, when the Markgrave of *Bareith* took upon him the Command of the Army on the *Upper Rhine*. The *German* Forces were so inconsiderable in their Numbers, and so ill-provided, as not to be able to stand a sudden Irruption of the Enemy, who, under the Conduct and Command of the active Mareschal *de Villars*, open'd the Campaign by an Enterprize, the Success whereof depended on the extraordinary Secrecy with which it was executed. Assoon as that General arriv'd in *Alsace*, he went and view'd the Banks of the *Rhine* from *Strasbourg* down to *Neubourg*, between *Lutterbourg* and *Hagenbach*, where he took notice of an Arm of the *Rhine* on its left Side, which was then full of Water, but which is dry when the Stream is low; and he judg'd Boats might be plac'd there without being perceiv'd. Hereupon he caus'd a Bridge of Boats, which he had taken care to have made some Months before, to be brought in Waggons from *Strasbourg* to *Lutterbourg*, and resolving to attempt to pass the *Rhine* in that Place, he committed the Execution of his Design to the Marquis *de Vivans*, Lieutenant-General, and the Count *de Broglio*, Major-General. To deceive the Enemy, he order'd false Attacks to be made, one on the Island of *Marquisat* before *Fort-Louis* by M. *Pery*, and another over-against the Island of *Talonde* by M. *Lee*; reserving for himself a Body of Horse and some Battalions, with which to march towards the Lines of *Buhl*, as if he design'd to attack them. This Disposition being made, 20 Battalions, and 45 Squadrons, with the portable Bridge, arriv'd the 20th of *May* N. S. below *Lutterbourg*, as he had contriv'd, at six a Clock at Night, which was the Time concerted for the Attack. The Count *de Broglio* who had the Care of making the Descent, fill'd 60 Boats with Grenadiers, and landed on the Island over against *Neubourg*, which is divided from the firm Land by a narrow and shallow Branch of the *Rhine*. He sent back the Boats immediately to fetch over more Foot, and then advancing

The **French** *pass the* **Rhine,** *and possess themselves of the Lines of* **Buhl** *and* **Stolhoffen.**

vancing to the Enemy, who were few in Number, drove them out of the Iſland, and follow'd them to the firm Land, where he intrench'd himſelf to wait till the Bridge of Boats was finiſh'd. Two thouſand of the Enemy came and attack'd him, but he repulſing them, and receiving Reinforcements, kept Maſter of the Paſſage. In the mean time, M. *Lee* made an Attack by the Iſland of *Talonde* with four Battalions, and to draw the greater Number of Enemies that Way, caus'd Men to appear buſie with Boats about *Druſenheim*, as if they deſign'd to paſs the *Rhine*. M. *Pery* made a more vigorous Attack by the Iſland of *Marquiſat* with nine Battalions, making a great Fire from ſeveral Pieces of Cannon from the Enemy's Intrenchments. The Marſhal *de Villars* on his Side, advancing to the Lines of *Buhl*, with 40 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions, kept in Play Four ſmall Bodies of the *Germans* that were poſted behind the Lines towards the Mountains, and caus'd Faſcines and Ladders to be got ready, to drive thence thoſe Troops who appear'd to be in Confuſion. The 23d, at Break of Day, a Fog made it difficult to diſcover whether the *Germans*, whoſe Tents were ſtanding, and who fired ſome Cannon-Shot, continued behind their Intrenchments; But as ſoon as it cleared up, it appear'd they had abandon'd them, for fear of being attack'd in the Rear. Hereupon, at 5 in the Morning, the Mareſchal *de Villars* entred, without any Loſs, the Lines which the *Germans* look'd upon as the Rampart of their Country; and in which he found a great Number of Pieces of Cannon, and vaſt Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions. The ſame Day he advanc'd to *Raſtad*, took Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle belonging to the Princeſs of *Baden*, and prepared to follow the flying *Germans*, with all poſſible Diligence. A. C. 1707.

Not many Days after, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* gave the States General an Account of that Action, in the following Letter.

High and Mighty Lords, my particular dear Friends,

'I Our High Mightineſſes have, no doubt, receiv'd 'already a particular Relation of the Enemy's 'paſſing the *Rhine* the 22d Inſtant, and breaking 'into the Lines on this ſide: yet I think it proper to ſend

The D. *of* Wirtemberg's *Letter to the States General.*

A. C. 1707.

'ſend you an Account of it my ſelf, and, in brief, 'acquaint you, That the 19th, the Enemy came 'over to Fort *Kehl* with 13 Regiments of Horſe and '10 Battalions of Foot, and encamping not far from '*Sontheim*, lay there till the 20th. In the mean time, 'they ſent down a great Number of Boats by Land 'to Fort *Louis* and *Lauterbourg*, on and by Water 'to *Druſenheim*, and caus'd a conſiderable Number 'of Foot to march down the other ſide of the *Rhine*: 'From all which Preparations and Motions, it was 'preſum'd, that they deſign'd to attack our Intrench-'ments in ſeveral Places, namely from the Iſland of '*Dahlund*, from *Druſenheim* with Boats, and from 'Fort *Louis* by the *Sollingerweert*, where the Water 'was ſo low, that their Horſe and Foot might eaſily 'paſs: Wherefore, on the 20th, I caus'd two Batte-'ries to be planted on the ſaid *Sollingerweert*, one 'of ſix, and the other of nine Cannon. The 21ſt, the 'Enemies Troops that came over at *Kehl*, mov'd near 'to *Griſen*, and encamp'd there; the 22d they ad-'vanc'd to *Otterſweiler*, within half a Læague of *Buhl*, 'and thence came on, and attempted to poſſeſs them-'ſelves of the riſing Grounds of *Buhl*; but the Here-'ditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach*, General of the Ar-'tillery of this Circle, oppos'd them with ſome *Swa-'bian* Foot, and maintain'd the Diſpute till 5 in the 'Morning of the 23d. In the mean time, the Ene-'my not only cannonaded our Lines and Redoubts 'in that Part call'd the *Haveluſgies*, but caus'd 12 'Battalions to advance from *Fort Louis* to the *Sollin-'gerweert*, and had Boats ready for them; ſo that it 'was abſolutely believ'd their fierceſt Attack would 'be in that Part where I had my Station; and 'therefore I made all poſſible Diſpoſitions for a vi-'gorous Defence, and firmly reſolv'd to ſpend the 'laſt Drop of my Blood, in oppoſing them with the 'Regiments I had under my Command.

'But while I was in this Poſture and Reſolution, 'I had unlook'd-for Information at Eleven a Clock 'at Night, That the Enemy had paſs'd in another 'Place, namely near *Au* by *Neubourg*, without any 'Loſs. I could not imagine how they gain'd their 'Paſſage ſo eaſily, or how thoſe who were plac'd to 'defend that Part of our Intrenchments, came to 'quit their Poſts ſo ſhamefully. However, I kept

'my

'my Poſt till Seven a Clock in the Morning of the 23d, when I receiv'd an Account from the Margrave of *Bareith*, how things ſtood. Had I not taken proper Precautions, I ſhould certainly have been cut off with the Troops I commanded, by the Enemy; or at leaſt, muſt have left all the Artillery behind me; but I had made ſuch a Diſpoſition, that I drew off from the Iſland of *Dahlund* 1000 Men, who muſt elſe have been loſt, and of the Cannon that was in that Iſland, and in the Lines, caus'd 43 Pieces to be drawn off, and ſav'd them all but a few Pieces, which, for want of Draught-Horſes, I was forc'd to leave behind. I made my Retreat in ſight of the Enemy, (who had almoſt ſurrounded me) in very good Order, and without Loſs; and took my Way by *Raſtad* to *Etlingen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Baden-Durlach* retired likewiſe with the Troops he commanded, through *Gerſpacher-Dale*, in very good Order, and, with great Firmneſs; of which his Highneſs, as alſo Baron *Reiſchagh*, Lieutenant-Field-Marſhal of this Circle, and the reſt of the Generals, gave good Proofs during the Action, and laſt Night joyn'd me here near *Pfortſheim*. The Field-Marſhal the Margrave of *Bareith*, is, with ſome Regiments, near *Bretten*, two Leagues from hence; and, no doubt, intends to draw all the Forces into one Body, and, with me, take Poſt in ſome Place, to cover this Circle of *Swabia* from being put under Military Execution by the Enemy. A. C. 1707.

'From theſe Particulars I hope your High Mightineſſes will judge, that I acted as became me, not only in the Defence of that Part of the Lines aſſign'd me, tho' it was a dangerous Station, and with Reſpect to the ſmall Number of Men I had, was of too great Extent; but likewiſe that in my Retreat, with the Imperial *Wurtsburg*, and *Swabian* Regiments under my Command, together with my own Houſhold Troops, I made as good a Diſpoſition as the Conjuncture of Time and Affairs would permit. And I intreat you to believe, that for the future, I ſhall not be ſparing of my Perſon, Territories, People, and Troops, to promote the Service of your High Mightineſſes, and to oppoſe the farther Progreſs of the Enemy. At the ſame

A. C. 1707.

'time, I hope your High Mightineſſes and the 'High Allies will conſider the Danger I and the o- 'ther Princes and States of this Circle are in, of 'being invaded by the Enemy, and will think of 'taking Meaſures by which this Part of the Coun- 'try may be reliev'd, and the Enemy's farther 'Enterprizes, by a Diverſion, or otherwiſe, fruſtra- 'ted.

I am, &c.
High and Mighty Lords, &c.

From the Camp near
Pfortſheim, *the* 27th *of* May, 1707.

Everard Lewis,
Duke of Wirtemberg.

The Mareſchal *de Villars* loſt no Time in proſecuting his Succeſs: For, after he had ſtay'd four Days at *Raſtad*, waiting for his Waggons and Artillery, he left a Body of Troops to guard the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, and another to cover the Workmen employ'd in rebuilding and fortifying the Head of the Bridge of *Fort Louis*, and march'd, † May 28. N. S. † with his main Army to *Etlingen*, where he found a conſiderable Quantity of Proviſions. The ſame Day, he defeated a Body of 4 or 500 Cuiraſſiers, and the next continued his March half a League beyond *Durlach*. Here the *French General* had Intelligence, that there was a Diviſion between the Markgrave of *Bareith*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who mutually charged on each other the Fault of not hindring the Enemy from paſſing the *Rhine*. Whereupon, in order to improve their Miſunderſtanding, and not to give them Time to conſult for their common Safety, by intrenching themſelves, he march'd the 30th of *May* (N. S.) from *Kretzingen*, leaving the heavy Baggage at *Durlach*, to make the more Expedition. He had an Account, in his March, That the *Germans* broke up at Four a Clock, the ſame Morning, from *Pfortzheim*, with ſuch Precipitation, that they left there 600 Bombs, and a great Number of Bullets; and had by that time reach'd *Malacher* on the *Entz*. In the Evening, the *French* Army advanc'd to *Pfortzheim*, where they were oblig'd to halt, to wait for a Convoy of Bread and Meal from *Fort Louis*. The 31ſt, the Marſhal *de Villars* march'd before, with the Horſe

of

of the Right Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the Enemy, and obſerve their March; And on the 1ſt of *June*, advanc'd within two Leagues of *Stutgard*; whereupon the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Wirtemberg*, who would not leave the City, ſent a Gentleman to deſire Safeguards, which were granted her; and two Deputies of the Regency of the Dutchy of *Wi temberg* came to treat with him about the Contributions which that Dutchy were willing to ſubmit to, and which were ſettled at two Millions 200000 Livres payable in three Months; and the Imperial Town of *Etlingen* agreed to pay 110000 Livres. A. C. 1707.

The Dutchy of Wirtemberg put under heavy Contribution.

The Magiſtrates of *Ulm* having detain'd ſome *French* Officers, as Hoſtages for the Debts contracted by the deceaſed Marquis of *Blainville*, when he commanded in that City, during the late Troubles in *Bavaria*, the Marſhal *de Villars* wrote to them the following haughty Letter.

Gentlemen,

'YOur hard Uſage of Mr. *Argelos*, and other Priſoners, would deſerve ſevere Puniſhment, were I diſpoſed to treat you with the Rigour that Juſtice demands; ſince, againſt all manner of Equity, you have detain'd M. *d'Argelos*, and ſome other *Frenchmen*, notwithſtanding a Capitulation made with Baron *Thungen* the Emperor's Field-Marſhal General. If you do not immediately obey the Commands I give you to ſend me back M. *d'Argelos*, and the other Priſoners detain'd contrary to the Capitulation, I will leave in your Territories ſuch Examples as are neceſſary for People, who being intoxicated with a little Proſperity, forget Juſtice. To be plain, I will lay your Cities, Towns and Villages in Fire and Blood. Do Juſtice your ſelves, and avoid mine.

Mareſchal de Villars's Letter to the Magiſtrates of Ulm.

To this Letter the Magiſtrates of *Ulm* return'd the following Anſwer.

My Lord,

'WE have, with all Reſpect, perceiv'd, by a Duplicate from you of the 11th inſtant, that you would have M. *d'Argelos*, his Servants,

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'and thoſe of M. de *Plancy*, releas'd. We firſt de-
'clare, with all Sincerity, that the Letter, from
'which the Duplicate was copied, was not deliver'd
'to us; and that we neither us'd, nor offer'd to uſe,
'any Violence towards the Courier of *Stutgard*,
'who was to have deliver'd it to us; being through-
'ly ſenſible what Reſpect we ought to have for a
'Letter from ſo illuſtrious a General as your Ex-
'cellency. As for our detaining M. *d'Argelos* and
'M. de *Plancy*, your Excellency may pleaſe to be
'inform'd, that they were ſtop'd by expreſs Order
'from the King of the *Romans*, at preſent his Im-
'perial Majeſty our Sovereign, for the Sum of
'222000 Livres, which (over and above our Quota
'of Contributions) the late M. de *Blainville* had
'borrowed of us, to ſubſiſt the Troops of his Moſt
'Chriſtian Majeſty; and which he engaged himſelf
'to repay by ſelling his Equipage, if other Means
'ſhould fail him. And tho' in the Capitulation
'made with General *Thungen*, without our Know-
'ledge, Mention of this was not expreſly made, nor
'indeed could be made, becauſe it was a particular
'Affair, yet from the Reaſons we have alledg'd,
'your Excellency may be pleas'd to ſee our Inno-
'cence. As for our Uſage of theſe Gentlemen,
'they were at firſt treated very honourably, being
'allow'd the Liberty of going all over the City
'without Guards, till M. *de Plancy* made his Eſcape,
'in Breach of his Parole, and M. *d'Argelos* would
'have eſcaped likewiſe in a Diſguiſe; which occa-
'ſion'd his being confined more cloſely, that we
'might not make our ſelves anſwerable for him to
'his Imperial Majeſty: And tho' we cannot tell
'how his Majeſty will take the Reſolution we have
'paſs'd, to ſend back that Colonel and his Servants
'to you; yet we would not be wanting to ſatisfy
'your Excellency's Deſire, being mindful of the
'Civilites, and Favours we have formerly receiv'd
'from you. So having readily ſet at Liberty M.
'*d'Argelos* and his Servants, we have deſired the
'Markgrave of *Bareith* to give Order that M. *d'*
'*Argelos* and his Servants, and thoſe of M. *de Plancy*,
'may be ſafely ſent you, accompanied with this
'Letter, by which we have the Honour to recom-
'mend our ſelves to your Favour, and to aſſure

'your

'your Excellency, that we are, with entire Submiſ- A. C.
'ſion, and the profoundeſt Reſpect in the World, 1707.

My Lord,

Your moſt humble and obedient Servants, the Burgomaſters and Senate of the Imperial City of Ulm,
June 12, 1707.

On the 7th of *June*, the reſt of the *French* Army arriv'd from *Pfortzheim* in the Camp near *Stutgard*; and the ſame Day, the Mareſchal *de Villars* march'd with a Detachment, towards *Schorndorf*; whereupon the *Germans*, who lay encamp'd there, retired to *Bargen*, two Leagues beyond the Imperial Town of *Gemund*, and the *French* General, who deſign'd only to make them remove to ſome diſtance from *Schorndorf*, return'd to his Camp; from whence he march'd again the 13th of *June*, toward *Schorndorf* which he caus'd to be inveſted by the Marquis *de Fremont*. The next day, the Mareſchal *de Villars* came before the Place with his whole Army; but tho' the Town was pretty ſtrong, both by its Fortifications and advantageous Situation, and had formerly baffled the Mareſchal de *Turenne*, after two Months Siege, yet the Inhabitants refuſing to aſſiſt the Garriſon in the Defence thereof, the latter, to the Number of about 500 Men, ſurrendred the Place on the 15th, upon Condition of their being conducted to the Imperial Army. After this eaſie Conqueſt, the Mareſchal *de Villars* detach'd the Marquis *d' Imecourt*, with 3 or 4000 Men, to raiſe Contributions on the other ſide of the *Danube*, which he did ſo effectually, that he ſettled the ſame as far as *Memmingen*.

Schorndorf *taken by the* French, June 15*th* N. S.

The Imperial Generals having thought fit to poſt 3000 Men, under the Command of General *Janus*, in an advantageous Poſt, near *Lorch*, the Mareſchal *de Villars*, with great Secrecy and Expedition, march'd up (*d*) to them, attack'd them, and totally defeated them, killing or taking Priſoners about 600 Men, and among the latter General *Janus* himſelf. Fluſh'd with this Succeſs, the *French* advanc'd to attack the Imperial Army poſted near *Gemund*, of which they came in ſight the 22d of

(*d*) June 21*ſt* N. S. *General* Janus *defeated and taken Priſoner.*

A. C. 1707. *June* (N. S.) but the Imperial Generals, who were much inferior in Numbers, thought it adviſeable to decline a Battle, rightly conſidering that their Troops would never be able to make a ſtand againſt the Enemy, as long as they were ſeparated; and ſo they reſolv'd to return towards the *Rhine*, and join the Body poſted near *Philipsburgh*, under General *Thungen*. They judged alſo, (and this good Counſel was principally owing to General *Heiſter*) that thisMarch would oblige the *French* to abandon their Deſign againſt *Ulm*, and other Places which they threatned with a Siege, and to return to the *Rhine*, for fear of having their Communication with *Strasburgh* cut off. According to that Reſolution, the Imperial Army decamp'd the 22d in the Night from *Gemund*, and march'd with ſo much Diligence, that the *French* could not, overtake them. They arriv'd at *Rhinehauſen* near *Philipsburgh* the 3d of *July*, and encamp'd under the Cannon of that Place. The *French* purſued them, and encamp'd at *Durlach*, and from thence made a Shew, as if they would paſs the *Rhine*, but on a ſudden ſeiz'd *Heidelbergh*, poſted themſelves on the *Neckar*, from whence they put all the Country between that River and the *Main* under Contribution; and ſent Summons to *Darmſtat*, *Mentz*, and *Frankfort*, to ſend Commiſſaries to agree about Contributions; But the Magiſtrates of *Frankfort* ſent back the Letter, and put themſelves in ſuch a Poſture of Defence, that the *French* did not think fit to attack them. Thoſe of *Ulm* refuſed alſo, at firſt, to ſubmit to Contribution; but the *French* having burnt down ſeveral Villages belonging to that City, they were contented to pay them 40000 Rixdollars.

All this while, the *French* were labouring to engage the Circles of *Swabia* and *Franconia* into a Neutrality; and the Mareſchal *de Villars* demanded a Paſs for the Marquis *de Chamillard* to repair to their Aſſembly, and make them ſome Propoſals; but the Markgrave of *Bareith* refuſing to grant the ſame, the Country of *Swabia*, and great Part of *Franconia*, were forc'd to agree to ſuch Contributions as the *French* exacted of them. The Electorate of *Mentz*, the Landgraviate of *Darmſtad*, the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, the *Bergſtraat*, and other Countries, under went

Heavy Contributions exacted by the French *from* Germany.

went the ſame Fate: And, indeed, it ſeem'd but juſt, That People who had, all along, been ſo regardleſs of their own Securiry, ſhould feel moſt the dire Effects of an Invaſion. Mareſchal *de Villars* had, certainly, greater Deſigns in View; No leſs than the Reſtoring the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Dominions; But having been obliged to ſend conſiderable Detachments towards *Provence*; and on the other hand, the Army of the Empire being ſeaſonably reinforc'd by 45000 *Saxons* taken into the Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, and by other Troops, whereby the *German* Army became ſuperior to the *French*; And that brave, wiſe, and experienc'd Prince, the Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Hanover*, having been prevail'd with to accept the Command of the Firſt, and to augment it with ſome of his own Forces, the Face of Affairs began to change on that ſide; For, on the ſudden, the *French* abandon'd *Heidelbergh*, and ſeveral other Places, and encamp'd at *Gotſau*, near *Durlach*. The *Germans* lay at *Kretzingen*, in ſight of the Enemy; and the two Armies being parted only by a River, they cannonaded each other for ſeveral Days, with little execution on either ſide. At laſt, the *French* decamp'd in the Night, and poſted themſelves behind the little River *Murch*, where they ſtrongly intrench'd themſelves; and the Imperialiſts follow'd them, and pitch'd their Camp at *Etlingen*. Some time before, the Prince of *Hohenzollern*, Velt Mareſchal of the Emperor's Forces, ſent to deſire an Interview with the Mareſchal *de Villars*, between the Guards of the 2 Camps; to which the *French* General readily conſented, ſending, at the ſame Time, to that Prince, a Cart loaded with *French* Wine. The next * Day, at Eleven in the Morning, they went to the Place appointed, attended with moſt of the Generals of both Armies; But tho', in all appearance, nothing but mutual Compliments and Civilities paſs'd in that Interview, yet many could not forbear to think, That ſomething elſe was deſign'd in it; And therefore, ſome of the Confederate Miniſters of the Congreſs at the *Hague*, expreſs'd their Diſſatisfaction with that unpolitick Step, in the Imperial Generals, which, at this Juncture, ſeem'd to juſtify the Jealouſies

A. C. 1707.

The French ſend great Detachments towards Provence.

The Elector of Hanover *accepts the Command of the Army of the Empire.*

* Aug. 20. N. S. *An Interview between the Prince of* Hohenzollern *and Mareſchal* de Villars.

A. C. 1706/7. louſies that were already entertain'd of the Court of *Vienna*.

On the 3d of *September* (N. S.) the Markgrave of *Bareith* quitted the Army of the Empire, the Command whereof he left, in Writing, to the Baron *de Thungen*, and, in his Abſence, to General *Gronſfeldt*. The ſame day, the Elector of *Hanover* left the Place of his Reſidence; arrived, the 13th, at *Philipsburgh*, with a numerous and magnificent Retinue, and, on the 15th, at the Imperial Army at *Etlingen*, which was drawn up to receive him. His Electoral Highneſs view'd the two Lines and the Train of Artillery, conſiſting of 71 Pieces; and afterwards continued, for ſome time, on a riſing Ground, while the Army made a Triple Diſcharge for his Reception. He was conducted afterwards to his Quarters, by all the Generals; and in the Evening, the Baron *de Thungen*, as General of the Infantry, and Count *Gronsfeldt*, as General of the Horſe, waited upon their Generaliſſimo, to receive the Word. On the other hand, the Mareſchal *de Villars*, being inform'd of his Electoral Highneſs's Arrival in the Imperial Camp, ſent one of his Officers to compliment him, with a Preſent of 4 Hogſheads of *Burgundy*.

The Elector of Hanover *arrives in the* Imperial *Camp*, Sept. 15th N. S.

The Elector of *Hanover* had not been long in the Camp, before it appear'd, That his Preſence would occaſion an advantageous Alteration in the Scene of Affairs, and inſpire the *Germans* with ſome Vigor. That Prince, having the next Day after his Arrival, view'd all the Poſts about the Army, and given ſeveral Orders for the better Diſcipline of the Troops, in which they were very much wanting, held a Council of War, wherein Three Points were debated; 1. Whether the Army ſhould attack the *French*, before they had receiv'd all their Reinforcements: 2. Whether it was fitting, in caſe the firſt Propoſal was not agreed upon, to paſs the *Rhine*, and endeavour to attack the Lines of *Lauterburgh*, as the beſt Expedient to oblige the *French* to repaſs that River: And 3dly, Whether it was more adviſable, to endeavour to ſecure ſome convenient Poſts, in order to make a new Line for Covering the Country from the Invaſion of the Enemy. The two former Points were reſolv'd in the Negative; the

the *French* being already ſuperior to the *Germans*, by Reaſon the Detachments made for *Provence*, were by this Time return'd to their Camp; and the Imperialiſts wanting Magazines to ſubſiſt on the other ſide of the *Rhine*; and therefore it was reſolv'd to work immediately on a Line from *Daxlant* to *Etlingen*, and in the mean time, to endeavour to attack the Enemy in their ſeparate Camp. Orders were alſo ſent to the Troops of *Franconia* and others, to haſten their March, as much as poſſible, to reinforce the Army. A. C. 1707.

The Elector of *Hanover* being inform'd, That the *French* had Seven Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, encamp'd near *Offemburgh*, under the Command of the Marquis *de Vivans*, Lieutenant-General, which were to be join'd by 16 Battalions, in order to retake *Hounbergh*, and make a new Incurſion into *Swabia*, on the other ſide of the *Danube*, his Electoral Highneſs detach'd 1400 Men, and 100 Grenadiers, to ſurprize the Enemy, and made choice of Count *Mercy*, a General of great Experience and Vigilance, who had a perfect Knowledge of the Country, to put that Deſign in Execution. That Detachment march'd the 19th from the Camp, with all poſſible Secrecy; and at the ſame time, ſome Troops were order'd to make a Motion another way, to deceive the Spies of the Enemy. Count *Mercy* executed his Orders with great Conduct, and on the 24th, fell upon Monſieur *de Vivans* by Break of Day, and entirely defeated him, killing 800 Men on the Spot, and amongſt them ſeveral Officers. As the *French* knew nothing of the March of the *Germans*, they had appointed that Day for a Forrage, which facilitated their Defeat. Their General had much ado to make his Eſcape through the Vineyards, and his Men, finding themſelves cloſely purſued, quitted their Horſes, to make their Eſcape along the Hedges; ſo that the *Germans* brought away 4 Standards, 150 Priſoners, and near 1300 Horſes; having had only 2 Lieutenants and 30 private Men kill'd. The *Germans* got a good Booty, and amongſt other Things, 5000 Piſtoles in Specie, and the Plate of Monſieur *de Vivans*, whoſe Detachment was hardly defeated, when the Yanguard

Count Merci defeats a Conſiderable Body commanded by the Marquis de Vivans.

of

A. C 1706/7. of the Infantry, which was to join him that Day, appear'd in ſight.

After this Succeſs, nothing material happen'd on the *Upper Rhine*, ſave only that the Elector of *Hanover*, by a wiſe Forecaſt, having ſummon'd the ſeveral Deputies of the Imperial Circles, to attend him, he offer'd to their mature Conſideration, the following Propoſitions.

The Elector of Hanover's *Propoſitions to the Deputies of the Circles.*

I. 'That effectual Care be taken, That the 'whole Body of the Troops be quarter'd as near as 'poſſible to the preſent Camp, for the enſuing 'Winter, and by that means lie in a Readineſs to 'oppoſe any new Irruption of the Enemy.

II. 'That the Circles provide for that End, Quarters, Subſiſtence, and Forrage; and make neceſſary 'Magazines for the Service of the next Year; by 'the want of which, they have ſuffer'd great Inconveniencies this laſt Campaign.

III. 'That they would immediately go into Methods for throwing up new Lines, in as many 'Places as ſhall appear neceſſary; for which his 'Electoral Highneſs deſires to be furniſh'd with 'four thouſand Pioneers, who may lye ready with 'proper Inſtruments to work on the aforeſaid Lines 'in the Winter Seaſon, whenever the Weather will 'permit.

IV. 'That the Circles would pleaſe to provide 'at their own Expence, Forrage for the *Saxon* 'Troops; and alſo for a Regiment of Horſe belonging to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; a Regiment of 'the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*; a Regiment of Foot of 'the Biſhop of *Munſter*; One Regiment of Foot, 'and Two of Horſe, of his Electoral Highneſs: All 'which Troops being ſent in by their reſpective 'Princes, beſides their appointed Quota, it is 'thought reaſonable that they ſhould be ſubſiſted 'at the Expence of the Circles. His Electoral 'Highneſs is ſenſible, that the Circles have already 'agreed to this Article; but their Methods of Supply having prov'd deficient, he offers to their Conſideration, Whether it would not be a good Expedient to appropriate for that Service, part of the 'Tax call'd the *Roman Months*.

V.

A. C. 1707.

V. 'That the Circles contract with Perſons capable of furniſhing the Army for the future with 'Forrage and Proviſions at a reaſonable Rate.

VI. 'His Electoral Highneſs earneſtly recommends to the Circles, That the Recruits of each 'Circle may be rais'd with ſuch Expedition, as to 'paſs in Review in *February* next, at fartheſt, and 'that all the Regiments may be complete at that 'time; it being of the laſt Importance, that the 'opening of the next Campaign may be early in 'the Year.

VII. 'His Electoral Highneſs preſſes the Circles, 'in regard to their common Safety, to furniſh the 'Cheſt or Bank for the War, with a hundred 'thouſand Rixdollars above their Quota; the ſaid 'Bank being, at preſent, in a very low Condi-'tion.

The Diet at *Ratiſbone* having taken theſe Propoſitions into Conſideration, reſolv'd, That within a Month after the Emperor's Ratification, the Circles of the Empire ſhould furniſh 200000 Rixdollars to the Cheſt of the War on the *Rhine*, the Diſpoſal of which Sum was entirely left to the Elector of *Hanover*. On the 20th of *October*, his Electoral Highneſs, attended by ſeveral Generals, arriv'd at *Frankfort*, where the Elector of *Mentz* came the day before; but the Duke of *Marlborough* having been detain'd a day longer than he thought on the Road, by reaſon of a Conference he had with the Elector *Palatine*, could not arrive till the 21ſt. They had ſeveral Conferences together, but nothing could be concluded till the * Arrival of Count *Wratiſlaw*, the Imperial Plenipotentiary; nor even then neither, becauſe the latter declared, that he was not fully inſtructed; whereupon the Conferences broke off, and on the 29th of the ſame Month, the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſet out from *Frankfort*; the firſt for his Reſidence, the ſecond for the Imperial Army, and the laſt for the *Hague*, whither he was accompanied by Count *Wratiſlaw*. Thoſe Princes debated ſeveral Schemes for the next Campaign; but 'twas obſerved that none of the Miniſters of the States General had any ſhare in thoſe

Conferences at Frankfort *between the Electors of* Mentz *and* Hanover, *and the Duke of* Marlborough, *&c.*

* Oct. 27. *N. S.*

A. C. 1707.

those Consultations, the Count of *Rechteren*, who was come from *Vienna* for that purpose, finding himself indisposed before he could reach *Frankfort*. The Day before the Elector of *Hanover* left that Place, the Mareschal *de Villars* took the Opportunity of his Absence to repass the *Rhine* undisturb'd, which he did by the Ways of Fort *Louis* and Fort *Kehl*; of which his Electoral Highness being inform'd, upon his † Arrival in the Camp, he went the next day, to view the Lines from *Daxlant* to the Mountains, and having order'd some new Works to be made for their better Defence, separated his Army, and disposed them so conveniently in their Winter-Quarters, that they might draw together in Eight and Forty Hours, upon any sudden Emergency. Thus by that Prince's Vigilance and good Conduct, the Face of Affairs on the *Upper Rhine*, was entirely changed towards the End of that Campaign, and seem'd to promise fair for the next.

The French repass the Rhine, Oct. 28. *N. S.*

† Oct. 30. *N. S.*

The Imperial Army Separates.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who, in all our preceding *ANNALS*, made so shining a Figure by his glorious *Military Achievements*, bespeaks, this Year, our Attention, chiefly by his *important Negotiations*. His Grace having been detain'd 9 or 10 days at *Margate*, by contrary Winds, embark'd there the 13th of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, designing to reach *Ostend*; but the Wind changing again, his Grace landed at the *Brill* the 16th at Night. The next day, his Grace arrived at the *Hague*, about Two in the Afternoon, to the great Joy of the Ministers of the Allies, who expected him with the utmost Impatience; and having dined with Mr. *Stepney*, the *British* Envoy Extraordinary, who was lately return'd from *Brussels*, the Duke made a Visit to the great Pensionary, and another to the President of the Assembly of the States General. The next (*d*) Day, his Grace receiv'd and return'd several Visits, went in the Afternoon to the Congress of the Foreign Ministers, to whom he signified, that the Queen of *Great Britain* would hearken to no Peace, but what might firmly secure the general Tranquillity of *Europe*; and the Deputies of the States came to confer with him at his Lodgings, where on the 19th in the Evening, he had

The Duke of Marlborough *arrives in* Holland, April 16. *N. S.*

(*d*) April 18. *N. S.*

His Conferences with the States Deputies.

had another long Conference with them, on the Affairs of the preſent Juncture, and among other Things, told them, 'That the Troubles of *Saxony* 'occaſioning a great Diſtraction in the Empire, 'which brought infinite Prejudice to the Common-'Cauſe, the Queen, his Miſtreſs, had thought fit to 'ſend him thither, to pay a Compliment to the 'King of *Sweden*, and endeavour to engage him to 'remove the juſt Jealouſies his long Stay in the 'Heart of *Germany*, gave to ſome of the High Al-'lies: For which purpoſe, he had the neceſſary 'Powers from Her *Britannick* Majeſty, and deſired 'to have the ſame from the States. The Penſio-nary having on the 20th of *April*, N. S. acquainted the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland* with the Neceſſity of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Journey, they readily concurr'd in thoſe Meaſures, and his Grace ſet out the ſame Evening for *Leipſick*, by the Way of *Hanover*. Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, Velt-Mareſchal of the States Troops, having had ſeveral Conferences with the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſet out the Day before his Grace's Departure, for *Bruſſels*, in order to aſſemble the Confederate Troops, in their reſpective Cantonments, and obſerve the *French*, who began to be in Motion about *Namur*.

A. C. 1707.

He ſets out from the Hague *for* Germany, April 20. N. S.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, took his leave of the Court of *Hanover*, the 24th of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, came away from thence at four the next Morning; and lay that Night at *Halberſtad*, where he was complimented by the Magiſtrates. The 26th in the Morning, his Grace continued his Journey to *Hall*, where he was met by Mr. *Robinſon*, Envoy Extraordinary from Her *Britannick* Majeſty, Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Envoy, and Monſieur *Cranenberg*, the *Dutch* Miniſter. After Dinner, his Grace receiv'd the Compliments of the Magiſtrates, and of the Univerſity; and then proceeded to *Alt-Ranſtad*, the King of *Sweden*'s Head-Quarters, accompanied by Mr. *Robinſon* and Monſieur *Cranenberg*. He went directly to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, and after ſome Conference with that prime Miniſter, came to the Quarters his *Swediſh* Majeſty had order'd to be prepared for him. The next * Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Arrival by the Miniſters and General Officers, and about Ten-

His Journey to Alt-Ranſtad.

* April 27. N. S.

A. C. 1707. Ten-a-Clock had his first Audience of the King, to whom he presented a Letter from the Queen of *Great Britain*, and made him the following Compliment in *French*.

His Grace's Compliment to the King of Sweden.

SIR, I present to Your MAJESTY a Letter, not from the Chancery, but from the Heart of the QUEEN my Mistress, and written with her own Hand. Had not Her Sex prevented it, She would have crossed the Sea, to see a Prince admired by the whole Universe. I am in this Particular more Happy than the QUEEN; and I wish I could serve some Campaigns under so Great a General as Your MAJETY, that I might learn what I yet want to know in the Art of War.

The King of *Sweden*, who spoke with the Duke by an Interpreter, return'd his Grace's Compliment in very obliging and gracious Expressions; and in a Conference which lasted near two Hours, assured his Grace, that he would never do any thing to the Prejudice either of the Common-Cause in General, or of the Protestant Religion in particular. After Dining with his Majesty, the Duke had a second Audience, at which were Count *Piper*, and Monsieur *Harmelin*, the two chief *Swedish* Ministers, and Mr. *Robinson*; and which being over, his Grace spent the whole Evening in Visits to Count *Piper*, and the other Ministers and General Officers. The same Afternoon, Count *Wackerbach*, Lieutenant-General of King *Augustus*'s Forces, waited upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, with a Compliment from his Master, intimating, that he would be that Night at *Leipsick*, where he should be glad to see his Grace. According to this Invitation, the Duke went from *Alt-Ranstad* to *Leipsick*, to wait on King *Augustus*, with whom he had a private Conference of about half an Hour, and then returned to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, where he dined. In the Evening his Grace supped with Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*; and on the 29th was visited by Count *Piper*, Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*, Velt-Marshal *Ogilvy*, and several General Officers and Persons of Quality; and after having dined with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King of *Sweden*. Before it was ended, King *Stanislaus* came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who soon after took his Leave, went to *Leipsick*, and thence, without making any Stay, proceeded

on

on his Journey to *Berlin*, very well ſatisfied with his Reception and Negotiations at the Court of *Sweden*. On the 30th he arrived at *Charlottenburgh*; the King of *Pruſſia* having ſent Monſieur *Grumbow* to deſire his Grace would paſs that Way. His Grace ſupp'd that Night with the King, and was lodg'd in the Apartment belonging to the Markgrave. On *Sunday*, *May* the Firſt, his Grace went to Divine Service with the King, who had given particular Orders to Monſieur *L'Enfant*, to preach in *French* on that Occaſion. On the 2d, his Grace left *Charlottenburgh*, in order to proceed towards *Hannover*, where he arrived on the 3d; and the Day following, after a private Conference, he dined with his Electoral Highneſs. In the Afternoon, he ſet out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the 8th of *May*, N. S. having received the higheſt Marks of Eſteem and Diſtinction in the ſeveral Courts through which he paſſed, ſince his firſt Departure from thence. The next Morning, his Grace was complimented upon his Return by the foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality; and in the Evening was in Conference with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he communicated the Aſſurances he had received from the King of *Sweden*. This entirely diſſipated the Jealouſies ſome of the Allies had entertain'd of his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Deſigns; which were induſtriouſly fomented by the Emiſſaries of *France*; who, on the other Hand, left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the Young Northern Heroe, in an open Rupture with the Emperor.

A. C. 1707.

Thence to Hanover.

And returns to the Hague, May 8. *N. S.*

The French endeavour to engage the King of Sweden *in a Rupture with the Emperor.*

Nor did the King of *Sweden* want plauſible Pretences to fall out with the Imperial Court: One of which was an unlucky Quarrel, between the Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of *Sweden*, and Count *Zobor*, an *Hungarian* Lord, Son-in-Law of Prince *Adam* of *Lichtenſtein*. Being both at Dinner at Count *de la Tour*'s, and ſpeaking of the Affairs of *Europe*, Count *Zobor* ſaid, That *Three Rogues occaſion'd a great Deal of Miſchief in the World*. Tho' he named but Prince *Ragotzi* for one, and King *Staniſlaus* for another, yet he uſed ſuch Expreſſions, as plainly ſhew'd he meant the King of *Sweden* for a Third; whereupon the *Swediſh* Envoy thought himſelf oblig'd to give him a Box on the Ear. The Company prevented

Quarrel between Baron Strahlenheim, *and Count* Zobor.

A. C. 1707.

the farther Consequences of that Quatrel, and Count *Zobor* was confined by Order of the Emperor, and shortly after sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Gratz* in *Stiria*; the Commissaries appointed to enquire into that Affair, having reported, That he was guilty of Disrespect towards the King of *Sweden*. The *Swedish* Envoy having inform'd his Master of that Affair, his *Swedish* Majesty sent him Orders to declare, that his Master approv'd his Conduct, and that he was order'd to forbear appearing at Court, till he had received a just Satisfaction on that Subject; and likewise for the Affront offer'd to some Officers of his Troops, who were listing Men at *Breslau*, and were insulted by the People. The Imperial Ministers were willing at this ticklish Juncture, to give the Crown of *Sweden* all reasonable Satisfaction; but as to the Affair of Count *Zobor*, they thought, that the *Swedish* Envoy having given a Blow to a Person of that Quality, and the Emperor having since confined him close Prisoner, they thought that the *Swedes* ought not to insist upon farther Satisfaction. But this was not the most material Point that made the Imperial Court uneasie: For, about this Time, the *Swedes* started some Pretensions of a more nice Nature; and in a † Declaration (or Memorial) which Count *Piper* communicated to Count *Zinzendorf*, his *Swedish* Majesty insisted on the Delivering up of the *Muscovite* Troops, who escaping, the Year before, out of *Saxony*, were entertain'd in the Imperial Army on the *Upper Rhine*: Urging, 'That the Treaty made 'with King *Augustus* at *Alt-Ranstad*, gave his *Swe*'dish* Majesty an unquestionable Right to those 'Troops. Count *Piper* added, 'That the *Swedes* 'would not have ceased to pursue them, when they 'fled out of *Saxony*, till they had overtaken them, 'had not the Truce which interven'd at that Jun'cture of Time, prevented their farther Progress; 'and that at that Time none of the Princes of *Ger*'many*, nor even the Emperor's own Generals, 'would have receiv'd or shelter'd the *Muscovites*; 'well knowing they could not take them into Pro'tection, without contracting the Guilt of conceal'ing and defending the King's Enemies. And if 'afterwards his Sacred Imperial Majesty entertain'd 'them

† *Dated* March 30*th* N. S.

Count Piper's *Memorial to Count* Zinzendorf, *about some* Muscovite *Troops.*

'them as vagrant and abandon'd Troops, and al- A. C.
'low'd them Subſiſtence, leſt they ſhould periſh for 1707.
'Hunger, it was juſt he ſhould cauſe them to be
'reſtor'd to his Sacred Royal Majeſty, demanding
'them as Men who having been yielded up to him,
'had afterwards fled away, becauſe no Perſon ought
'to enrich himſelf with another's Loſs: That the
'time drew near in which his Sacred Royal Maje-
'ſty had determin'd to march with his Army on
'an Expedition, but could not well move off before
'he had received, in this Particular, the Satisfaction
'ſtipulated by the Treaty. That if the Time for
'performing this be protracted, whatever Inconve-
'niency ſhould ariſe from that Delay, could not be
'charg'd upon him: Wherefore 'twas left to his
'Imperial Majeſty's Choice, whether he himſelf
'would ſend back the ſaid *Muſcovite* Forces, or fix
'a certain Day and Place for their being deliver'd
'up quietly to the *Swediſh* Troops which his Sacred
'Royal Majeſty had determin'd to ſend expreſly to
'bring them to *Alt-Ranſtad*, concluding, That the
'King of *Sweden* having dictated what was hereby
'ſignify'd, would have Care taken, at the ſame
'Time, that by divulging his Purpoſe, an Oppor-
'tunity might not be given to the *Muſcovites* to
'diſband.

The Muſcovite Troops make their Eſcape thro' Bohemia and Moravia into Poland.

Contrary to this laſt Caution, the *Muſcovite* Troops having private Notice given them of what paſs'd in relation to them, diſbanded themſelves, and in Companies of about Twenty Men, moved off through *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, to *Poland*; At which the King of *Sweden* was ſo exaſperated, that he renew'd to Count *Zinzendorf*, the Imperial Miniſter at his Court, his poſitive Demand of the Surrender of thoſe Troops; adding, That he expected greater Satisfaction for the Affront given to Count *Strahlenheim*, by Count *Zobor*, than the Imperial Court had offer'd; and alſo, Satisfaction for the Recruits, which being raiſed for him in *Sileſia*, were taken from his Officers at *Breſlau*. The Expreſs by which Count *Zinzendorf* communicated theſe Demands to the Imperial Court, arriv'd at *Vienna* the 12th of *May*; and the ſame Day Baron *Strahlenheim* received Orders from the King his Maſter, to repair to him forthwith, without taking

A. C. 1707. Leave of that Court: Yet at the Requeſt of the latter, he ſtaid till the 16th, to take with him the Emperor's Anſwer to his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Three Demands, but that Anſwer not being then ready, he ſet out for *Saxony*. The 18th, that Anſwer was ſent, and imported, 'That the Emperor had not the '*Muſcovites* in his Power to deliver up; That Count '*Zobor* ſhould be proſecuted as a Criminal by the 'Fiſcal in Courſe of Law; And that as for what was 'done in *Sileſia*, with Reſpect to the Levies for his '*Swediſh* Majeſty, ſufficient Satisfaction ſhould be 'made, after due Examination into the matter of 'Fact. Nor was this all the Tenderneſs and Caution the Imperial Court uſed, to give the King of *Sweden* no colourable Pretence to quarrel with them; for when they heard the *Muſcovite* Troops were taking their Flight through *Bohemia* and *Moravia* to *Poland*, Count *Eck* was ordered to detach a certain Number of Horſe from the River *Marck*, to purſue and ſeize them, in order to deliver them up to the *Swedes*: And thoſe detached Horſe not being able to overtake them, the Imperial Court afterwards ſolemnly declar'd, That the Eſcape of the *Muſcovites* from the *Rhine*, was done without their Connivance or Participation. However, this Declaration was contradicted by the *Swediſh* Envoy, who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, meeting ſome of the ſaid Troops, and pretending to be General *Wakerbaert*, in King *Auguſtus*'s Service, they frankly owned to him, that their Eſcape was concerted with the Imperial Court, which the King of *Sweden* was more inclined to believe, than the Aſſurances given to the contrary; And thereupon, peremptorily inſiſted upon full Satisfaction as to the three Points already mention'd, before he left *Saxony*. The Emperor being reſolv'd, by all poſſible means, to prevent a Rupture with the *Swedes*, who might, on a ſudden, over-run his Hereditary Countries, appointed Count *Wratiſlaw* to go to the King of *Sweden* to adjuſt all Differences. That Lord writ to Count *Piper* on the Subject-matter of his Journey, to know whether he ſhould be well received: But the *Swediſh* Miniſter intimated in his Anſwer, That if he came empower'd to give a r Satisfaction to his Maſter, he ſhould be welcom

but that he ought not to take the Trouble of that Journey, if he came to diſcuſs the Pretenſions of his *Swediſh* Majeſty. The Imperial Court ſeem'd ſurpriz'd at this Anſwer, and ſent Orders to Count *Zinzendorf* to preſs Count *Piper* to declare what Satisfaction his Maſter would have, ſeeing he refus'd to allow his Miniſters to diſcuſs the ſame; and to aſſure him, That his Imperial Majeſty was ready to give him Satisfaction, and to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain.* Her Majeſty wrote to the ſame Monarch, to exhort him to forbear all Hoſtilities; but his Anſwer was, *That ſeeing the Emperor did not give him the Satisfaction he expected, he ſhould be oblig'd to take it himſelf; eſpecially, ſince his Delaying to do himſelf Juſtice had encouraged People to offer him new Affronts.* Which laſt Expreſſion related to the Eſcape of the *Muſcovites.* A. C. 1707.

The Imperial Court not only comply'd with the King of *Sweden*'s Demands, as to the Delivering up both Count *Zobor* and the Imperial Officers, who hindred the Raiſing of the *Swediſh* Levies in *Sileſia*, as Preliminaries to the Admiſſion of Count *Wratiſlaw*, as Envoy from the Emperor; but declared, moreover, That the City of *Breſlaw* ſhould pay 4000 Crowns to the Widow of a *Swediſh* Corporal, who was kill'd in that City, in a Scuffle occaſion'd by the Seizure of thoſe Levies. But this forc'd Compliance did not fully ſatisfie the King of *Sweden*, who upon Count *Wratiſlaw*'s Arrival at *Alt-Ranſtad*, refuſed to admit him to his Audience; ſo that that Miniſter muſt be contented to confer with Count *Piper* and the Sieur *Hermelin*, about the Eſcape of the *Muſcovites*, which the Imperial Court fondly thought was now the only important Point to be adjuſted. But the Proteſtants of *Sileſia*, the Exerciſe of whoſe Religion had been ſuppreſs'd by the invading Zeal of Popery, having made ſecret Application to the King of *Sweden*, that Monarch generouſly reſolved to reſtore them to their lawful Religion and Privileges; and having ſent Four Regiments of Horſe into that Country, to protect them proviſionally, multiply'd his Demands into the following. '1. That the Emperor ſhould give it under his Hand, That he knew nothing of the

The King of Sweden's new Demands of the Emperor.

A. C. 1707. Leave of that Court: Yet at the Requeſt of the latter, he ſtaid till the 16th, to take with him the Emperor's Anſwer to his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Three Demands, but that Anſwer not being then ready, he ſet out for *Saxony*. The 18th, that Anſwer was ſent, and imported, 'That the Emperor had not the 'Muſcovites in his Power to deliver up; That Count 'Zobor ſhould be proſecuted as a Criminal by the 'Fiſcal in Courſe of Law; And that as for what was 'done in *Sileſia*, with Reſpect to the Levies for his 'Swediſh Majeſty, ſufficient Satisfaction ſhould be 'made, after due Examination into the matter of 'Fact. Nor was this all the Tenderneſs and Caution the Imperial Court uſed, to give the King of *Sweden* no colourable Pretence to quarrel with them; for when they heard the *Muſcovite* Troops were taking their Flight through *Bohemia* and *Moravia* to *Poland*, Count *Eck* was ordered to detach a certain Number of Horſe from the River *Marck*, to purſue and ſeize them, in order to deliver them up to the *Swedes*: And thoſe detached Horſe not being able to overtake them, the Imperial Court afterwards ſolemnly declar'd, That the Eſcape of the *Muſcovites* from the *Rhine*, was done without their Connivance or Participation. However, this Declaration was contradicted by the *Swediſh* Envoy, who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, meeting ſome of the ſaid Troops, and pretending to be General *Wakerbaert*, in King *Auguſtus*'s Service, they frankly owned to him, that their Eſcape was concerted with the Imperial Court, which the King of *Sweden* was more inclined to believe, than the Aſſurances given to the contrary; And thereupon, peremptorily inſiſted upon full Satisfaction as to the three Points already mention'd, before he left *Saxony*. The Emperor being reſolv'd, by all poſſible means, to prevent a Rupture with the *Swedes*, who might, on a ſudden, over-run his Hereditary Countries, appointed Count *Wratiſlaw* to go to the King of *Sweden* to adjuſt all Differences. That Lord writ to Count *Piper* on the Subject-matter of his Journey, to know whether he ſhould be well received: But the *Swediſh* Miniſter intimated in his Anſwer, That if he came empower'd to give a ſ Satisfaction to his Maſter, he ſhould be welcom

but that he ought not to take the Trouble of that Journey, if he came to discuss the Pretensions of his *Swedish* Majesty. The Imperial Court seem'd surpriz'd at this Answer, and sent Orders to Count *Zinzendorf* to press Count *Piper* to declare what Satisfaction his Master would have, seeing he refus'd to allow his Ministers to discuss the same; and to assure him, That his Imperial Majesty was ready to give him Satisfaction, and to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain.* Her Majesty wrote to the same Monarch, to exhort him to forbear all Hostilities; but his Answer was, *That seeing the Emperor did not give him the Satisfaction he expected, he should be oblig'd to take it himself; especially, since his Delaying to do himself Justice had encouraged People to offer him new Affronts.* Which last Expression related to the Escape of the *Muscovites.* A. C. 1707.

The Imperial Court not only comply'd with the King of *Sweden*'s Demands, as to the Delivering up both Count *Zobor* and the Imperial Officers, who hindred the Raising of the *Swedish* Levies in *Silesia*, as Preliminaries to the Admission of Count *Wratislaw*, as Envoy from the Emperor; but declared, moreover, That the City of *Breslaw* should pay 4000 Crowns to the Widow of a *Swedish* Corporal, who was kill'd in that City, in a Scuffle occasion'd by the Seizure of those Levies. But this forc'd Compliance did not fully satisfie the King of *Sweden*, who upon Count *Wratislaw*'s Arrival at *Alt-Ranstad*, refused to admit him to his Audience; so that that Minister must be contented to confer with Count *Piper* and the Sieur *Hermelin*, about the Escape of the *Muscovites*, which the Imperial Court fondly thought was now the only important Point to be adjusted. But the Protestants of *Silesia*, the Exercise of whose Religion had been suppress'd by the invading Zeal of Popery, having made secret Application to the King of *Sweden*, that Monarch generously resolved to restore them to their lawful Religion and Privileges; and having sent Four Regiments of Horse into that Country, to protect them provisionally, multiply'd his Demands into the following. '1. That the Emperor should give it under his Hand, That he knew nothing of the

The King of Sweden's *new Demands of the Emperor.*

A. C. 1707.

'March of the Twelve Hundred *Muſcovites*, who 'eſcaped through the Hereditary Countries. 2. That 'he ſhould forthwith decide the Affair of the Elec'tion of *Lubeck* in Favour of the Adminiſtrator 'of *Holſtein*, and confirm the Agreement between 'that Houſe and the Chapter for the two next Ge'nerations. 3. That the Country of *Hadeln* be 'ſequeſter'd into the Hands of his *Swediſh* Maje'ſty, till the Right of all the Pretenders to it be de'cided. 4. That the Proteſtant Religion in *Sileſia* 'be reſtor'd, according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. '5. That his Imperial Majeſty ſhould renounce all 'Pretenſions to the Quota which the King of *Swe'den* had not furniſh'd during this preſent War; 'and ſhould draw no Conſequence from the Crown 'of *Sweden*'s not having done Homage for the 'Dominions they have in the Empire ſince the Year '1664. And 6. That the whole *Swediſh* Army 'in their Return thro' *Sileſia* into *Poland*, ſhould be 'maintain'd at the Emperor's Charge. Theſe new Demands occaſion'd ſeveral Conferences between Count *Wratiſlaw* and Count *Piper*; and the firſt being convinc'd of the Neceſſity of preventing a Rupture, which would have proved fatal to the Common Cauſe, paſs'd over ſeveral Formalities, and granted ſome Points, which, at any other time, would have been rejected by the Court of *Vienna*. The Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *Holland* did not a little contribute towards the Succeſs of that Negotiation, by their Offering the Guaranty of Her *Britannick* Majeſty, and the States General, for the Treaty that ſhould be agreed upon, *ſub ſpe rati*, as they expreſs'd it; that is, in hope that what they offer'd, ſhould be approved. The Confirmation of the Treaty between the Chapter of *Lubeck*, and the Ducal Houſe of *Gottorp*, in the Year 1647, and the Reſtoration of the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion in *Sileſia*, were the Two Articles that met with the greateſt Difficulty. The *Swedes* inſiſted, that they ſhould be allowed to keep ſome Troops in *Sileſia*, till the Churches of the Proteſtants were re-built, which the Imperial Court would not conſent to; and on the other hand, they would not approve and ratifie the Treaty about the Biſhoprick of *Lubeck*, till that Affair was

duly examin'd; but the Guaranty of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States General* removed all thoſe Obſtacles: And on the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, N. S. Count *Wratiſlaw* communicated to the Miniſters of thoſe Powers, that his *Swediſh* Majeſty being fully ſatisfy'd with the Declaration they had made on that Subject, all Matters were agreed upon, and that they were engroſſing the Treaty, in order to be ſigned the next Morning. The Concluſion of this Affair occaſion'd great Joy amongſt all the Well-wiſhers to the Common Cauſe; for the Imperial Miniſters gave out in plain Terms, That if the *Swedes* would not be ſatisfy'd with the reaſonable Conceſſions made by the Emperor, that Prince would be oblig'd to recal his Forces from *Italy*, to defend his Hereditary Dominions, which would have proved a great Prejudice to the Grand Alliance, and an advantageous Diverſion in Favour of *France*, who had entertain'd the Hopes of ſeeing a War break out between thoſe two Powers. A. C. 1707.

A Treaty concluded between the Emperor and the King of Sweden. *See the* Appendix.

This important Affair being brought to a Concluſion, the King of *Sweden* decamp'd the 1ſt. of *September* very early, from his Quarters at *Alt-Ranſtad*; and Count *Wratiſlau* having waited upon his Majeſty, the Treaty was ſign'd at *Wolkwitz* that Day; and the Imperial Miniſter ſet out the 3d. for *Vienna*, to have the Agreement ratify'd. King *Auguſtus* being indiſpoſed, and conſequently unable to take his leave of the King of *Sweden*, the latter went to *Dreſden* the 6th of *September*, attended only by five or ſix Gentlemen, and made a Viſit to King *Auguſtus*, with whom he had a long Conference. His *Swediſh* Majeſty took afterwards his Leave of the Electoreſs Dowager, and the Electoral Prince; and being return'd to his Army, continued his March for *Sileſia*; where, on the 12th of that Month, the Imperial Ratifications of the Convention ſign'd by Count *Wratiſlau*, were deliver'd to him. That Prince was ſo well pleaſed with the Diſpatch uſed at the Imperial Court in this Affair, that he reſolv'd to quit *Sileſia* immediately, and march into *Poland*; ſo that all his Forces were on the other ſide of the *Oder* before the 25th of *September*. His *Swediſh* Majeſty left the Baron *de Stralenheim* in *Sileſia*, to ſee the Execution of the Treaty

The King of Sweden *leaves* Saxony, *and marches into* Poland.

A. C. 1707. concluded; and before his Departure from *Leignitz*, that Prince had the Satisfaction to ſee ſeveral Churches reſtored to the Proteſtants, which was a great Mortification to the Jeſuits, and other Popiſh Prieſts and Fryars. The Biſhop of *Breſlau*, fearing the Reſentment of the Pope, took a Pretence to abſent himſelf from that City, to avoid Signing and Approving the Orders given for Reſtoring the Proteſtants to their former Rights; but the King of *Sweden* being juſtly diſpleaſed with the Diſingenuity of that Prelate, ſignify'd, that he expected that he ſhould ſign and approve thoſe Orders; which Formality he thought neceſſary, becauſe the Biſhop of *Breſlau* is the chief Perſon in the Regency of *Sileſia*, next to the Emperor, and that his refuſing to ſubſcribe the ſaid Orders, might afterwards be drawn into ill Conſequence againſt the Proteſtants. As for Count *Zobor*, whom the King of *Sweden* had ſent Priſoner to *Stetin*, his *Swediſh* Majeſty ſet him at Liberty, with great Marks of Generoſity.

The Campaign in Flanders. To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*; his Grace arrived at *Bruſſels* the 13th of *May*, N. S. and having immediately held a Council of War with Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, and the Field-Deputies of the States, Orders were ſent to the Confederate Troops to march to their Rendezvous at *Anderleck*, near *Bruſſels*. Eight Days † after, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out from *Bruſſels*, after having been waited on by the Council of State, and the Members of the other Courts of that City, who came to wiſh him a happy Campaign; and in the Evening joyn'd the Army, which, the ſame Day, moved from *Anderlech*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Bellengen*, the Left at *Lembeck*, and *Hall* in the Rear. Upon Intelligence that the *French*, who had been drawing together about the ſame time, continued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd nearer to them, in order to meet them half way for a Battle, which they had given out they would offer to the Confederates; or, if they declin'd it, to lay Siege either to *Mons* or *Charleroy*. But on the 24th of *May*, his *Grace* received unexpected Information, That the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and were encamp'd at *Haine*, St. *Paul*,

† *May* 21. *N. S.*

St. *Paul*, and *Peronne*, where the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme* took a Review of their Army the 25th. Hereupon the Confederate Army advanc'd, the next (*d*) Morning, to *Soignies*, their Right being at *Louvignies*, and their Left at *Naeſt*: And the Enemy, who by this Motion of the Allies, thought they would take the Camp of *Bois-Seigneur-Iſaac*, march'd, at the ſame time to *Pieton*, placing their Right near *Meling*, and their Head-Quarters at *Goſſeliers*. The 27th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by ſeveral Generals, advanc'd with Twelve Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemies Camp; and upon Intelligence, that they were encamp'd in the Plain of *Flerus*, a Council of War was held, wherein it was reſolv'd to march to *Nivelle*, in order to attack them; And accordingly a Detachment was ſent to view the Paſs at *Ronquieres*, through which they were to paſs. The Generals who were ſent thither, reported, That the Enemy, ſuſpecting the Deſign of the Allies, had made a Detachment to ſecure that important Poſt, and would, undoubtedly, advance upon the firſt Motion of the Confederates, to hinder them from marching through that Paſs; or elſe would charge the firſt Troops that ſhould paſs, with ſo much Advantage, that it was not adviſable to move that Way. This Report being maturely weigh'd in a Council of War, and the Generals wiſely conſidering, at the ſame Time, that the Enemy had drain'd all their Garriſons, and muſter'd all their Forces, with no other Deſign than to plunder the open wealthy great Cities of *Brabant*, particularly *Louvain* and *Bruſſels*, in caſe the Allies ſhould undertake any Siege, which they might have done in leſs time than the Bringing up of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition would require; it was reſolv'd to march back to *Bruſſels*. This prudent Counſel was purſu'd with ſo much Diligence, that the 28th the Confederate Army return'd from *Soignies* to the Camp at *Hall*; paſs'd, the next Day, the Canal of *Bruſſels* at *Diggem*, and encamp'd at *Beaulieu*, where they reſted the 30th; march'd the 31ſt to *Bethlehem*; laid Bridges over the *Dyle*, which they paſs'd the 1ſt of *June*, and poſted

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(*d*) *May* 26. *N. S.*

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posted themselves at *Meldert*. The *French* seeing their Design disappointed, advanc'd to the strong Camp of *Gemblours*, without daring to venture an Engagement with the Allies, tho' much (*k*) superiour to them; And so both Armies continued, above Two Months, in their respective Camps; during which Time no Action, worth recording, pass'd between them.

(*k*) *See the Order of Battle of both Armies in the* Appendix.

At last, upon certain Advice that the *French* had detach'd Thirteen Battalions and Twelve Squadrons from their Army, towards *Provence*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Concert with Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* and the States Deputies, resolv'd to march from *Meldert* towards *Genap*, from whence he might with less Disadvantage, attack the Enemy in their Camp at *Gemblours*. Accordingly, on the 9th of *August*, N. S. the Disposition was made for the Army to pass the *Dyle* at the Abbey of *Florival*; and late in the Evening, Orders were given for the march of the heavy Baggage towards *Brussels*, and the laying of Four Bridges on the *Dyle*; And, at the same time, the Troops encamp'd near *Louvain*, under Major General *Week*, and the Regiment of *Bothmar* were order'd to march to *Florival*, and the Battalions in *Brussels* to advance to *Waterloe*. The 10th in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to pass the *Dyle* at St. *Joris-weert*; and about three in the Afternoon the Duke of *Wirtemberg* march'd with Fourteen Squadrons to *Pieterbais*, with Orders to stay there till Morning, to observe the Enemy, and afterwards to make the Rear-guard. At Four, the whole Army decamp'd from *Meldert*, and, according to the Disposition that had been made, pass'd the *Dyle* at *Florival*; and having march'd all Night, was the 11th at Break of Day about the Heights of *Waveren*, where they made a short Halt, and then continued their March towards *Genap*, where they encamp'd with their Right at *Promelles*, and their Left at *Davieres*; having made a March of seven Leagues. Here they had Intelligence, That the Enemy, upon the News of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s advancing with his Detachment to *Pieterbais*, and that the Confederate Army was in Motion, were extremely alarm'd; that their Troops were immediately order'd to their

Arms

Arms; and that they cut down ſeveral Trees in the Roads and Paſſages that led to their Camp, having no certain Information which Way the Allies were gone, till about Midnight, when they began their March, with all poſſible Haſte, towards *Flerus* and *Heſpenay*, intending to be that Evening at *Goſſeliers*, and gain the ſtrong Camp at *Picton*. The 12th, early in the Morning, the Confederate Generals received Advice, That the *French* Army had made but a ſhort Halt at *Goſſeliers*, and were advanc'd to *Seneff* about Midnight, the Elector of *Bavaria* taking his Head Quarters in the Caſtle of *Vanderbeck*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme* in the Farm-houſe of *Rel*, between *Vanderbeck* and *Seneff*, having the River *Picton* before them. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* having conferr'd thereupon, it was reſolved to march directly to *Nivelle*, in order to attack the Enemy; and, accordingly, the Confederate Army march'd about one in the Afternoon, and came into that Camp the ſame Evening, their Right being to *Valianpont* and their Left to the River *Sonne* at *Arquennes*. It being too late to attack the Enemy that Night, the Neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made to do it the next Morning; and becauſe it was rightly foreſeen, That the Enemy would endeavour to retire in the Night, to gain the Camp at *Cambron*, all poſſible care was taken to prevent their Retreat. Count *de Tilly*, with Forty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, commanded by the Earl of *Albermarle*, and the Major Generals Count *d'Erbach* and *Roſs*, and a Detachment of between 5 and 6000 Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant General *Scholten*, and Major General *Zoutland*, was order'd to poſt himſelf between the two Armies, with the Left at *Corneliz*, and the Right towards the Road from *Bink* to *Nivelle*; and in caſe the Enemy decamp'd, to fall upon their Rear, and keep them in Play till the whole Confederate Army could come up. Thoſe Troops march'd with all imaginable Alacrity, notwithſtanding which they could not reach their reſpective Poſts before Midnight; And, on the other hand, the *French* foreſeeing the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign, and judging that it would be impoſſible for them to avoid an Engagement, if they continued in that Camp till the

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The Duke of Marlboroug *vainly endeavours to engage the Enemy.*

the next Day, resolv'd to decamp in the Night. They made the necessary Dispositions for it about Seven of the Clock, at the Time when the Confederate Army was coming into the Camp at *Nivelle*, and about Nine their Left began to retire towards *Marimont*, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet. The 13th, a little before break of Day, Count *Tilly* advanc'd with his Detachment directly to the Camp of the Enemy, saw their Army on a full March, and observ'd that they made their Retreat in very good Order from Hedge to Hedge, and that the Country being very Difficult, it was scarce possible to come at them. He sent notice thereof to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and that he was marching to endeavour to attack their Rear, as he was directed; whereupon 20 Batallions and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of General Count *Lottum*, were detach'd to support Count *Tilly*: The Horse being commanded by Lieutenant-General *Dopft*, the Sieur *Schuylenburgh*, and the Earl of *Athlone*, Majors-General; and the Infantry by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Welderen*. Count *Tilly* march'd with all possible speed, and had several Skirmishes with the Enemies Rear, but having pursued them Three or Four Hours as far as the Plains of *Marimont*, and observing that it was to no purpose to fatigue the Troops, he return'd to the Camp. The Country being cut by many deep Roads, was very favourable to the Retreat of the Enemy, who posted therein some Infantry, which hinder'd the Confederate Horse from making Openings to follow them. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanc'd with a Detachment, being return'd to the Camp, resolved to continue that Day in the same Place, to give time to the Troops to rest themselves, after the fatiguing March they had made; and because it was uncertain whether the Enemy marched towards their Lines or *Cambron*, Monsieur *d'Auverqurque* sent one of his Aids de Camp with 150 Hussars, to post himself on the Hills of the *Great Roulx*, from whence they plainly discovered the March of the Enemy, being about half a League from them. That Officer reported, that the Vanguard was advanc'd to St. *Dennis*, having the River *Haisne* behind them, which was confirm'd

firm'd by the Spies, who added, That the Elector of *Bavaria* had his Quarters at St. *Dennis*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme* at *Caſtiaux*. The Generals concluded from this March, that the Enemy did not deſign to retire within their Lines, but rather to poſſeſs the advantageous Camp at *Cambron*; whereupon, the Confederate Army decamp'd from *Nivelle* the 14th about Six a-Clock in the Morning, and had all the day a moſt violent Rain, which rendred the Roads ſo bad, that it was very late when the Right came to *Soignies*; nor could all the Left come up till the 15th in the Morning, altho' one Thouſand Pioneers had been at Work ever ſince the 12th at Night, to repair the Roads from *Arquennes* to *Soignies*. The Soldiers of the Confederate Army ſuffer'd very much in this March; but the Enemy ſuffer'd ſtill a great deal more, for having lain on their Arms at St. *Dennis* all Night, (*Auguſt* 14th) they preſs'd on their March early the next Morning in the ſame Confuſion as before, to *Chievres*, where they arriv'd at the time the Allies came to *Soignies*. Beſides the Fatigue, this precipitate Retreat occaſion'd a wonderful Deſertion among the *French*; For their Soldiers being without Bread for above two Days, and without Reſt for Three, not having time to put up their Tents between *Seneff* and *Chievres*, above 1000 of them went over to the Confederate Camp, and, at leaſt, as many to *Bruſſels* and other Places. The Enemy wanted likewiſe all ſorts of Neceſſaries during their whole March from *Gemblours*, their Baggage being ſent off from thence, with their Artillery, to *Charleroy*, upon their firſt Motion to avoid an Engagement. The great Rains, which continued for ſome days, having made the Ways, altogether unpaſſable, obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to give over the Purſuit of the Enemy, and confin'd the Confederate Army to the Camp of *Soignies*; and in the mean time, the Enemy fortify'd the Avenues to theirs, in the beſt manner the Weather would permit; And tho' their Army was ſoon after reinforc'd with 6 Batallions and two Regiments of Horſe, from the Flying Camp of Count *la Motte*, yet they retired farther behind the *Marque*, with their Right at *Pont-a-Treſin*, and their Left under the the Cannon of *Liſle*: Whereupon the Allies advanc'd

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The French Army ſuffers very much in their Retreat.

* Sep. 7. N. S.

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vanc'd towards them, and encamp'd with their Right at *Rollegem*, and their Left at *Helchin* near the *Scheld*; ſubſiſting all this while upon the *French* Territories. Eight Days after the Allies came to this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* having Notice, that the *French* had made a Diſpoſition to forrage that † Morning at *Templeuve*, and the Villages near it, march'd out at Break of Day with Twenty Thouſand Foot, Five Thouſand Horſe, and Twelve Pieces of Cannon, in order to attack the Guard that cover'd them; and endeavour, by that Means, to bring them to a general Action; of which the Enemy being inform'd, they did not think fit to venture out of their Camp. His Grace thereupon order'd his Troops to forrage thoſe Places, which was done without the leaſt Oppoſition, tho' under the Canon of *Tournay*, within a League of the Enemy's Camp, and Three from the Confederate.

† Sept. 15. *N. S.*

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to the* Hague.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, finding it impoſſible to bring the Cautious Duke *de Vendoſme* to an Engagement, his Grace left the Camp at *Helchin*, the 4th of *October*, N. S. and upon his Arrival at the *Hague*, the 6th of that Month, at Nine in the Morning, he made a Viſit to the Great Penſionary, and Monſieur *de Slingerland*, Secretary of the Council of State. In the Afternoon, his Grace had a Conference with the Deputies of the States-General, wherein he communicated the Orders he had receiv'd from the Queen of *Great-Britain*, his Miſtreſs, to repair to *Francfort*, and confer with the Electors of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the next Campaign. The next * Morning, his Grace had another Conference with thoſe Deputies, and in the Evening ſet out for the Army, to give the Neceſſary Orders for their marching into Winter-Quarters. Immediately after his (*d*) Arrival, the Troops deſign'd for the Garriſons of *Menin*, *Courtray*, and *Oudenarde*, went into thoſe Places; and the next (*e*) Day, the Army came to *Peteghem*, with intent to paſs the *Scheld* at *Gauvre*; but the Rains continuing with ſuch Violence, as to render the Paſſing there impracticable for the Horſe, the Foot encamp'd the 12th of *October*, N. S. with the Right at *Steyne*, and the Left at *Aſpre*, and paſs'd the River the 13th at *Gauvre*; his Grace advancing with

* Oct. 7. *N.S. He returns to the Army.*

(*d*) Oct. 10 *N. S.*

(*e*) Oct. 11. *N. S.*

with the Horſe and Dragoons to *Zwinhaerde*. The ſame Day, the Foot continued their March through *Ghent* to *Weſtrem*; and the next day the whole Army came to *Aſche*, where they continued till they heard that the *French* Army † was ſeparated, upon which the Confederate Troops went into their reſpective Winter-Quarters, which were much the ſame as the Year before. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out for *Germany* the 15th of *October*, N. S. in the Morning; lay that Night at *Liere*; the next at *Grave*; the 17th at *Weſel*, and the 18th at *Duſſeldorp*: An Alarm of ſeveral of the Enemies Parties being come over the *Rhine*, which was confirm'd at *Grave*, having made his Grace alter his intended Rout, and paſs thro' this laſt City. The 19th, his Grace was met by the Elector *Palatine* at *Bruck*, about a League from his Caſtle of *Bansberg*, where his Electoral Highneſs gave his Grace a ſplendid Dinner, under a very magnificent *Perſian* Tent; after which his Grace continued his Journey, about 20 Miles farther to *Weert*, being conducted thither by the *Palatine* Guards. On the 20th, his Grace lay at *Limbourg* on the *Laune*, and the 21ſt reach'd *Francfort*, from whence, (as has been mention'd before) he ſet out again the 29th for the *Hague*, where he arrived the 3d of *November*, and having concluded ſeveral Important Affairs with the States General, embark'd a few Days after for *England*, and came to St. *James*'s the 7th of that Month, O. S.

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† Oct. 20. N. S. *Both Armies in* Flanders *Separate and go into Winter Quarters.*

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Germany.

Returns to the Hague Nov. 3. N. S.

Arrives in London, Nov. 7. O. S.

During his Stay at the *Hague*, his Grace communicated to the States General, what paſs'd at *Francfort*; and their Deputies having had ſeveral Conferences with the Imperial Miniſters, their High Mightineſſes reſolv'd to uſe all poſſible Means to engage the Empire to make greater Efforts for the future, than they had done heretofore. In order to that, they wrote a preſſing Letter to the Diet of *Ratisbone*, importing in Subſtance: 'That the Campaign being now at an end, it was of abſolute neceſſity, before all other things, that all the High Allies ſhould exert all their Strength, and make in due time ſuch Preparations, as that they might carry on the War the next Campaign, on all ſides, with all imaginable Vigour, and take care they might be no more prevented by the Enemy.

That

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'That their High Mightineſſes, conſidering that this 'War was begun, and had been carried on for 'maintaining and preſerving the Liberty of all Eu-'rope in general, and of every Prince and State in 'particular, againſt the Exorbitant Power of *France*, 'who had ſeized upon the whole *Spaniſh* Monar-'chy, had, from the beginning of the ſaid Com-'mon War, made greater Efforts than could be de-'ſir'd or expected from them in Reaſon and Equity, 'or by Vertue of their Alliances. That notwith-'ſtanding through thoſe great Efforts their Power 'was much weakned, yet they were willing, and 'entirely and heartily diſpoſed to continue, with the 'ſame Vigour and Zeal, duly conſidering the ab-'ſolute Neceſſity thereof, to make all poſſible Efforts 'to conclude this War with Honour and Safety, 'and obtain the Aim and End for which it was be-'gun, in hopes and expectation that every one of 'their High Allies would do the ſame, and chiefly 'that the Common Cauſe ſhould on the ſide of the 'Emperor and Empire, be heartily and with more 'Reality and Vigour helped and carried on than 'heretofore. That their High Mightineſſes (and 'the other Allies) had reaſon to complain, that 'while they had made great Efforts, they had, on the 'contrary, on the ſide of the Emperor and Em-'pire, diminiſhed theirs, and were fall'n into a kind 'of Numneſs and Lethargy, except thoſe Circles 'and States whoſe Territories were expoſed to the 'Enemy, which having ſuffered more than the reſt, 'and therefore had a better Pretence of Excuſe, had, 'however, in a moſt glorious manner, exerted 'themſelves above the reſt. That this Deficiency 'of Troops, and the Delays and Difficulties of bring-'ing the Imperial Army into the Field in the Spring, 'were the Chief cauſe of the Misfortunes which be-'fel the Empire in the Beginning and Proceſs of 'the laſt Campaign, by the Invaſion of the Enemy; 'whereby the Empire was again brought into the 'utmoſt Danger; and the Conſequences whereof 'would have prov'd more fatal, had not the Diver-'ſion occaſion'd by the Expedition in *Provence* re-'duc'd the Enemy to the Neceſſity of retiring. 'That their High Mightineſſes having jointly with 'her Majeſty of *Great Britain* taken into their Service

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'5000 *Saxons*, ſent them to reinforce the Imperial Army, upon the earneſt Inſtances that were made to them, to teſtify thereby their conſtant Affection for the Empire, and the Members thereof; but that there was ſo little done on the ſide of the Empire it ſelf, that Poſterity would not believe, that while the Enemy had penetrated with an Army into *Germany*, neither the great Extremities of the States, whoſe Territories were ruin'd by the Enemy, nor the viſible and imminent danger the reſt of the Empire was expos'd to, ſhould not have been able to move all the Members of ſo powerful a Body as *Germany*, and induce them to contribute with all convenient Diligence, towards freeing themſelves from thoſe Extremities and Dangers; and that the Deliberations of the Diet of the Empire for a whole Summer, in ſo preſſing a Danger, ſhould have had no other effect than forming a Reſolution to furniſh 100000 Rixdollars for the Military Cheſt for the Operations of War, and that it ſhould be yet uncertain, whether the ſaid Sum ſhould be all paid in, while the Enemies had raiſed ſeveral Millions in the Empire by Contributions, which would have been better employ'd for the Defence of their Country, and to protect them againſt thoſe Vexations. That it being impoſſible to change what was paſt, their High Mightineſſes hop'd that the difficulties and danger the Empire had laboured under the laſt Summer, would rouſe up the States and Members of the Empire, and eſpecially thoſe who were more powerful, and oblige them to take ſuch Precautions, that they might not fall again into the ſame, to the Ruin of themſelves, and the detriment of the Common Cauſe; and that therefore they would not only ſend their reſpective Quotas, according to the Conſtitution of the Empire, with all convenient ſpeed, but alſo that they would take care to reinforce the Army of the Empire, by taking into their Service the *Saxon* Cavalry offer'd them by King *Auguſtus*, which were ready at hand, and other Troops; provide the Military Cheſt, Artillery, and all other things that were requiſite to enable the Army to act with Vigour. That the ſaid Diet of the Empire ſhould be deſired

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'to make the neceſſary Proviſions for theſe Ends, 'that the Effect might anſwer the Reſolution, and 'all things be put into ſuch a readineſs againſt the 'beginning of the next Spring, that the Enemy, 'who made all poſſible Efforts for the next Cam-'paign, might not have an opportunity, through 'the want of thoſe neceſſary Preparations, to exe-'cute their Deſigns with a greater Force than ever, 'and by preventing the Allies, get new Advantages 'over them; but on the contrary, that all, and 'every one of the Allies, contributing their utmoſt 'for the Good of the Common Cauſe, wherein 'they were wanting on the Parts of the Emperor 'and the Empire, the Enemy might be ſo vigo-'rouſly attacked in all parts, that after the Expence 'of ſo much Blood and Treaſure, they might be 'reduced to ſuch Terms as might procure a laſting 'and honourable Peace. Concluding, that their 'High Mightineſſes would contribute their utmoſt 'to that great Work, but expected the like from 'his Imperial Majeſty, and the Empire, ſeeing they 'were obliged to it by their Alliances and common 'Intereſt; and in caſe of Non-performance, their 'High Mightineſſes proteſted againſt all the ill 'Conſequences thereof.

The Campaign in Italy *and* Provence

The Confederate Forces were, this Year, moſt active, and raiſed the greateſt Hopes and Expectations, on the ſide of *Italy*, where the *French*, inſtead of Retrieving their Defeat before *Turin*, gave up all the States and Places they poſſeſſed in *Lombardy*, in the Name of King *Philip*. 'Tis true, they might have ſtood their ground there ſome time longer; but they prudently choſe, rather to preſerve their Troops, for which they had occaſion in *Spain* and elſewhere, and which it was impoſſible for them either to ſubſiſt or ſuccour, than run the Hazard of loſing the ſame, by an ill-timed and unprofitable Reſiſtance. Upon this Motive, the *French* clapt up the Capitulation or Treaty of *Milan*, † purſuant to which they withdrew their Troops from the Caſtle of *Milan*, *Cremona*, *Valencia*, *Mirandola*, *Mantua*, *Sabionetta*, *Seſtola*, *Final*, *Modena*, &c. and retired to *Dauphiné*. The Allies had no leſs Reaſon than the *French*, to be well pleas'd with the Treaty of *Milan*, by which they recover'd ſeveral Places, that would

† *See* Num. XX. *in the Appendix to the* Annals *for the Year* 1706.

have

have kept them, a long while, in Play; and their Hands being at Liberty on that ſide, they had now an Opportunity, which never offer'd before during this War, of making the Enemies Country feel the immediate Calamities of it. Hereupon the Queen of *Great Britain*, the States General, and the Duke of *Savoy*, form'd the Great Project of invading *Provence*, in order, either to take or deſtroy *Toulon* and *Marſeilles*; which fatal Blow to the Maritime Power of *France*, would have been of infinite Advantage to *Great Britain* and *Holland*, by Securing and Enlarging their Trade; and to the whole Confederacy, by Depriving the Enemy of Means to carry on their profitable Commerce to the *Weſt-Indies*, which, alone, enables them to proſecute the War. On the other hand, the Court of *Vienna*, upon Views of private Advantage, laid the Deſign of Reducing the Kingdom of *Naples*, wherein they had Reaſon to hope to be ſeconded by the Affections of that fickle Nation, whom Cardinal *Grimani*, had, beforehand, prepared to ſhake off the *French* Yoke. But as this Project tended to divide the Confederate Army in *Italy*, and, in great meaſure, claſh'd with the Enterprize againſt *Toulon*, ſo it was warmly oppoſed not only by *Great Britain* and *Holland*, but alſo by the Duke of *Savoy*, who, no doubt, propoſed to himſelf a particular Advantage from the Conqueſt of *Provence*.

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The Allies divided in their Projects.

His Royal Highneſs had no ſooner receiv'd Intelligence from *Milan*, That Prince *Eugene* had Orders from *Vienna* to make a Detachment of about 14 or 15000 Men for *Naples*, but he order'd his Council to be ſummon'd, at which aſſiſted the foreign Miniſters; and wherein the Duke declared 'his 'Diſſatisfaction with the Reſolutions of the Imperial Court, as tending to weaken an Army, which, 'in all humane Probability, would be attended 'with Victory; and would affect *France* in the 'moſt ſenſible Part, if it ſhould enter her own Territories. This was ſeconded by the Marquis *de St. Thomas*, his Royal Highneſs's firſt Miniſter of State, who repreſented, 'That the Kingdom of 'Naples muſt fall of Courſe into the Hands of the 'Imperialiſts, if the Confederate Forces ſhould 'meet with Succeſs either in *Dauphine* or any other

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'contiguous Province of *France*; That such an Ex'pedition, which required a very numerous Army, 'would give the Enemy a great Diversion, and not 'only oblige them to weaken their Forces in *Spain* 'and *Flanders*, but put a stop to the Ravages Ma'reschal *de Villars* made in *Germany*; And that his 'Affection to the Common Cause, of which the 'Duke his Master was so glorious an Assertor, ob'lig'd him to move, that a Courier should be forth'with dispatch'd to his Royal Highness's Envoy at '*Vienna*, with Instructions to remonstrate to the 'Imperial Court, the Necessity there was for the 'Detachment design'd for *Naples*, to join the Grand 'Army in order effectually to prosecute the De'signs against *France*. The Foreign Ministers were all of the same Opinion with the Duke of *Savoy* and his Council, except the King of *Spain*'s Envoy Extraordinary, who not only oppos'd the Resolutions that were taken against the March of the Imperialists into *Naples*, but insisted strenuously, that *other Detachments ought to be made from the Grand Army to support his Master's just Pretensions to the Possession of that Kingdom.* But Matters were so fully carried against him, that Instructions were drawn up for those in Publick Characters at the Court of *Vienna*, to make such Representations to his Imperial Majesty, as were agreeable to the Consultations held at *Turin*, and Couriers were dispatch'd, with Orders to wait upon Prince *Eugene* at *Milan*, with his Royal Highness's Desire, that he would give him his Presence, and those of his General Officers, at a Grand Council of War to be held at a Time prefix'd. Prince *Eugene* came accordingly * to *Turin*, attended by General *Taun*, and brought with him his Imperial Majesty's last and positive Orders for the March of the before mention'd Detachment towards *Naples*; the Council at *Vienna*, being so earnest for the Conquest of that Kingdom, that both the Solicitations of her *Britannick* Majesty's Ministers, the Earl of *Manchester*, and Sir *Philip Meadows*, and the repeated Endeavours of Count *Rechteren*, and the Marquis *de Prie*, the *Dutch* and *Savoyard* Envoys, proved ineffectual: the Imperial Court insisting, That the Forces of the Allies in *Italy*, were sufficient to carry on both these

* April 22. *N. S.*

The Court of Vienna *persists in the Resolution of Reducing the Kingdom of* Naples.

these Enterprizes at once. The only thing the Council of *Vienna* would yield to, was the appointing Count *Taun* to head the Forces design'd for the *Neapolitan* Expedition; Prince *Eugene* having declined that Command; and, at the Desire of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, been prevail'd with to assist the Duke of *Savoy*, in the intended Invasion of *France*. A. C. 1707.

The Point now to be discuss'd was, which way they should enter that Kingdom, either by *Provence* or *Dauphiné*? Prince *Eugene* was wholly for the latter, urging, 'the Probability of succeeding in that 'Enterprize, from his Royal Highness's prosperous 'Expedition into those Parts in the late War, which 'would have given him the full Possession of that 'Province, had not the hand of Providence inter-'posed, and visited him with Sickness, to the Dis-'appointment of that glorious Project. To this it was objected by the *British* and *Dutch* Envoys, *That as it could not be denied, but his Royal Highness had then gain'd such Advantages, as, in all humane Probability, would have ended in the entire Conquest of* Dauphiné, *so it was not to be supposed, but the Enemy had taken Precautions to prevent any future Invasions on that side; and that they were Masters of too much Circumspection not to make use of so many Years as were elaps'd since that Expedition, in strengthning their Avenues, providing for the Security of their Passes, and fortifying their Towns, so as to enable them to disappoint any future Attempts.* They added, *that it was otherwise with* Provence, *which was more unprovided, and must of Course be under less Apprehensions of an Invasion, because such Hostilities had never been committed against it; urging withal, the Riches and Fertility of the Country; the great Stores that had been gather'd there for the Sea and Land Services; the multitude of Shipping that would fall into their Hands by the Reduction of* Thoulon *and* Marseilles: And whatever else might be of any Weight to forward an Enterprize that would be attended with such glorious Consequences, as hindring the *French* from putting a Fleet to Sea again, or appearing with any Naval Armament on their Neighbouring Coasts, which they had more than once insulted to the fatal Experience of *Genoa*, and other Maritime Towns. These Arguments car-

Prince Eugene *is for marching into* Dauphiné.

But the British *and* Dutch *Envoys propose, and insist upon the Invasion of* Provence.

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ried such Conviction with them, especially with the Duke of *Savoy*, who began to flatter himself with the hopes of enlarging his Dominions by the Accession of *Provence*, that his Royal Highness declared, *That the Obligations he and the whole Confederacy lay under to the Queen of* Great Britain, *and the States General, were so very great; and the Assistance those two Powers had given him in his last Necessities, so important in the Success, that was the Consequence of it; that he would yield up his Sentiments, whatever they might be, to those of her Majesty and their High Mightinesses, and shew his utmost Regard to such Councils, as were deservedly famous through all* Europe, *for the Happy Events that flow'd from them.* Prince *Eugene*, and the rest of those that were of a contrary Opinion before, waved all manner of Opposition, and not only acquiesc'd in his Royal Highness's Resolves, but were so fully convinc'd of the Wisdom of those Potentates that propos'd the March into *Provence*, as to move for drawing the Troops together immediately for that Purpose. Accordingly, the Rout of the Imperialists and *Milaneze* was fix'd; a Rendezvouz for the Conjunction of the whole Army appointed, and every thing dispos'd for entring upon Action, as soon as Opportunity should offer it self; and sufficient Preparations be made to carry on so glorious an Undertaking.

The Duke of Savoy *and Prince* Eugene *yield to their Sentiments.*

In pursuance of the former Resolutions, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* gave Orders for the Troops under his Command, to leave their Quarters; Colonel *Wartman* did the like to the four Regiments of *Saxe-Gotha*, during the Absence of the Prince of that Name, who was then in *Germany*; and all the National and Auxiliary Forces in the *Milaneze* and *Piedmont*, march'd to the several Camps that had been mark'd out for them near *Ivrea*, *Rivoli*, and *Coni*, in order to give the Enemy Umbrage and Uneasiness on all sides. In the mean time, an Express having on the 12th of *June N. S.* brought Advice to *Turin*, of the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet, commanded by Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, on the Coast of *Genoa*, all the Generals were summon'd to Court, to hold another Great Council of War, in which assisted the Earl of *Manchester*, who arriv'd at *Turin* the 6th, and Sir *John Norris* Rear-Admiral of

of the Blue Squadron, who came there (*d*) three Weeks before, with Diſpatches from King *Charles*, the Earl of *Galway*, and Sir *George Bing*. The next (*e*) day, Prince *Eugene* arriv'd from *Milan*, and on the 15th an Expreſs was diſpatch'd to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, to acquaint him with the Reſolutions taken. The 16th, the Fleet came to an Anchor before *Final*, to the number of 43 Men of War, and 57 Tranſports; ſeveral other Men of War and Tranſports, being ſent to *Leghorn* and *Genoa*, to take on board the Artillery and Ammunition deſign'd for the Operations of War concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*. The ſame day (*f*) another great Council was held at *Turin*, from whence Sir *John Norris* (*g*) ſet out the 18th for *Final*, and brought word to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, that Prince *Eugene* was to come two days after to confer with him. The Admiral went on Shore accordingly the 20th, and Prince *Eugene* arriving at *Final* few Minutes after, they had a Conference which laſted four Hours. They were afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by the Governor, and the Admiral having taken his leave of Prince *Eugene*, return'd on board. His Highneſs continued two or three Hours longer in *Final*, to view the Fortifications, and having given ſome Orders relating thereto, ſet out for *Turin*, where he arrived the 23d. He had the ſame Day, another Conference with the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Earl of *Mancheſter*; and the latter having ſeen all things agreed upon for the Execution of the Deſign he was ſent about, ſet out the 24th for his main and extraordinary Embaſſy to *Venice*.

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(*d*) May 16. *N. S.*

(*e*) June 13. *N. S.* *S.* Cloudeſly Shovel *with the Confederate Fleet comes before* Final.

(*f*) June 16. *N. S.*

(*g*) June 18. *N. S.* *Sir* Cloudeſly Shovel *has a Conference with Prince* Eugene, June 20. *N. S.*

The Earl of Mancheſter *ſets out from* Turin *to* Venice, June 24.

For the greater Secrecy of the intended Expedition into *Provence*, the Duke of *Savoy* propoſed, that part of the Army ſhould break up for *Suſa*, under General *Viſconti*, to make a Feint, as if the main Deſign was to invade *Dauphine*, which was generally approved, and that Body was afterwards left to cover *Turin*, and the flat Country, againſt the Excurſions of the Garriſon of *Suſa*. At the ſame time, General *Krieckbaurn*, with a body of *Piedmonteze*, was ordered to advance into the Valley of *Aoſta*; and all the Preparations for the Operations of the Troops by Land, under the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, being compleated, and all the Forces

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come to their Rendezvouſes, at *Ivrea* and *Buſca*, the greateſt part to the laſt Place, Prince *Eugene* went thither * the 30th of *June* N. S. and forthwith put himſelf on his March towards the *Col de Tende*. The ſame Morning the Duke of *Savoy*'s Servants and Baggage ſet out, part taking the Road of *Suſa*, and part that of *Coni*, in order to amuſe and puzzle the Enemy; and his Royal Highneſs having ſetled the Affairs of the Regency during his Abſence, and received the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, who came to wiſh him a ſucceſsful Campaign and ſafe Return, mounted on Horſe-back, and took the Road of *Suſa*, being attended by his Dutcheſs, the Princes of the Blood, and the whole Court, ſeveral Miles out of Town. His Royal Highneſs lay that Night at *Villa d'Amores*, a ſtately Houſe belonging to the Count *de Vernon*, who accompanied him; where he was entertained with the Mask of *Jupiter* and *Lycaon*, by way of Alluſion to the Tyrannies of *Lewis* XIV. and nobly treated at the Expence of that Lord. From hence, after he had Notice, that in Obedience to his Commands, part of his Equipage that was order'd to the Marquis of *Viſconti*'s Army, had fil'd off for the County of *Nice*, he croſs'd the Country with his Guards and Attendants, and lay that (*b*) Night at a Houſe belonging to the Marquis *de Talaſſes*, call'd *Campagnia Fortunata*. Here his Royal Highneſs had Intelligence, that the Army, which conſiſted of about 40000 Men, was in full March towards the *Col de Tende*, in order to penetrate into *Provence*; and that the Confederate Fleet lay at Anchor off of the Port of *Nice* (or *Niſſa*) having taken in at *Final* and *Genoa*, great Stores of Proviſions, Ammunition, Cannon, Mortars, and other Warlike Implements, in order to act in concert with the Land-Forces.

* Buſca.

Prince Eugene and the D. of Savoy begin their march towards Provence, June 30.

(*b*) July 1.

Upon the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet on the Coaſt of *Genoa*, Monſieur *d'Iberville*, the *French* Envoy at *Genoa*, uſed all his Endeavours and Application to diſcover their Strength, and penetrate into their Deſign. He was inform'd, That they were gathering great Quantities of Meal, Shovels, Spades, and other Inſtruments to break Ground, and that 'twas whiſper'd among them, that there was

was a great Project in hand againſt *Provence*, and principally upon *Toulon*, the Loſs whereof was look'd upon as irreparable to *France*. Hereupon Mr. *d'Iberville* redoubled his Attention, carefully obſerv'd the Motions of the Land-Forces, and gave Information of all that paſs'd, to Count *de Grignan*, the Intendant of *Provence*, and to the Governours of the Places along the Coaſt. This Intelligence ſpread an univerſal Alarm from *Nice* to *Marſeilles*, and oblig'd the Mareſchal *de Teſſé*, who commanded the *French* Army in *Dauphine* and *Savoy*, to divide his Forces, and ſend ſeveral Detachments to garriſon the Towns and Forts upon the *Mediterranean*. Four Battallions were poſted at *Nice*, and Thirteen Companies of *Catalans*, who arrived there about this time, were diſtributed into ſeveral Parts of *Provence*; the Garriſon of *Monaco* was reinforc'd with 400 Men; Three Batallions were put into *Antibes*, and the Royal Regiment of *Montferrat* into *Grace*. Four Companies were poſted at *Frejuls*, between which Place and *Antibes* the Militia was rais'd, and order'd to be in a readineſs at the Appearance of the Confederate Fleet; And all imaginable Precautions were taken at *Toulon*, to put that Place in a Poſture of Defence, both on the Sea and Land ſide; the Marquiſs of *Langeron* being appointed to command the Marines, as Lieutenant-General of the Navy, and the Marquiſs *de St. Pater* in the Place, as Lieutenant-General of the Land Forces. A. C. 1707.

Upon the Motion of the Confederate Army from *Buſca*, Monſieur *de Paratte*, who commanded in the County of *Nice*, abandon'd that Country; but threw one of his Four Batallions into *Monaco*, another into *Villa-Franca*, and brought the other two into *Antibes*. On the 2d of *July*, N. S. the Duke of *Savoy* came to the Head-Quarters at *Borgo*; from whence the Army march'd the 3d in Four Bodies, to *Limon*, at the Foot of the Mountains, where they halted the next Day, and Proviſions were diſtributed to the Horſe and Foot for Four Days. Here the Duke of *Savoy* had Advice, That *Suſpello*, a ſtrong Poſt two Marches beyond *Limon*, was garriſon'd by 100 *French*, which being like to diſturb the March of the Army, ſome Miners, Field-

The March of the Confederate Army into Provence.

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River passable, and had rid through it; and that the Enemy had no Troops on the other side; whereupon his Royal Highness resolved to attempt the Pass of the *Var*, the next Day, that the Enemy might not have time to perfect their Entrenchments. Upon his Return to *Nice*, the Duke of *Savoy* found there the Chief Commanders of the *British* and *Dutch* Fleet, waiting his Royal Highness's Orders and Pleasure. He gave them all Marks of his Favour and Esteem, express'd his Satisfaction at their Arrival in these Parts; and turning to Sir *Cloudesly Shovell*, with a very obliging Air, told him, 'That he had waited for this happy Conjuncture 'of Affairs for above Fourteen Years; and since 'the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States General 'had done him the Honour of sending their Fleets 'up so far into the *Mediterranean*, to act in concert 'with him by Land, nothing should be wanting on 'his Part to make *France* feel, in the most sensible 'manner, the Effect of such a Conjunction, and of 'those Resolutions that had been taken by him, and 'his High Allies. Sir *Cloudesly Shovell*, in return, gave him Assurances of the Queen his Mistress's Friendship for his Royal Highness, acquainting him withal, 'That she had been pleased to lay her Com-'mands upon him, to follow his Royal Highness's 'Directions in any thing that should be thought of 'Use by Sea, to forward the Operations by Land. After this, the *British* Admiral begg'd the Favour, that his Royal Highness, and the rest of the Generals would honour him with their Company on Board the Fleet; which was very readily comply'd with. Sir *Cloudesly*, with Captain *Convent*, (who, upon the Death of Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes*, took upon him the Command of the *Dutch* Squadron) receiv'd the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, under a Discharge of all the Guns of the Fleet, and gave them so noble and splendid an Entertainment, that his Royal Highness, in a kind of Surprize, told the Admiral, *That if he had paid him a Visit at* Turin, *he should scarce have had it in his Power to give him a more magnificent Reception.* After this, his Royal Highness fell into large *Encomiums* of the Riches, Power, and Conduct of the *British* and *Dutch* Nations; and Dinner being over, a Council

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First Interview between the Duke of Savoy *and Sir* Cloudesly Shovel.

of

A C. 1707. of War was held, wherein it was reſolved to force the Paſſage of the *Var*, before the Marquiſs *de Sailly*, a Lieutenant-General, who guarded the Enemy's Intrenchments with ſeven Batallions, two Squadrons of Horſe, one of Dragoons, and ſome Militia, was reinforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Dillon*, an *Iriſh* Man, who 'twas ſaid, was marching up to his Aſſiſtance with Twelve Batallions. In order to that, it was concerted, That his Royal Highneſs ſhould march with the main Body of the Army to attempt the Paſſage at the Place view'd by the Imperial Adjutant, though the Enemy had already poſted ſome Troops to defend the ſame; and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* was ordered with a great Detachment to alarm the Enemy over-againſt St. *Laurens*, and make Diſpoſitions to lay a Bridge at that Place; but not to make a real Attack, being directed only to ſend his Foot in Boats, to take Poſt on the other ſide, if he found a favourable Opportunity. The Admiral was to ſend, at the ſame time, ſeveral Men of War and Frigats, to cannonade the Intrenchments of the Enemy, and land ſome Troops, if it were found practicable. According to theſe Reſolutions, the Troops march'd the 11th with a great deal of chearfulneſs, but the Way being difficult, it was almoſt Three-a-clock in the Afternoon before they came to the Banks of the *Var*; by which time four *Britiſh* Men of War, and one *Dutch*, commanded by Sir *John Norris*, and attended by about 600 Seamen and Marines, in open Boats, had ſail'd into the Mouth of that River, and being advanc'd within Musket-shot of the Enemy's Works, made ſuch a terrible Fire upon them, that their Cavalry, and many of their Foot quitted the Intrenchments. Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* himſelf followed Sir *John Norris* to the Place of Action, and obſerving the Enemies Diſorder, commanded him to land with the Seaman and Marines, and flank the Enemy in their Intrenchments; which Service Sir *John Norris* perform'd with ſo good conduct, and his Men advanc'd with ſuch Undauntedneſs and Reſolution, that the *French* had not Courage to make a ſtand; but fearing to be ſurrounded fled, in great Confuſion, from their Works, of which Sir *John Norris* took Poſſeſſion. This gave an Opportunity to the Prince of

The Confederate Army paſſes the Var, July 11*th*, *N. S.*

Saxe

Saxe-Gotha, to ſend his Grenadiers in Boats to St. *Laurens*, a wall'd Town, where they took Poſt, the Enemy retiring likewiſe from thence, with great Precipitation. Upon Notice of this Succeſs, the Duke of *Savoy* order'd the Main Army to paſs the *Var*, at the Ford view'd the Day before by Count *Beaufort*, which they did with ſo great Eagerneſs, that about a Hundred were driven down by the Violence of the Stream, and Ten of them drown'd, among whom was the Baron *de Gerſdorf*, a Captain of *Huſſars* in the Emperor's Service: And this was all the Loſs the Confederates ſuſtain'd in Forcing a Paſs where they expected to find the moſt vigorous Oppoſition. Two Detachments, under Count *Brenner* and Count *Beaufort*, were immediately in purſuit of the Enemy, but the Country being very difficult, they could not overtake them, ſo as to fall in with their Rear. They took, however, ſeveral Priſoners, who, as well as the Deſerters, reported that the Enemies Conſternation was beyond Expreſſion; That the Troops that were beaten out of their Intrenchments, met with Lieutenant *Dillon*, who was coming towards them, within two Leagues of the *Var*; and that Monſieur *de Sailly*, having thrown two Battalions into *Antibes*, retreated with the reſt of his Forces towards *Grace*, and from thence to *Toulon*. The 12th of *July*, Count *Beaufort* return'd with his Party, and the ſame Day Orders were given for finiſhing the Bridge, begun over the *Var* by the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*'s Body: The Troops in the mean time, being allowed a few days reſt about St. *Laurens*, by Reaſon ſome of them had march'd 6 days together, and could not be ſeaſonably ſupplied with Bread in the Mountains; and beſides, it was neceſſary to wait for the reſt of the Cavalry, not above 600 Horſe being come up, when the Army paſs'd the *Var*. A. C. 1707.

This Delay proved of infinite Advantage to the Enemy, who with great Activity and Vigilance, provided for the Security of *Toulon*: For when it could no longer be doubted, that the Allies had a Deſign upon that important Place, the Mareſchal *de Teſſé*, who while he was in ſuſpence, which way they would bend their Forces, had divided his, to ſecure the Paſſes of *la Tuile*, and *Conflans*, on one ſide;

A. C. 1707.

side; those of *Susa*, *Fenestrelle*, and the Valley of *Pragelas*, on the other; and lastly, those of *Chatelard Dauphin* and *Tournos*, in the Valley of *Barcelonette*. That Mareschal, I say, ordered Monsieur *de Rosentot*, and Mr. *Destouches*, who commanded two Bodies of Infantry, to march with all Expedition to *Riez*, in *Provence*. Count *Dillon* was directed to follow them with the Troops of the Valleys of *Quieraſco* and *Barcelonette*; and in the mean time Mareschal *Tessé* went Post to *Toulon*, to give the necessary Directions. He arrived there the 10th of *July*, N. S. and finding that the Fortifications on the Land-side could not maintain a Siege of few Days, he order'd the Walls to be terrass'd, and Cannon to be planted upon them; a Cover'd-Way to be made; and a Camp with Intrenchments, to be mark'd out, in order to post in it the Troops that were upon their March: All which was performed with incredible Diligence. Mareschal *Tessé* recommended, above all Things, to Count *Grignan* and Lieutenant General St. *Pater*, to throw all the Companies of Coast-Guards, and all the Militia they could assemble, into the Valleys of *Outioudles*, and to use their utmost Efforts to maintain those Defiles, on which the Safety of *Toulon* did, in great measure, depend; for if the Confederates had prevented the *French* Troops, and possessed themselves of those narrow Passes, it had been impossible to succour the Place. From *Toulon* Mareschal *de Tessé* went to *Marseilles*, where he gave likewise the necessary Directions for the Defence of that important Place; and from thence went to *Riez*, to forward the March of the Troops. The Soldiers, who had the Refreshments provided for them on the Route, march'd with such Cheerfulness and Expedition, that the first Nineteen Battalions under the Command of the Marquis de *Goesbriand*, reach'd *Toulon* the 23d of *July*, N. S. The 25th Mareschal *de Tessé* brought up Ten other Battalions, all which he disposed in the fortified Camp (*d*) on the Heights of St. *Anne*; so that the Allies, who had no Notice of these forced Marches till they came near *Pignan*, were not a little surprized, upon their Arrival before *Toulon*, the 26th to find Forty Battalions either in the Place, or

Mareschal Tessé provides for the Security of Toulon

(*d*) *See the Plan of* Toulon.

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REFERENCES of the Letters

A. *The Arcenal.*
B. *The new Dock.*
C. *The old Dock.*
D. *Marseilles Gate.*
E. *The Moraſs Baſtion.*
F. *The Arcenal Baſtion.*
G. *The Kings Baſtion.*
H. *The Foundery's Baſtion.*
I. *St Ursula's Baſtion.*
L. *St Bernard's Baſtion.*
M. *The Minimes Baſtion.*

TOULON

La Garde.

Messieu

Milau

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

REFERENCES of Figures in the PLAN of TOULON

1. *The fortified Camp.*
2. *The Intrenchments of St Anne*
3. *St Lazarus Gate.*
4. *Heights of La Croix Faron.*
5. *Heights of St Catherine's Chappel.*
7. *Riculet of l'Eigoutier.*
8. *The Enemy's Communication from St Catherine's Chappel to their Batteries.*
9. *Heights of la Malgue.*
10. *The Enemies Batteries.*
11. *Fort des Vignette's, or of St Lewis.*
12. *The Ship ye Thunderer of 100 Pieces of Canon, which was run aground ag^t the Attack of St Lazarus Gate.*
13. *The Great Tower of ye Road.*
14. *St Anthony's Defilee.*
15. *The Ship ye St Philip of 100 Pieces of Canon, that fired against the Enemies Batteries.*
16. *St Catherine's Chappel.*
17. *St Anne.*
18. *The Charity or Hospital.*

A Scale of Toises of 6. Foot to ye Toise.

50 100 200 300 400 500 600

Intrenchments; a Covered-Way; and above (1) Four Hundred Pieces of Cannon in Battery, very well ſerved by the Officers of the Navy. The ſame * day, Mareſchal *de Teſſe* ſet out for *Aix*, and aſſembled there another Body of Infantry, conſiſting of ſuch Battalions as Count *Medavi* brought up thither from *Savoy*, and others that came down the *Rhine*, from *Languedoc*. From *Aix* that Mareſchal went to *Roquevcyre*, whither the Count of *Aubeterre* brought to him the Horſe and Dragoons he had on the *Verdon*; whereupon Monſieur *de Teſſé* poſted at *Boſſet* the Regiments of *Dauphin* and *Hautefort*, the better to ſecure the Communication with *Toulon*, and to protect the Inhabitants of *Signe*, who had taken up Arms. From *Boſſet* that Mareſchal went a third time to *Toulon*, and upon his Return, march'd with the Horſe from *Boſſet* to *Aubagne*, where he was join'd by Count *Medavi*, whom he detach'd with all the Cavalry, and *Fimarcon*'s Dragoons, the two Battalions of *Aunix*, two of *Santerre*, and two of *la Chenelaye*, to go and poſt himſelf towards St. *Maximin*, and from thence cover *Aix*, in order to ſtraiten the

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* July 26. N. S.

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(1) *The Guns and Mortars placed on the Baſtions of* Toulon, *were as follows.*

On the Baſtion of the *Minimes.*
22 *Twenty four Pounders.*
9 *at the Courtine,*
2 *Mortars.*

On the Baſtion of St. *Bernard.*
16 *Twenty four Pounders.*
4 *Thirty ſix Pounders.*
6 *Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.*
2 *Mortars.*

On the Baſtion of St. *Urſula.*
21 *Twenty four Pounders.*
4 *Thirty ſix Pounders.*
18 *Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.*
2 *Mortars.*

On the Baſtion of the *Foundery.*
24 *Twenty four Pounders.*
18 *Thirty ſix Pounders at the Courtine*
2 *Mortars.*

On the Royal Baſtion.
35 *Twenty four Pounders.*
12 *Twenty four Pounders at the Courtine.*
1 *Mortar.*

On the Baſtion of the *Arcenal.*
35 *Twenty four Pounders, including ten of the Caſe-mates.*
3 *Mortars.*

On the Baſtion of the *Moraſs* on the Left.
4 *Guns, and the like number at the Caſe-mates.*

Total.

Guns	238
Mortars	13
Beſides Cannon Balls	22400
And Bombs	2900

N. B. *The Artillery of the Docks, fortified Camp, Forts, and other Poſts, is not comprehended in this Account.*

Allies

A. C. 1707. Allies in their Camp, and deprive 'em of ſuch Subſiſtence as they might draw from the Country; with Orders, however, in caſe he was preſs'd by a ſuperior Body, to retire over the Bridges that were laid on the *Durance*, and which the Mareſchal had caus'd to fall down to *Pertuis* and *Organ*. He ſent at the ſame time to the *Durance*, the Count of *Meleun*, with Orders to receive the Regiments of Dragoons of *Verac* and *Vilgagnon*, and thoſe of Horſe of *Chartres*, *Lenoncourt* and *Rachecourt*, which came from *France*, and ſend them to M. *de Medavi* as faſt as they †Aug. 10. *N. S.* arriv'd. This done, Mr. *de Teſſe* † march'd to *Toulon*, with all the Infantry he had with him, *viz.* 14 Battalions, which he poſted in a third Line behind his Camp: Which new Reinforcement made him almoſt equal in (K) Numbers to the Allies, whom

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(K) *A general Account of all the Forces that were both within and without the Town of* Toulon.

	Battallions.		*Battallions*
Thierache	2	*The Second of* Gaſtinois	1
Brie	2	*The firſt of* Albigeois	1
Iſle of France	1	*The* Marines	3
Bugey	1	Flandres	2
Boiſſieux	1	Medoc	1
Teſſé	2	Lyonnois	2
Foreſt	1	Bigorre	1
Limoſin	2	Touraine	2
Cottentin	1	Beauvoiſis	2
Mirabeau	2	Anjou	2
Soiſſonnois	1	Voſge	1
La Sarre	1	Britanny	2
Berry	1	Caſtelas	3
Baſſigny	1	*Second of* Cambreſis	1
Sanzay	2	Roüergue	2
The firſt of Gaſtinois	1	Dauphiné	2
Cordes	1	Chaſteauneuf	—
Burgundy	2		*Total* 59
Vexin	2		*Squadrons*
Deſgrigny	2	*Dragoons of* Languedoc	3
	29		

The Troops that were at St. Maximin, *under the Command of Monſieur* de Medavi *were,*

	Battalions.
La Chenelaye	2
Aunix	2
Santerre	2

And Forty two Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons.

Grand Total { *Battalions* 65 / *Squadrons* 45

'tis

'tis now high time to attend in their March from the *Var* to *Toulon*. A. C. 1707.

On the 13th of *July*, N. S. the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, the *British* Envoy, and Sir *John Norris*, went on Board the Admiral, where they were again nobly entertain'd. After Dinner, they enter'd into a Conference, and upon mature Deliberation, his Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to declare, *That ſince the Queen of* Great Britain, *and their High Mightineſſes had earneſtly recommended to him the Marching directly to* Toulon, *and the loſing no Time on the Siege of any Place of leſs Importance, he was reſolv'd to comply with her Majeſty's and the* States General's *Propoſal, and hop'd for a good Concluſion of the Affair, by the Continuance of her Majeſty's, and their High Mightineſſes Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance, which had encourag'd him to undertake it.* *The Duke of* Savoy *declares his Reſolution to march directly to* Toulon.

The 14th of *July*, the Army continu'd in the Neighbourhood of *St. Laurence*, and Baron *Falkenſtein* join'd them with ſome *Piedmonteze* and *Saxe-Gothan* Horſe. He was ſoon followed by the Duke *William* of *Saxe-Gotha*, at the Head of 4000 more; and the *French* having, the ſame day, abandon'd the Caſtle of *St. Paul*, the Allies took Poſſeſſion of it immediately, and found in it four Pieces of Braſs-Cannon, and ſix of Iron, with Stores and Ammunition. A Captain with 150 Men, having been left in Garriſon at St. *Laurence*, and 50 in St. *Paul*, the Army march'd the 15th by *Antibes*, the Garriſon of which Place fired ſome Cannon-ſhot at ſome of the Men that came neareſt the Place, but without Execution. In the Evening the Army reach'd *Biot*, three Leagues from St. *Laurence*, where the Duke of *Savoy* obſerving, that the Country was ravag'd, in a terrible manner, to deprive his Troops of Subſiſtence, his Royal Highneſs iſſued out a Declaration, importing, 'That the Peaſants ſhould be unmoleſted in their 'Houſes; That all Inhabitants whatſoever ſhould 'have the Benefit of his Protection, provided they 'were not ſeen in Arms; and that whatſoever Pro-'viſions were brought to the Camp, ſhould be paid 'for. This was attended with that Conſequence, that the City of *Grace* (or *Graſſe*) which the day before had ſent the Baron *de Chaſteauneuf*, and ſome Burghers to wait upon his Royal Highneſs, readily

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paid in the Sum of 12000 Crowns, to which they had been aſſeſſed for Contribution, and furniſh'd beſides 30000 Rations of Bread; whereas they refuſed Monſieur *de Sailly* the Loan of 1000 Crowns, which he would have borrowed of them for the Service of *France*. The Town of *Vence* ſent alſo Deputies to his Royal Highneſs, with a Sum of Money, and ſome Refreſhments: But here it is to be obſerv'd, that his Royal Highneſs's Troops, which were punctually paid every Five Days, kept an exact Diſcipline; whereas the *Germans*, who were continued in Arrears, not only plunder'd the Houſes, but committed all the Outrages and Cruelties of War; inſomuch, that the Village of *Canet* was entirely ranſack'd and burnt; and ſome of the Inhabitants put to Death. The Duke of *Savoy* being inform'd of theſe Violences, ſent immediately thither one of his Aids-de-Camp, to put a ſtop to the Slaughter; but the *Germans*, whoſe innate Fierceneſs was heighten'd by the Fumes of Wine, inſtead of obeying his Meſſage, fell upon him in a moſt barbarous Manner, and ſhot him to Death: A Piece of Savage Inſolence ſcarce to be parallel'd in Hiſtory.

Cruelties committed by the Germans *who ſhot to Death one of the D. of* Savoy's *Aids-de-Camp.*

The 16th of *July* N. S. the Confederate Army march'd from *Biot*, to *Cagnes*, a ſmall Place on the Sea-ſide, while the Enemy in the Iſland of *St. Margaret*, fired briskly at them, as they paſs'd by, tho' without any Execution. The Baggage not being able to keep up with the Foot in that hard March, the Army continued at *Cagnes* the 17th; when Colonel Baron *Rhebinder*, who was ſent before with an hundred Horſe to *Frejuls*, both to get Bread baked for the Soldiers, and learn Intelligence of the Enemy, return'd with his Detachment, and the News, *That* Toulon *was put into a good Poſture of Defence, by the indefatigable Endeavours of Monſieur de St.* Pater, *the* French *Governor*; *That the New-Works were entirely finiſh'd, and the Place furniſh'd with an extraordinary number of Cannon and Mortars, with which a great number of Batteries were made: That they had demoliſh'd the Suburbs, with all the Houſes of Pleaſure near the Town*; *and among others, the Beautiful Seat of the Marquis* de Souliers, *for which the King had*

pro-

promis'd him Reparation; and that all things were put into ſuch a Poſture, as to render the Approaches to the Town very difficult. The ſame Day, a Party of 11 Men ſent out of *Antibes*, were made Priſoners, and Count *Fels* the Imperial General join'd the Army with two Regiments of Horſe, that had been left behind to ſecure the March of the Heavy Baggage; and Orders were diſpatch'd to the *Palatine* and *Heſſian* Horſe, to haſten their coming up. The 18th, the Army broke up at Midnight, but that March was ſo long and toilſom, that it was late in the Evening, before half the Foot came to the Camp appointed near *Frejuls*; and the other half in ſeveral Diviſions join'd them in the Night, very much fatigued, having hardly found any Water by the Way, inſomuch that ſome Men dropt in the Road, choak'd with the extreme Heat and Thirſt. It was judg'd unſafe by the Council of War, to let the Troops halt that Day in the Hills and Narrow Ways, where the Enemy might with eaſe have incommoded them very much; but Intelligence was brought, that they were retir'd, and had only poſted ſome Forces here and there, to obſerve the Motions of the Confederate Army. Hereupon, the Count *de Beaufort* was ſent forward with fifty Horſe, to get farther News of the Enemy; and Baron *Falkenſtein* to ſee a good Quantity of Bread provided. The 19th, the Army reſted near *Frejuls*, from whence the Biſhop and his Clergy, with the Magiſtracy, came to invite his Royal Highneſs to the Epiſcopal Palace, where he and the reſt of the Chief Generals were ſplendidly entertain'd by that Prelate. The Biſhop of *Grace* was likewiſe preſent; who with that of *Frejuls*, *humbly beſought his Royal Highneſs to give them leave to retire to* Aix, *becauſe the Sacred Habit they wore, oblig'd them, in a more particular manner, to an exact Obedience to their Prince:* Which Petition was not only readily complied with, but that of others, who made the ſame Requeſt; and the Duke of *Savoy*, to ſhew his Reſpect to their Loyalty, preſented each of them with his Picture ſet with Diamonds. He likewiſe gave farther Marks of his Lenity; and to ſhew that he was not come to act among them as an Enemy, he demanded of that

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A. C. 1707. City only 30000 Rations of Bread; and promis'd, that his Army ſhould do no Damage to the Country; having prohibited any of his Troops from cutting down the Trees, upon Pain of Death. Here he receiv'd Advice, that a Regiment of *Palatine* Horſe was come to the laſt Camp at *Cagnes*; that the Artillery was arriv'd not far from thence, and that the *Heſſian* Horſe which were left behind, were arriv'd at St. *Laurence*.

The 20th, early in the Morning, the Horſe broke up from *Frejuls*, and march'd before. The *Heſſian* Horſe and Artillery came that Day to *Cagnes*; and the Generals had Intelligence, that a Body of the Enemy were drawing together at *Grace*, in order to march to *Toulon*. In the Night the Foot broke up from *Frejuls*; and the 21ſt, when the Day was far ſpent, reach'd *Arca*; where they found the Horſe encamp'd that had march'd before. That Day, the Party with which the Count *de Beaufort* had been ſent out for Intelligence, came back and reported, That their Leader, with ſome *Huſſars*, riding up too near the Enemy, to take a better View of them, was diſcover'd by them, cut off from the reſt of his Party, and taken Priſoner, with Nine *Huſſars*. In the Night the Army decamp'd again, and the 22d paſs'd by *Luc*; and notwithſtanding the Weather was ſo intolerably hot, as to render their March almoſt impracticable, they continued it all that Day. Here the advanc'd Guards gave notice, that the Enemy's Troops which retir'd from the *Var*, were got to *Toulon*; that the Marſhal *de Teſſé* was drawing a Body together in the Country; That he had under him Monſieur *Bezons*, Count *d'Aubeterre*, Monſieur *Dillon*, and Monſieur *Goesbriant*; all Perſons of great Experience and Reputation: That General *Medavi* was near at hand with another Body of regular Forces; and that the Camp between the City of *Toulon*, and the inacceſſible Mountain of St. *Anne*, in which were 26 Battalions, was fortified by Two Thouſand Pioneers, kept at work Night and Day for that purpoſe. This Information was confirm'd by a Spy, who had found Means to get out of *Toulon*, and reported, 'That 32 Batteries 'were rais'd for its Defence on the Land-ſide, on which

'which were 782 Cannons, and 76 Mortars; That 'it had been judg'd proper to withdraw the Gal- 'lies which were in the Mouth of the Harbour, and 'place in their room arm'd Shalops, which would 'be more ſerviceable than the Gallies, againſt 'Bomb-Veſſels; and that there were in the Place, 'beſides the Garriſon of regular Land-Troops, 4 'Battalions of Marines and Guards *de Marine*, and 'Four Hundred Sea-Officers at the Head of ſmall 'Crews of Seamen; That all unneceſſary Mouths 'were order'd to be ſent out of the Place, and that 'Directions were given to ſink the Men of War and 'other Veſſels in the Harbour, rather than let them 'fall into the Enemy's Hands. Notwithſtanding theſe Advices, the Duke of *Savoy* ſeem'd reſolv'd to proſecute the Deſign againſt *Toulon*, with the utmoſt Vigour; and the *Palatine* Horſe, that joyn'd at Noon, were order'd to ſtop at *Luc*, and wait there for the coming up of the Artillery. A. C. 1707.

The 23d, after a hard March in the Night, the Army encamp'd at *Pignan*, and Two Parties of Twelve Hundred Men each, were ſent toward *Cuers* and *Pignol*, under the Command of two Colonels, *Pfefferkorn* and *Sibbolſdorff*; who brought back Intelligence, that the Enemy was retired from thence, and that Marſhal *de Teſſé* was encamp'd among the Hills with about 36 Battalions. The 24th his Royal Highneſs receiv'd News of freſh Diſorders committed by the Foreign Troops under his Command, which were grown ſo very inſolent, that they oblig'd the Peaſants to retire to the Hills; and there having taken Arms, they cut off whatever Stragglers they met in the way. This occaſion'd another Council of War, the Reſult whereof was a Proclamation for the better Government of the Army; and publick Notice was given, That whatſoever Officer or Soldier ſhould plunder, or any ways diſturb or moleſt the *Provençals*, ſhould be immediately puniſh'd with Death; And his Royal Highneſs made Application to the ſeveral Courts of the Allies, That the Auxiliary *German* Troops, in the Confederate Army in *Provence*, might be put, without Reſtriction, under his Royal Highneſs's immediate Command. But tho' Count *Maffey* acquainted the

A. C. 1707. Court of *Berlin*, *That her* Britannick *Majesty*, *and the* States General *had given the entire Command of their Fleets and Armies in those Parts to his Royal Highness*, *his Master*; *and represented to the King of* Prussia, *That it was highly necessary in this great Conjuncture*, *that his Majesty's Troops should receive the same Orders*; *whereupon his* Prussian *Majesty commanded the Prince of* Anhalt Dessau *to obey the Duke of* Savoy's *Orders upon all Occasions*, *without farther Instructions*: yet the Courier from *Berlin* came so late, that he met the Duke upon the Road, in his Return to his own Country, with his Majesty's Dispatches. However, Care was taken to suppress these Insolencies, as much as possible: And the *Prussian* General caus'd 20 of his Men, among whom were 6 Subalterns, to be immediately shot to death at the Head of the Army; which, nevertheless, had little Effect on the Inhabitants of the Country; for they were driven to Despair, and resolute to make Reprisals on all that should fall into their Hands.

The Army rested a whole Day at *Pignan*, where they were joyn'd by the *Palatine* and *Hessian* Horse, the Train of Artillery being but few Hours behind: And two Parties, that were sent out for Intelligence, reported, That they had met no Enemy, but had been inform'd they were got to *Toulon*. In the Night, the Army march'd again, and the 25th at Noon, came with the Foot to *Cuers*, and the Horse to *Souliers*. Count *Breuner* was detach'd from the latter Place with 200 Horse, and 100 *Hussars*, towards *Toulon*; and near *la Vallette* fell upon a Party of the Enemy, consisting of 150 Regular Soldiers, and 300 Armed Peasants; of whom he kill'd several, and pursued the rest to the very Walls of the Town; but the Enemy came out so fast upon him, that they oblig'd him to retire, tho' without any other Loss than 3 Men kill'd, and 2 wounded. That Day the Generals had several Accounts, that a great Number of the Enemy's Troops were got into *Toulon*; That a Detachment of 5 or 600 Men of the Garrison of *Antibes*, had beaten a Guard of 150 *Savoyards*, who made a stout Resistance on the Bridges on the *Var*, and ruin'd them; That the Fortifications of the City were finish'd, as also the Cover'd Way, with

with its Places of Arms, its Salliant Angles, the Glacis, and the Caponieres, and that the Count *de Sepville*, a Sea-Commander, was kill'd by a Fall from a Rock. Hereupon, Orders were ſent to rebuild the Bridges on the *Var*, and Reinforcements to guard them againſt future Inſults. A. C. 1707.

The Confederate Army arrives at La Valette, *before* Toulon, July 26*th*, N. S.

The 26th the Army came to *la Valette*, where the Head-Quarters were fix'd in a Convent of *Capuchins*, but the Troops encamp'd nearer the Place, within half a League of the Out-works; And becauſe the Right was annoy'd by the Detachments the Enemy had on the Hills, ſome Grenadiers were commanded out to drive them from thence. This done, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, attended by the Princes of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, *Anhalt Deſſau*, and *Saxe-Gotha*, went up the Hill to take a View of the Place; and being come to the higheſt Ground, they ſaw the Enemy had poſted their Troops in a fortified Camp, under the Cannon of the City, with their Right Wing extended to the Town, and their Left to a ſteep Mountain, inacceſſible towards the Country. The Town itſelf did not appear to be very ſtrong, but it was judg'd, that the Troops muſt be expos'd to a mighty Fire, from the numerous Artillery plac'd here and there; That the Enemy's Communication could not eaſily be cut off, nor the Town eaſily inveſted, becauſe of the Hills about it, before the Allies were Maſters of thoſe Eminencies, which Prince *Eugene* endeavour'd to be poſſeſs'd of by a Stratagem; but his Endeavours to get by a Path into the Mountains of the Hill of St. *Anne* with 1200 Grenadiers, was prevented by M. *Guerchois*, who repuls'd the Confederate Forces with ſome Battalions poſted there. For 3 Days together the Wind had been ſo ſtrong, that the Army could have no Communication with the Fleet; but the 26th the latter came to the Iſlands *Hieres*. The 27th ſeveral Deſerters from the Town agreed in this Information; 'That there were great Miſunder-'ſtandings and Jealouſies amongſt the Officers, both 'within and without the Place, particularly between 'Monſieur *de St. Pater*, and Monſieur *de Goesbriant*; 'That the Mareſchal *de Teſſe* was oblig'd to leave 'the Troops under his Command, and come into

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'the Town and Intrenchments, to regulate the Au-'thority and Precedency of the reſpective Officers; 'And that the 23d of that Month, 7 Battalions ar-'rived in *Toulon*; the 24th, thirteen others took poſt 'in the Intrenchments before it; and the 25th the 'Remainder of the Troops deſign'd for the De-'fence of that Place, reach'd the ſame. The firſt thing the Allies did, after they had ſettled their Camp, was to work on a Line that began at *la Valette*, and was to extend as far as the Sea, in order to have a Communication with the Fleet, and receive from thence both heavy Artillery and Mortars, and Proviſions for the Army, which began to want them. The ſame Day (27) ſome Engineers, accompanied by ſeveral Officers, went up the Mountain of *Faron*, to take another View of the Enemy's Camp and Intrenchments; and upon their Report, it was reſolved to hold, the next Day, a great Council of War, and to deſire the Admiral, and the Flag-Officers to aſſiſt in it.

The 28th, the Enemy continued to fortifie themſelves; And Monſieur *de St. Pater* ſent to the Duke of *Savoy* a Preſent of rich Wines, and other Refreſhments, with a Compliment, *That the Town was entruſted to him; That it was well ſtored with Proviſions, and that he would endeavour to merit his Royal Highneſs's Eſteem, by his Fidelity to his Majeſty, and the Defence he ſhould make in it.* The Meſſengers were ſent back with two fine Saddle-Horſes for the Governour, Rewards for themſelves, and this Anſwer, *That his Royal Highneſs always ſet a high Value upon Galant Men, but that he hoped to be poſſeſs'd of the Place, which the Governour boaſted was ſo well provided.* The ſame Day the Troops poſted on the Hills, were relieved, and 400 *Pruſſians* took Poſt on the Left, where the Enemy had a Fort in a Moraſs. Admiral *Shovell*, with ſeveral of the chief Officers of the Fleet, as Vice-Admiral *Bing*, Rear-Admiral *Norris*, and Captain *Convent*, the *Dutch* Commodore, came to the Camp, and had a Conference with his Royal Highneſs and the reſt of the Generals at the Head-Quarters, where they din'd. What paſs'd in this Conference was never yet related by any Writer on the Confederate ſide; but the Enemy's

A Council of War held between the Sea and Land Officers, July 28. *N. S.*

(B) Relations pretend, That Prince *Eugene*, and several other General Officers were for retiring in time; whereas the Duke of *Savoy* was of Opinion, *That they must go on with the Enterprize.* After Dinner, the Duke of *Savoy*, accompanied by Prince *Eugene*, and the Generals and Admirals before-mention'd, except Sir *Cloudesly Shovell*, rid out of the Camp, went upon a high Hill, from whence they took a View of *Toulon* and the Harbour, and consider'd which way they might most conveniently act in concert with the Land-Forces. The Duke A. C. 1707.

(B) *Monsieur* de Vizé, *Author of the* French Mercure-Galant, *in his* History of the Siege of *Toulon, dedicated to the* French King, *gives us the following Account*, Vol. 1. p. 349. & seqq. *of the* Paris *Edition.* Or, pag. 45. *of the* English *Translation, publish'd by the Author of these Annals.*

'*The* 28*th the Council of War which had been resolv'd upon the Day* '*before, was held; and the Admiral of the Fleet repaired to the Enemy's* '*Camp, with several of the Principal Officers of the Navy; and it ap-* 'pearing *that they could not surprize* Toulon *unprovided of every thing,* 'as *they had imagin'd, but that they must fight an Army intrench'd in* 'the *Out-works, and on the Heights that surrounded the Place, and sup-* 'ported *by an infinite Number of Guns; it was debated in that Council,* 'whether *or no they should retire, because the Enterprize seem'd difficult,* 'and *the Difficulties daily increas'd. Those that were for Retreating, ad-* 'ded, That they might easily do it honourably, without venturing any thing. *Prince* Eugene, *and the other Princes that were in* 'the *Army, and most of the General Officers were of this Opinion: But the* 'Duke *of* Savoy *answered, in a Passion,* That they must go on with 'the Enterprize, and that he would take upon him whatever 'might happen. *Those that were of a contrary Sentiment, and were* 'back'd *by Prince* Eugene, *reply'd,* That the Enemy would receive 'Troops from all Parts; That they fortified themselves in the 'Place, and their Intrenchments; that both would become in-'attackable; that the contrary Winds, which hindred the Fleet 'from supplying them with the Things they wanted, and land-'ing the Necessaries for a Siege, would, in a more advanced Sea-'son, oblige them to make a less honourable Retreat; and that 'the Desertion of their Soldiers, occasion'd by Want of Provisions, 'and the Distempers that began to be among them, would daily 'increase upon them. *All these Reasons made no Impression upon the* 'Duke *of* Savoy; *and that Prince answered,* That some lucky Hit 'would happen, which would make their Enterprize succeed; 'That he knew Things which he could not communicate to any 'Body; That he was not come there to do nothing: *To which he* 'added, We understand War; how to take, and defend Places; 'and we must trust to our Skill and Fortune.

of

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of *Savoy* being return'd to the Camp, had another Conference with Sir *Cloudeſly*, who ſtaid there by reaſon of his being troubled with the Gout, and would, by no means, be induced to venture the Confederate Fleet into the Harbour, as his Royal Highneſs and ſome of the Generals advis'd, till the Forts that guarded it were in the Poſſeſſion of the Land Forces. After ſome Debates, they came to this Reſolution, That 3000 Men, ſuſtain'd by about the like Number, ſhould be commanded out to drive the Enemy from the Hill of St. *Catherine*, which might facilitate the Firing on the Town, Harbour, Forts, and fortified Camp. Accordingly Baron *Rhebinder*, and Count *Coningſeck*, who commanded the firſt Detachment, advanc'd towards the *French*, about ſix in the Morning; and being come along the Ridge of the Mountain of *Faron*, attack'd the advanced Guard, which reach'd from the Fort that was begun at the Country-Houſe of *Artigues*, as far as St. *Catherine*, and conſiſted only of a Thouſand Men, poſted there by the Marquiſs *de Goeſbriant*, to retard a while the Enemy's Approaches. Count *Teſſe*, Brigadier, commanded theſe Troops; but the Allies not having inform'd themſelves of the Hour when the Enemy uſed to relieve that Poſt, arriv'd exactly at the time the ſame was relieving; ſo that it happen'd to be then double mann'd; which occaſion'd an obſtinate Diſpute. At laſt the Enemy were beaten from an Eminence, but ſtill maintain'd themſelves on the Hill of St. *Catherine*, from whence they made a great Fire, tho' with little Execution. That Day the Confederates drew ſome ſmall Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars up the Eminence they had gain'd, with great Difficulty; and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* and General *Zumjungen*, were order'd with 3500 Men to march the 30th at Day-break up the Hills, and ſecond Baron *Rhebinder*, and Count *Coningſeck*, who were commanded to drive the Enemy from the laſt fortified Eminence. Deſerters reported the ſame Day, That the Enemy had four Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons come in the Day before into the City, 36 Battalions in their Intrenchments, and that great Detachments were coming from *Spain*, *Germany*, *Languedoc* and *Flanders*, to their Aſſiſtance. One of

them brought likewiſe the Speech which Monſieur *de St. Pater* had the Vanity to make to the Officers under his Command, at the Receipt of his Commiſſion from Court. Which I ſhall ſubjoyn in this Place, as a Piece of Oſtentation that deſerves being taken notice of, and is as follows: A. C. 1707.

Gentlemen,

'I Have had the Honour to maintain two Sieges, 'and tho' I commanded but Soldiers, yet I 'came off with Laurels in my Hand. I was cho-'ſen by the King, my Maſter, to command in this 'Place; by which Choice I have the Honour to 'command 800 Officers; I will not tell you, that 'if *Toulon* were no more, and the Ships burnt, 'you ſhould no longer have the Noble Quality of 'Officers, and ſhould be deprived of the Advan-'tage it procures you: For, without that Conſide-'ration, I depend upon your Greatneſs of Soul, and 'have Reaſon to hope, that commanding ſo brave 'Officers, I ſhall go out of *Toulon* full of Honour; 'but if ſo favourable a Fate does not attend me, I 'ſhall, however, have the Advantage to bury my 'ſelf under the Ruins of this Town, for the Service 'of the King, my Maſter. *Monſieur de St. Pater's Speech to the Officers under him.*

On the 30th of *July*, 3500 march'd out of the Confederate Camp, and advancing through a Defile, where only two of them could march a-breſt, before Day-break, attack'd the Enemy, and being ſupported by 3500 more, the *French* were ſoon driven from their Poſt on the Hill, and one of their principal Officers was ſeen to fall. The Allies advanc'd immediately from thence to another Poſt on the Hill of St. *Catherine*, on the Top of which the Enemy had intrench'd themſelves, fortified a Houſe, and made a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, from whence they made a great Fire. The ſecond Attack ſucceeded beyond Expectation; for a Grenado falling amongſt their Powder, the *French* run away in the utmoſt Confuſion, and left their Cannon and four Colours; inſomuch, that the taking of that important Poſt, coſt the Allies but Ten Men kill'd, and Sixteen wounded, tho' the Generals were afraid that *The French driven from the Hills of St. Catherine, July 30th N. S.*

A. C. 1707. that they ſhould loſe great Numbers in that Attack. The ſame Day, the Weather being very good, ſo as not to hinder the Confederate Fleet from coming near the Shore, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* order'd Twelve Twenty-four Pounders to be landed from a Bay Eaſtward of *Toulon*, where the Ships rid ſafely near *Hieres*, with 200 Balls for each, and a ſuitable Quantity of Ammunition, and all other Neceſſaries: And Captain *Convent*, at the ſame time, caus'd Eight Eighteen Pounders to be landed out of the *Dutch* Squadron, with a proportionable Number of Balls, and Quantity of Ammunition: Whereupon, the Roads were order'd to be enlarg'd, that the ſaid Artillery might be brought to the Hill of St. *Catherine*. On the other hand, Colonel *Pfeffferkorn*, and Quarter-Maſter General *Nicoletti*, were ſent with a Detachment of Horſe to the Right of the Confederate Camp, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and view the Poſt of *Ardennes*, which the Generals deſign'd to poſſeſs. They were alſo to conſider which way the Army might be beſt cover'd, and the Place approach'd on the other ſide. On the laſt day of *July*, the Generals ſent to view the Poſts before the Enemy's Army, at the Foot of the Hills, and it was found, that they had abandon'd the ſame; but upon the Motions of the Allies, they ſent again ſome Troops to ſecure them. The ſame Day, the Artillery from the Fleet was brought into the Camp; and there came freſh Complaints from the adjacent Country, That the Soldiers had committed great Diſorders at *Souliers*, *Cuers*, and *Luc*, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Orders given out by his Royal Highneſs, forbidding the ſame; which made all Sorts of Proviſions extraordinary dear, and obliged many Soldiers to deſert, on account of the great Scarcity. To hinder this, a Proclamation was immediately iſſued out, with the Promiſe of a Reward of 20 Piſtoles for any Soldier that ſhould be taken plundering or maranding: Whereupon, the Peaſants rought in Twenty, who were immediately hang'd for an Example to others.

The 1ſt of *Auguſt*, N. S. ſeveral Deſerters came over to the Confederate Camp, and reported, that the *French* King, by a publick Edict, had exempted the

the *Provençals* from Taxes for ſeven Years, in order to keep them firm in their Obedience, and that they had Proviſion and Ammunition in the Town for four Months. They likewiſe added, That the Miſunderſtandings continued between the *French* Officers; and that the young Count *de Teſſé*, Monſieur *de Guerchois*, and Monſieur *de Goesbriant*, had, two Days before, a notable Diſpute, which happen'd in this manner. The two firſt had been poſted by the Mareſchal *de Teſſé*, with two Battalions and four Pieces of Cannon upon Mount St. *Catherine*, with Orders to retire into the Town, if the Enemy attacked them on the Left, and endeavoured to cut off their Retreat. Accordingly being attacked in Front, they made a vigorous Reſiſtance; but ſeeing the Enemy wheel to the Left, the Count *de Teſſé* told Monſieur *de Guerchois* his Father's Order, which the latter not yielding to, and affirming, that the Poſt might be maintained four Days longer, the Count ſhewed him the Order in Writing, with which the other was forc'd to comply. Monſieur *Guerchois* being met by Monſieur *de Goesbriant* in his Retreat, and ask'd in a reproachful manner, why he had quitted his Poſt, return'd ſo diſobliging an Anſwer, that the other order'd him to be put in Arreſt: But the Count *de Teſſé* coming up, reprimanded Monſieur *de Goesbriant* for what he had done, and ſet Monſieur *de Guerchois* at Liberty. Hereupon, the Confederate Generals were not without Hopes, that theſe Differences would contribute towards the Reduction of the Place. The ſame Day, Prince *Eugene* went in Perſon, with four Companies of Grenadiers, to joyn Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, and view himſelf the Country; upon which Motion, the Enemy reinforced their Poſts on the Hills, and ſent ſome Troops into the Plain, where they went about to intrench themſelves. On the other hand, the Confederates began to work upon a Line on the Left of the Hill of St. *Catherine*, and on two Batteries on the Sea-ſide, in order to batter the Town, and two Men of War, the *Thunderer*, and the St. *Philip* (K) that made a continual Fire upon them. The Enemy being juſtly apprehenſive of a Bombardment, ſent that Day their

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(K) *See the Plan of* Toulon.

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The 2d of *Auguſt* the Confederates continued working on their Lines and Batteries, with the greater Diligence, becauſe they began to be ſenſible, That if they ſhould not ſoon make themſelves Maſters of the Enemy's Intrenchments, they would find it impoſſible to compaſs their Deſign; being, that Day, inform'd, That ſix Battalions detach'd from *Brabant*, paſs'd by *Lions* the 15th of the preceding Month; That the Troops that were in *Savoy* advanc'd by great Marches; That the Duke of *Berwick* was ſhortly expected in *Provence*, with a Detachment of the Duke of *Noailles*'s Army; And that another Reinforcement from Mareſchal *de Villers*, was in a full March. The ſame Day the Allies ſet Men on work to turn the Courſe of the Water that ſerv'd the Corn-Mills of *Toulon*; and on the 3d of *Auguſt*, notwithſtanding the Enemy's great Fire, finiſh'd the Intrenchment on the Hill of St. *Catherine*, and the Batteries towards the Sea-ſide, *viz.* one of 16 Guns, and another of three Mortars. They began another of ſix 24 Pounders; but the

(*L*) There were in the Harbour, 29 Frigats, Fireſhips, and other Veſſels of ſmall Force, belonging to the King, beſides the Men of War of the following Number and Strength.

	Guns.		Guns.		Guns.
Le Terrible of	110	*L' Intrepide*	80	*Le Temeraire*	60
Le Foudroyant	104	*Le Neptune*	76	*Le St. Louis*	60
Le Soleil Royal	102	*Le Parfait*	76	*Le Pendant*	60
L' Admirable	100	*Le St. Eſprit*	70	*Le Vermandois*	60
Le Triomphant	96	*Le Bizarre*	70	*Le Laurier*	60
L'Orgueilleux	92	*L' Invincible*	70	*Le Furieux*	60
Le Triomphant	92	*L' Heureux*	68	*La Zelande*	60
Le St. Philippe	90	*Le Conſtant*	68	*L'Entreprenant*	58
Le Magnifique	90	*L' Eclatant*	66	*Le Fleuron*	56
Le Tonnant	90	*L' Henry*	66	*Le Trident*	56
Le Sceptre	90	*L' Ecueil*	64	*Le Diamant*	56
La Couronne	86	*Le Thouloufe*	62	*Le Sage*	54
Le Vainqueur	86	*L' Eole*	62	*Le Ruby*	54
Le Monarque	84	*Le Serieux*	60	*Le Mercure*	52
Le Pompeux	80	*Le Content*	60	*La Perle*	50
				La Meduſe	50

Battery on the Hill was carried on with great Difficulty, becauſe the Neceſſaries for it, landed by the Fleet, were to be fetch'd a great way. Moreover, their Workmen were diſturb'd by a Sally the Enemy made about Ten at Night, with Eight Companies of Grenadiers, who put the Confederates into ſome Confuſion, but were ſoon repulſed, with inconſiderable Loſs on either ſide. A. C. 1707.

On the 4th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Allies work'd on a Parallel-Line, from the Square-houſe of St. *Catherine*, to the Bridge of the Rivulet *Eigoutier*, in order to have a Communication with their Intrenchments and the Batteries they were erecting on the Eminences of *la Margue*, one of which was of thirteen Guns, another of five, a third of ſix, againſt the Harbour and the Town; and a fourth of ſix more againſt Fort *St. Lewis*, which as well as that of St. *Margaret*, hindered the Confederate Fleet from coming near the Harbour of *Toulon*. The 5th and 6th the Confederates continued working on their Works and Batteries, which being perfected the 7th, they began to fire upon the *Thunderer*, a Man of War in the Harbour, that very much annoyed them; and againſt Fort St. *Margaret*. They alſo joyn'd their Works to cover their Batteries, and gave Directions for augmenting the ſame on the Right. The ſame Day Colonel *Pfefferkorn* being detach'd with 200 Men to get Forage in the Mountains, he had ſeveral Skirmiſhes with Detachments of the Enemy and the Peaſants, who kill'd ſome of his Men. Notwithſtanding which, he anſwer'd their Fire very vigorouſly, and entirely defeated them; and then attacking the Enemy's Regular Troops, kill'd ſeveral of them on the Spot, and took a Lieutenant Priſoner, whom he brought to the Camp, having had in this Action but two Men kill'd, and ſome wounded. He found a great deal of Forrage in the Mountains, but it being very difficult to bring it off, by reaſon of the Defiles, and becauſe the Peaſants in the Neighbourhood had taken up Arms, Colonel *St. Amour* was detach'd with 400 Foot, and 200 Horſe to exhort them to lay down their Arms, and to return to their own Habitations. One of the Frigats of the Confederate Fleet being come too near Fort St. *Margaret*, had her Fore-maſt ſhot by the

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the Board; And on the 8th, as the Duke of *Savoy* was returning from viewing the Batteries and Approaches, the Marquiſs *de Sales*, firſt Maſter of the Horſe, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball near his Royal Highneſs. That Day Fort St. *Lewis* was batter'd with Succeſs; and Orders were given to erect two new Batteries of 20 Pieces of heavy Cannon each, which proved a very difficult Work, by reaſon there was not Earth enough to cover the Men. The 9th, an hundred and Twenty Gunners from the *Engliſh* Fleet, and forty from the *Dutch*, came aſhore to attend the Batteries, which were carried on with all poſſible Expedition; and thoſe that were already perfected, fired with Succeſs, againſt Fort St. *Lewis* and the *Thunderer*; whereupon the Enemy placed the * St. *Philip*, another Man of War, by the *Thunderer*, in ſuch a manner, as ſhe covered it againſt the Batteries of the Allies. The ſame Day the *French* made a Sally, but the Confederate Troops being on their Guard, they retired with the Loſs of 100 Men.

* *See the Plan.*

The 10th the St. *Philip*, and the reſt of the Enemy's Artillery fired very briskly on the Works and Batteries of the Beſiegers; and the ſame Day Mareſchal *de Teſſé* arriv'd at *Toulon* with 14 Battalions, and 3 Regiments of Dragoons, which laſt Succours were poſted between St. *Anthony's* Gate, and the Caſtle of *Meſſiſſy*; ſo that the *French* had 59 Battalions, either in the Town, or in the fortified Camp and Entrenchments about it; beſides ſix others at St. *Maximin*, under the Command of Count *Medavi*. Upon Advice that the latter was to march with a ſtrong Detachment of Horſe and Foot, towards *Grace*, in order to cut off the Retreat of the Allies, General *Felz* was detach'd, the 11th, with 1200 Horſe towards *Brignoles*, to obſerve the Enemy's Motions, and cover the Forragers, who had ſeveral unlucky Skirmiſhes with the Peaſants and other *French* Parties. The Day before, Admiral *Shovell* came to the Head-Quarters, where a great Council was immediately held; and afterwards 300 Men were commanded out to attack Fort St. *Lewis*, and the great Tower which hindred the Fleet from coming near the Harbour. The 12th the Duke of *Savoy* gave Orders for the erecting of two new Bat-

Batteries nearer the Town, for which purpoſe ſeveral Pieces of Cannon were landed from the Fleet; and the ſame Day Mareſchal *Teſſé* receiv'd a Letter from the *French* King, with Advice, That the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry* were to ſet out the 25th of that Month for *Provence*, in order to relieve *Toulon*, and that the Mareſchal and Duke of *Berwick* was likewiſe to come into *Provence* with Succours from *Catalonia*: Which Piece of News, as it raiſed the Courage of the Beſieged, ſo did it caſt ſome Damp on the Spirits of the Confederates, whoſe Army was conſiderably weakened by Sickneſs and Deſertion. A. C. 1707.

On the 13th, at five in the Morning, the Batteries on both ſides began again to play; but a great Rain that fell about Ten, ſilenc'd them for a while. The ſame Day the Confederate Fleet came to an Anchor in the Road, and a Squadron under Rear-Admiral *Dilks* forced the Enemy to abandon a Battery of Ten Guns, which the *French* having nail'd up, and rendred uſeleſs, the Allies threw the ſame into the Sea. The 14th ſome Ships from the Fleet advanc'd farther into the Road, to ſhut up the Harbour cloſer; and Fort St. *Lewis* was batter'd with ſuch Succeſs, that all the Guns that defended it, were ſilenced. On the other hand, the Confederates leaving off firing againſt the *Thunderer* and the St. *Philip*, turn'd the greateſt part of their Fire againſt the Town, and threw a great many Cannon Balls into that part of it call'd the *Minimes*, which was ſoon entirely abandon'd. The ſame Day Mareſchal *de Teſſé* cauſed great Stores of Faſcines to be got together; from whence it was eaſie to conjecture, he had ſome Attack in view; of which the Beſiegers having timely Notice by a Spy, they cauſed three *Pruſſian* Battalions to advance to their Left, beſides the four, which, ſome Days before, had been poſted on their Right. They had likewiſe an Account, That the brave Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was ſent out for Intelligence, with two Officers and ſix *Huſſars*, had fallen into an Ambuſcade, and was ſeen to fall off from his Horſe. The Night between the 14th and the 15th the Enemy were very quiet, but at Break of Day the 15th, ſome Colours were perceiv'd, which the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, whoſe Turn it was to command that day in the Works (as Lieute-

A. C. 1707.

nant-General of the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States-General's Forces) rightly ſuppoſed to be Signals for ſome Enterprize; Whereupon he ſent his Adjutant-General to the Duke of *Savoy* for Reinforcements, and diſpoſed his Men into as good Order as the Nature of the Ground would admit. It was half an Hour before any thing more appeared; but then on a ſudden, and unexpectedly, the *French* came from the Hill of St. *Anne*, and the fortified Camp, having march'd on four Columns, in the following manner: Lieutenant-General *Dillon* with Eight Battalions, and Twelve Companies of Grenadiers, got up to the Top of the Mountain about the beginning of the Night, between the 14th and the 15th, having under him Major-General Count *Villars*, Monſieur *de Guerchois*, and another Brigadier. The Battalions of the fortified Camp march'd at Midnight out of their Intrenchments, and advanc'd in three Columns to the Bottom of the Heights of St. *Catherine*, where they halted; the Column of the Right being led by Major-General *Caraccioli*, and Brigadier *Deſtouches*; that in the middle, which was the ſtrongeſt, by Lieutenant-General *de Goesbriant*, (who had the Direction of theſe three Columns) and Major-General *Monſoreau*; and the third, on the Left, which was nearer the Mountain, by Brigadier Count *Teſſe*. The Marquis *de Broglio* commanded, in the Center, the Companies of Grenadiers of thoſe Battalions; Thoſe of the Mareſchal *de Teſſe*'s Camp, put themſelves on a Line a little beyond the Intrenchments of St. *Anne*, which they had in their Rear, their Right being towards the Town, and their Left towards the Mountain of *Toulon*, in order to ſupport the Attack; Five Battalions of the Garriſon, with two Companies of Guards-Marine, and a Squadron of the Dragoons of *Languedoc*, were drawn up in a Triangle on the Right of the Mareſchal's Line; And Brigadier *Cadrieux* embark'd at Midnight with ſix Companies of Grenadiers, and ſix Picket-Guards of the Garriſon, to make a Diverſion on the ſide of *la Malgue*, with Orders to nail up the Guns of the Enemy's Batteries, if they found it feaſible; if not, to return.

The French *attack the Confederates in their Camp*, Aug. 15*th*, *N. S.*

The

The March being thus ordered, the Attack was in this manner: Monſieur *Dillon*, at break of Day, march'd up the Mountain of *Toulon*, directly to *la Croix Faron*, and poſſeſſing himſelf of it, without much Trouble, made immediately the Signal agreed on; whereupon the three Columns, commanded by Monſieur *de Goesbriant*, moved at once. The Nature of the Ground not having permitted the Allies to make any Redoubts to cover their Works, as it was intended, the Chief Aſſault was given to their Poſts on the Right, which could not be maintain'd long, becauſe their advanc'd Guards on the Hill, (who were to have given Notice of the Enemies Approach) had been ſurpriz'd. Monſieur *de Metz*, Colonel of *Vlein*, who attack'd the Chappel of St. *Catherine*, with 10 Companies of Grenadies, ſupported by his own Regiment, was receiv'd with a great deal of Bravery; but after a hot diſpute of above a quarter of an Hour, he made himſelf Maſter of that Poſt, and obliged the Confederates to retire to a Plat-Form on the Right of the Chappel. The *French* purſued them, and attack'd both that Poſt and the Intrenchments near it, both in Front, Flank and Rear, and by their Numbers put the Allies into ſome Diſorder. The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, with great Reſolution and Preſence of Mind, rallied his Men, exhorted them to their Duty, and led them on to the Charge, but the Enemy's Numbers increaſing continually, the Confederate Troops that were not ſupported, were overpower'd, and broken a ſecond time. The Prince finding his Efforts to rally them once more ineffectual, turn'd to 30 Men, moſt Officers, that ſtuck to him, and ſaid, *Friends, 'tis more Honourable to periſh here, than to have it ſaid, the Prince of* Saxe-Gotha *was beaten out of his Works:* Preſently after which, his Highneſs receiving a Shot under the Left-Eye, through his Head, and another in his Body, drop'd dead on the Ground. Moſt that kept with him, fell likewiſe on the Spot; but Colonel *Weidman*, of the *Saxe-Gothans*, and Colonel *Pruſſigard* of the *Piedmonteze*, were taken Priſoners. Notwithſtanding the unfortunate Death of that brave Prince, a Caſſine, nd the Fort of *L'Eigoutier*, at the bottom of the ill of St. *Catherine*, where the *Heſſian* Colonel

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See the Plan of Toulon

The Prince of Saxe-Gotha *kill'd.*

A. C. 1707. *Sibelſdorf* commanded, made a long and noble Defence, and ſome Troops were detach'd from the Camp to ſupport him; but it being pretty far thither, the Enemy, by their great Numbers, forc'd thoſe Poſts before the Succours could come up. The Attack on the Left was as vigorous, as that on the Right, but not being made with ſo great a Number of Men, had not the like Succeſs; for the Enemy were ſo well receiv'd by the three Battalions of *Pruſſians* poſted there, that they were repuls'd with great Loſs. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, not a little contributed to the Defence of the Poſts on that Wing, his Highneſs cauſing Two Regiments of his Dragoons to diſmount, and with all Expedition, advancing with them in Perſon. The Enemy having made themſelves Maſters of the Intrenchments on the Right, ſurrounded Colonel *Pfeffercorn's* Detachment in the Hills; but a *Palatine* Officer, who took upon him the Command of that Detachment, (after the Death of that Colonel) being timely aſſiſted by Count *Harach* with ſix Battalions and ſome Horſe, brought off his Men with inconſiderable Loſs. The Enemy caus'd, at the ſame time, ſome Troops to climb the Hill of *Faron*, and extended their Troops from the Right of the Hills almoſt to the Duke of *Savoy*'s Head-Quarters; which inducing the Confederate Generals to believe, that the Enemy had caus'd all their Forces to advance, it was thereupon reſolv'd, That the whole Confederate Army ſhould move up and meet them; but ſeeing ſome Battalions in Motion againſt them, they retired; and having ſet ſome Works on Fire (in the making of which, the Allies had been forc'd to uſe much Wood, for want of Earth) and nail'd 4 Iron Cannons, and two little ones of Braſs, they abandon'd the Poſts they had retaken. During this Action, the Enemy made ſuch a terrible Fire from the Town and Men of War, and threw ſo many Bombs, that the Generals own'd they never ſaw the like. The Allies had about 600 Men kill'd, wounded and taken Priſoners; and amongſt them ſeveral Officers; but the Enemies Loſs could not be much leſs. Prince *Eugene* was in great danger of his Life, for a Bomb falling by him, and burſting at the ſame time, cover'd him

him with Stones; however, he escap'd unhurt, as did his Nephew Prince *Maurice*, who was by him, and had his Horse wounded; so that no General Officer was kill'd or wounded in this Action, but the brave Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, whose Bowels were buried in the Place where he fell so gloriously, and his Body embalm'd and sent aboard to be carried to *Genoa*, and from thence to *Germany*, to be entomb'd with his Illustrious Ancestors. A. C. 1707.

The Day before this Prince was kill'd, he wrote the following Letter to the States General, by which he seems to have had some secret Boding of his Death:

High and Mighty Lords,

The Prince of Saxe-Gotha's Letter to the States General.

'UPON my Return from *Germany*, I found 'the Army in Motion, and I joined the same 'within a Days march from the *Var*, in the passing 'of which, I had the Fortune to be concerned, as 'your High Mightinesses have doubtless been in-'formed of by Monsieur *Vanderneer*, your Envoy 'Extraordinary, who attends the Army. We have 'made since, as well as before, terrible and difficult 'Marches, because of the mountainous Country 'we have marched through, and it was but towards 'the latter end of the last Month that we arriv'd 'here. The 29th, we took a Post on the Hill of 'St. *Catherine*, which was judg'd a convenient Place 'to erect a Battery in order to oblige the Enemy to 'quit their Camp which is very advantageous, their 'Right being under the Cannon of the Town, and 'the Left extending to a Mountain. Notwith-'standing the Taking the Post aforesaid, we shall 'meet with great Difficulties in the Execution of 'our Design, because the Ground is so full of Stone, 'that it will be almost impossible for us to find Earth 'enough to cover ourselves against the Artillery of 'the Place, which is very numerous. I do not 'question but Major-General *Belcastel* has acquain-'ted your High Mightinesses with the Condition in 'which he found the Troops of my Brother, and 'I could wish your High Mightinesses were pleased 'therewith, which I dare not flatter my self with, 'because their Recruits are not yet come up. I pre-'sume however to assure you, That all possible

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'Care was taken to put thoſe four Regiments in a 'good Poſture; and that the great Diſtance of Place 'and the continual Marches of the Army are the 'only Occaſion which has hinder'd the ſaid Recruits 'from joining their reſpective Bodies. I hope alſo, 'that Monſieur *de Belcaſtel* has repreſented to your 'High Mightineſſes, the Difficulties thoſe Troops 'will meet with for the future to ſubſiſt, which re-'quire far greater Expences than in *Brabant*. The 'Officers have been oblig'd to pay for every Thing 'the Recruits wanted in their March through *Swit-'zerland*, &c. I beg your High Mightineſſes Par-'don for having not written oftner to you; I have 'had no great Matter to entertain you with ſince 'the Army is marched into *Provence*, and beſides, 'there are few Opportunities, the Letters being ſent 'away by Sea. I deſire your High Mightineſſes to 'continue me the Honour of your Affection, and 'to be pleaſed to take into your Conſideration, the 'Handful of Men I have under my Command, that 'they may be ſome time recalled. This is the *laſt 'Favour* I dare deſire of your High Mightineſſes. I 'am, &c.

Signed,

From the Camp at la Valette, Auguſt 14. 1707.

WILLIAM, *Duke of* Saxe-Gotha.

The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, ſeeing the Impoſſibility of Beſieging *Toulon*, did not think fit to repoſſeſs the Poſt of St. *Catherine*, becauſe the Enemy might have eaſily retaken it; but continued the Attack of the Forts. That of St. *Margaret* ſurrendred the 15th at Night, for want of Water; the Garriſon conſiſting of 123 Men, beſides 16 Officers, being made Priſoners of War; and 8 Iron-Guns, and 9 Braſs Demi-Culverins were found in it. The ſame Evening, the Confederates began to throw Bombs into the Town from a Battery of Mortars they had erected at the Bridge of *l'Eigoutier*, and cannonaded the Houſes more briskly than before, till Midnight, with conſiderable Execution. The ſame day the Wind was ſo violent, that the Ship on board of which Sir *George Bing* had hoiſted his Flag, loſt her Anchors, and fell foul on a *Dutch* Man of War, which receiv'd ſome Damage thereby. Fort St. *Lewis*

Lewis holding out ſtill, Two *Engliſh* Men of War, and one *Dutch*, were commanded the 16th of *Auguſt* (N. S.) to batter it; but the Wind continued ſo boiſterous, and the Sea ran ſo very high, that only one of the *Engliſh* Ships came within reach of the Fort, and fired at it, tho' without any Succeſs. On the other hand, the Enemy made a great Diſcharge of their Artillery, whereby her Mizzen-Maſt was brought by the Board, ſeveral Men kill'd and wounded, and the Ship forc'd to be tow'd off. The ſame Day, the Duke of *Savoy* ſent to deſire Admiral *Shovel*, to come nearer the Harbour with the Fleet, which was comply'd with ſo far, that the Enemy ſeeing their Deſign, began to caſt up ſome Works on the ſide of the Peninſula, and poſted there three of their beſt Battalions. His Royal Highneſs having afterwards call'd a Council of War, in which the Sea-Officers aſſiſted, declared to them, *That having received certain Advice, that the* French *had Sixty Battalions in* Toulon, *and in the Intrenchments, beſides Cavalry, which was very numerous, and ſeveral Battalions poſted at* Touris, *7 Miles from thence, under Count* Medavi; *That they expected a farther Reinforcement in 4 or 5 Days; and that all thoſe Troops were to join and attack the Confederate Army, which was very much Inferiour, he judged it impracticable to carry on the Enterprize, as it had been concerted.* He added, *That this Diſappointment ſhould not in the leaſt abate his Zeal for the Confederate Intereſt; but rather animate him to the Proſecution of Deſigns, as hazardous and glorious as this was. In the mean time, He could not but mention, with Regret, the Diſorders that had been committed by the* Pruſſians *and other* German *Troops, but hop'd their Reſpective Officers had, in purſuance of his Repreſentation, by that time ſo ſettled the Command, as to prevent Accidents of the like Nature for the future.* After this he apply'd himſelf to the Admiral and the reſt of the Sea Officers, and told them; *He ſhould always retain a juſt Senſe of, and Value for the Queen of* Great Britain's, *and the States-General's Friendſhip in ſending him ſuch a Powerful Aſſiſtance by Sea and Land; and that, as the Wind and the Waves were ſubject to no other Authority, than the great Director of all Humane Affairs, ſo he could not but declare the Operations at Sea had been carried on with that Diligence and*

A. C. 1707.

A Great Council of War held, Aug. 16. N. S.

The Duke of Savoy's *Speech to them.*

A. C. 1707. *Succeſs, as could poſſibly be expected from the Roughneſs of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather. Concluding with Thanks to all the Generals, for having done what was humanly poſſible in that Conjuncture:* and turning to Sir *Cloudſley Shovell*, apply'd himſelf to him, with particular Marks of his Gratitude, leaving his Deſires with him, *That he would continue to do what he could againſt the Town by Sea, whilſt he took care to ſhip off his ſick and wounded, and the heavy Baggage and Artillery belonging to the Army.* The Admiral gave his Royal Highneſs Aſſurances in the Name of the Queen, his Miſtreſs, *That nothing would be wanting on Her Part, to render his future Deſigns as ſucceſsful as they were glorious; and that he would not only ſhew his Ready Obedience to what his Royal Highneſs then thought fit to command him, but ſhould make it his Endeavour, during the Proſecution of the War, while the Queen ſhould be graciouſly pleas'd to honour him with the Poſt he was now poſſeſſed of, to merit his Royal Highneſs's Favour, by a Conduct ſuitable to what he had been pleas'd to diſtinguiſh by his Royal Approbation.*

His Royal Highneſs's Compliment to Sir Cloudeſly Shovell.

Sir Cloudſley's *Anſwer.*

The ſame Day, and the following Night, the Confederates bombarded the Town from their Head-Batteries; and continued firing the 17th with ſuch Succeſs, that ſeveral Houſes were ſet on fire; and among the reſt, the Biſhop's Palace, a Bomb falling not far from the Room where that Prelate lay. On the other hand, the Confederates began to withdraw ſome Cannon, in order to be again ſhip'd off, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to embark their ſick and wounded. That day (17th) they receiv'd Advice, that the Baron *de Regal* was on the March with ſome Regiments detach'd from the Body left in *Piedmont*, under the Command of General *Viſconti*; but that at the coming away of the Courier, he was not arrived at *Nice*, whereupon Orders were diſpatch'd to him to halt, and wait his Royal Highneſs's farther Directions. A Breach having been perceiv'd in Fort St. *Lewis* the 17th, a View was taken of it the next day; and the ſame being found to be practicable, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for an Aſſault; of which the Enemy being apprehenſive, they abandon'd that Fort at Eleven of the Clock at Night, and with Monſieur *Daillon* their Chief Officer, made their Eſcape in Boats.

Fort St. Lewis *abandon'd* Aug. 18. *N. S.*

Boats. The 19th in the Morning, the Grenadiers that had been order'd to ſtorm the ſaid Fort, entring it, without any Reſiſtance, found in it 23 Pieces of Cannon, moſt 36 Pounders, with a good number of Bullets and Bombs, 1500 Cartouches, 40 Barrels of Powder, and ſeveral Matches burning, which they put out. Beſides this Artillery, the *French* had thrown into the Sea 26 Pieces of Cannon of the ſame Bore, with a great Number of Bullets; but the Water was ſo very low, that they were eaſily fiſh'd up. The ſame day, the Adjutant that went the 18th to the Rendezvous without the Camps, to treat about an Exchange of Priſoners, reported, That they had agreed to make the ſaid Exchange the next day; And added, that they had learn'd, the Mareſchal *de Teſſé* expected the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry* and *Berwick*; That Mr. *d'Arennes* was coming with ſome Battalions from *Rouſſillon*; and that in 4 or 5 days, that Mareſchal would have a hundred Battalions in his Camp, where he had already near Seventy. Count *Feltz* having, at the ſame time, ſent Notice, that Count *Medavi* ſeem'd to have form'd a deſign to attack him, ten Battalions and fifteen Squadrons were detach'd to reinforce him. The Night between the 19th and 20th, the Allies brought off, and embark'd moſt of their Cannon, but continued bombarding the Town with notable Execution. The 20th, the reſt of the Artillery and Ammunition was ſent on board the Fleet, with ſuch Soldiers as were either Sick, or judged unable to go through the long Marches the Confederates were oblig'd to make in their Retreat. That day one of the Enemies Bombs fell into Fort St. *Lewis*, and ſet Fire to a Mine that had been made on purpoſe to blow up that Fort, when it ſhould be judg'd convenient. The ſame Evening, the Duke of *Savoy* having receiv'd Intelligence that the *French* were preparing to attack him, and had commanded all the Peaſants to take up Arms to ſecure the Paſſes, and cut off his Retreat, it was reſolv'd to decamp the next Day, without any farther Delay.

A. C. 1707.

Accordingly, the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, (N. S.) the Confederates made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the March of the Army, and blew up Fort St. *Margaret*, after having carried away all that was in it, and in Fort

A. C. 1707.

Fort St. *Lewis*. At the ſame time, the Fleet drew as near the Place as poſſible, and Five Bomb-Veſſels, ſupported by the Light Frigats and the Boats of the Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Dilks*, advanc'd into the Creek of Fort St. *Lewis*, and, notwithſtanding the Enemy's great Fire from their Battery of *la Malgue*, bombarded the Town and Harbour (from the 21ſt at Noon, till Five of the Clock next Morning) with ſuch Fury and Execution, that they ſet on Fire the great Magazine of Cordage; quite ruin'd ſeveral ſtately Buildings, and deſtroy'd, or made unfit for ſervice, Eight Men of War, *viz.* *le Triomphant*, of 92 Guns; *le Sceptre*, of 90; *le Vainqueur*, of 86, *le Neptune* of 76, *L'invincible*, of 70, *le Serieux*, of 60, *Le Laurier*, of 60, and *le Sage*, of 54. The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* went to the Top of a Hill, from whence they had the Satisfaction to ſee the terrible Effects of the Bombs, and were acquainted, by Deſerters, with the Particulars of the Damage ſuſtain'd by the Enemy; which in ſome Meaſure, alleviated their Concern for being obliged to retreat.

The Town and Harbour of Toulon *bombarded.*

General *Felix* having ſent Advice, that Count *Medavi* had been join'd by 9 Battalions from the Mareſchal *de Teſſe*, and that ſix Battalions more were marching to join him at St. *Maximin*, the Duke of *Savoy* ſent a ſtrong Detachment to that *German* General, in order to enable him to make head againſt the Enemy. Not many Hours after, in the Night between the 21ſt and 22d of *Auguſt* (N. S.) the Confederate Army quitted the Camp at *la Valette*, march'd in Five Colums, taking the ſame Route they did when they came to *Toulon*; and arrived the 22d at *Cuers*. The Retreat was made in ſo good Order, that nothing was left in the Camp at *la Valette*, that could be of any uſe to the Enemy; And altho' the Mareſchal *de Teſſe*, both by the Report of Deſerters, and his own Obſervations could not but judge that the Allies were upon the Point of Decamping, yet either through want of Baggage and other Neceſſaries, as the *French* pretend, or rather out of Apprehenſion that the Confederates might turn ſhort upon him, and defeat his Army, which was conſiderably weakned by the Detachments he had made, and afterwards carry on the Enterprize againſt

The Confederates decamp from before Toulon.

againſt *Toulon*; he did not think fit to purſue them till the 23d, which he did at ſome diſtance, with all the Grenadiers and Carabiniers, the Brigade of *Lionnois*, and the Regiment of Dragoons of *Languedoc*. The Lieutenants General *Dillon* and *Goesbriant* follow'd that Mareſchal with the reſt of the Troops that were in the Entrench'd Camp; the Marquis *de Montgeorge*, and Meſſieurs *d' Hautefort* and *de Peizac*, were ſent croſs the Country with the Dragoons of *Hautefort*, who threw themſelves into *Antibes*, in order to attack the Confederates in Flank; and Count *Medavi* join'd the Mareſchal *de Teſſe*, in order to incommode them in their Retreat. But the Allies march'd in ſuch excellent Order, and with ſo great Expedition, that the Enemy either durſt, or could not come up with them. A. C. 1707.

The Retreat of the Confederates out of Provence.

The Confederate Army made but a ſhort Halt at *Cuers*, for about Ten of the Clock at Night, the Cavalry continued their March, and the Moon riſing ſoon after, the Infantry did the like. The whole Army encamp'd the 23d near *Pignans*, except the Troops under General *Feltz*, who was order'd to continue at *Luc*, to cover the Rear. The 24th they paſs'd the River *Argent*; and upon Major-General *Gravenſdorf*'s Report, that the Enemy were marching with Four Regiments of Dragoons, and ſeveral Battalions, beſides the armed Peaſants, Major General St. *Remi*, was order'd to march before towards *Frejuls*, with all the Grenadiers, to poſſeſs himſelf of the important Paſs of *L'Eſterel*, which prov'd a very ſeaſonable Precaution. The ſame day, Orders were ſent to General *Regal*, who with ſome Regiments had been detach'd from the Body under General *Viſconti*, to return into *Piedmont*; And the 25th the Army reach'd *Frejuls*, where General *Feltz* join'd them, and acquainted the Duke of *Savoy* that he had ſeen no Troops of the Enemy. The next Day, the ſame General was ſent towards *Cagnes*, to ſecure ſeveral Paſſes and Defiles, wherein the Enemy might have very much annoy'd the Allies, but this Precaution prevented their Deſigns; ſo that in their March thro' the Wood of *L'Eſterel* the Confederates had only ſome Skirmiſhes with 5 or 600 Peaſants, of whom they kill'd ſeveral, and took ſome Priſoners, who were afterwards ſet at Liberty,

A. C. 1707. Liberty, with a Meſſage to their Comrades, that if they did not immediately lay down their Arms, all the Country ſhould be put to Fire and Sword: Which Menace had a very good Effect. The Night between the 26th and 27th the Infantry that march'd firſt, reach'd the Poſt-Houſe, ſituate on a Hill in the Woods, and at Day-break continued their March towards *Cagnes*, where the whole Army arrived the 27th in the Evening, with the Loſs of only 4 or 5 Men; and reſted the 28th. Here the Couriers the Duke of *Savoy* had diſpatch'd to the *Hague* and *Berlin*, concerning the Command of the Army, gave him an Account of his Envoys Negotiations at both thoſe Courts, to his Royal Highneſs's Satisfaction; And the ſame day Lieutenant Colonel *Eben*, being detach'd towards *Grace* with 300 Horſe, to obſerve the Enemy, repoſſeſs'd himſelf of one of the Gates of that City, without any difficulty, altho' the Burghers had taken up Arms to oppoſe him. General *Feltz* was ſent, at the ſame time, to block up *Antibes*; and the 29th the Army march'd to *Biot*. The 30th they march'd to St. *Laurence*; whereupon the Regiment of Dragoons the Enemy had thrown into *Antibes*, came out of that Place to attempt the Rear-Guard; but found it impracticable, being cloſely block'd up by General *Feltz*. The ſame day that General join'd the Army, and paſs'd the *Var* with his Body, conſiſting of the two Brigades of *Coningſeck* and *Zumjungen*, two Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons of *Saze-Gotha*, and two Regiments of *Huſſars*; with which he was order'd to march towards the Mountain *Eſcarana*. At the ſame time, the Officer who commanded in the Caſtle of St. *Paul*, receiv'd Orders to blow it up and rejoin the Army, which he did accordingly. And the next * Day, the Duke of *Savoy*, with 42 Squadrons and moſt of the Infantry, repaſs'd the *Var*, without the leaſt Diſturbance from the Mareſchal *de Teſſé*, who the 29th of *Auguſt* arriv'd at *Grace*, with 50 Companies of Granadiers, and 8 Regiments of Carabiniers and Dragoons. The 1ſt of *September* the Confederate Forces lay encamp'd near *Nice*, to reſt themſelves after ſuch continued hard Marches; and the 2d, Orders were ſent to the Garriſon of *Nice* to evacuate that Place and rejoin the Army, of which

* Aug. 31ſt. *N. S.* *The Duke of* Savoy *repaſſes the* Var.

which the Duke of *Savoy* made a General Review, and, upon a ſtrict Examination of the Muſter-*Rolls*, found it to be diminiſh'd no more than 6000 Men by the Sword, Sickneſs and Deſertion. The ſame day, the Confederate Fleet, which had been at Anchor in the Port of *Nice* from the 30th of *Auguſt* N.S. divided it ſelf into Two Squadrons, and ſet ſail, one for *Final*, with the ſick and wounded; and the other under Command of Admiral *Shovel*, for the Streights, in order ro return Home. Thus ended the great and noble Enterprize againſt *Toulon*, which was concerted with admirable Prudence and Foreca ſt, and the Preparations for it carried on with all poſſible Secrecy and Diligence; And which according to the Opinion of many, would not have fail'd of Succeſs, had the Execution thereof been attempted with equal Vigour, and Unanimity of Counſels. For notwithſtanding what has been † publiſh'd, to vindicate the Duke of *Savoy*'s Conduct, the *French* Writer (*k*) I quoted before, who has given us a large Journal of the Siege of *Toulon*, acquaints us, That on the 22d of *Auguſt* 'They 'receiv'd Intelligence, by Perſons that gave a faith-'ful Account of the moſt ſecret Tranſactions among 'the Enemy, That there had been a ſort of diffe-'rence between the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eu-'gene*, the latter ſaying with *Concern*, mix'd with *Spight* and *Anger*, *That if they had at firſt follow'd his Advice, they would not have been reduc'd to the Extremity of flying ſhamefully, as they were now upon the Point of doing, whilſt all* Europe, *but particularly* England *and* Holland, *was perſuaded that* Toulon *was ready to fall into the Hands of the Allies, and that they had already cried* VICTORY *in all their Territories, upon a Suppoſition that ſuch good Meaſures had been taken, that they were aſſur'd of the Conqueſt of* Provence, *before the Confederate Army had enter'd it; which ought to increaſe the Trouble of the Generals that had undertaken the Siege of* Toulon, *after they had aſſured, that they could not fail of Taking the Place, and ſpar'd nothing to compaſs their Ends. That Prince* Eugene *was of Opinion, That* 10000 *Men ſhould be put on Board the Fleet, and landed near* Toulon, *in order to attack the Troops of* France, *before the Intrenchments on which they were working could be finiſh'd, which Troops being then but few in number, could not have avoided the Diſorder,*

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Reflexions upon the Diſappointment of the Enterprize againſt Toulon.

† *In a Letter from a Miniſter of State at* Turin.

(k) *Mr.* De Vizé *Hiſtory of the Siege of* Toulon, vol. II. p 153. *and ſeq.*

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der, which Fear had thrown them into, ſo that they would have been vanquiſh'd before they could have Time to recover themſelves; *That* Toulon *might have been taken on the ſide of* Marſeilles, *and afterwards the Allies might have advanced into the Country which could not fail of ſtriking Terror into all* Provence, *and would have cauſed great Conſternation in all the Neighbouring Provinces. And that Prince* Eugene *reproach'd the Duke of* Savoy *with ſeveral other Things, which Mr.* Devizé *did not think proper to be mention'd.*

* *Id. ibid. p.* 320. *& ſeqq.*

The ſame * Author pretends, That the Confederate Generals being come to *Frejuls*, upon their Retreat from *Toulon*, reſolv'd to communicate to the States General the Reaſons that had oblig'd them to raiſe the Siege of that Place; That Prince *Eugene* declar'd, he would take that Task upon himſelf, being glad of an Opportunity to clear himſelf, in a Letter that came from all the Generals of the Allies; That, in that Letter, he firſt of all takes notice of 'the Duke of *Savoy*'s Valour, and the Vigilance of 'the Confederate Generals; and having afterwards 'mention'd the Reaſons that occaſion'd the raiſing 'the Siege of a Place, the taking of which all *Holland* 'look'd upon as infallible; he gives to underſtand, 'that there were Ways and Means to make that 'Conqueſt; and that if the Advices of thoſe that 'had concerted them had been followed, they might 'have made themſelves Maſters of the Town. Not 'but that they whoſe Counſels were purſued, and 'thoſe that followed them, thought that they took 'the right Courſe, and would have taken another, 'if they had thought themſelves in an Error; but 'that it often comes to paſs, that in Councils, 'wherein all that give their Opinions, have good 'Intentions, yet ſometimes the worſt Advice is 'pitch't upon; That in the Sequel of the ſame Letter he ſays, 'That the Fleet might have pene'trated into the little Road, before the taking 'of the Forts that defend the Entrance thereof; 'That they ſhould have landed 10 or 12000 Men 'at *la Cioutat*, in order to cut off the Communica'tion with *Marſeilles*; and that when it was found 'impoſſible to diſlodge Mareſchal *de Teſſe* from the 'Poſt of St. *Anne*, they ought to have march'd di'rectly to *Aix*: *Adding*, That if all theſe things

'had

'had been put in Execution, the Allies would in- A C.
'fallibly have gain'd Ground in *Provence*, and main- 1707.
'tain'd themſelves there all the Winter. But with-
out laying any Weight on the Accounts of a Wri-
ter, who in the other Parts of his Relation has be-
trayed a ſcandalous Partiality, and Unſincerity, it
is the general Opinion, That the ill Succeſs of this
well-laid Enterprize is chiefly to be aſcrib'd to the
Confederates not marching towards *Toulon*, after
they had paſs'd the *Var*, with the ſame Diligence
as they return'd from thence: But whether this De-
lay was really occaſion'd by their wating for their
Horſe and Neceſſaries, as was then given out, or
by any Neglect, Hiſtory cannot determine. I might
here add what I have heard from an (*d*) Officer (*d*) *Colonel* C—r.
who aſſiſted in this Expedition, *viz.* 'That upon
'their Arrival before *Toulon*, the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*
'offering to drive the Enemy out of their Entrench-
'ments, which this Officer pretends were inconſider-
'able, his Propoſal was rejected by the Duke of
'*Savoy*: But that Officer having a private Pique a-
gainſt his Royal Highneſs, the Readers are at Li-
berty to lay what Streſs they ſhall think fit upon
his Teſtimony, as to the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*'s Pro-
poſals, and on his Judgment, as to the Strength of
the Enemy's Entrenchments. Upon the whole mat-
ter, beſides the great Damage the Enemy ſuſtained
in their Shipping; the Burning of above 160 Hou-
ſes in *Toulon*, and the Devaſtations committed in
Provence by both Armies, to the Value of Thirty
Millions of *French* Livres; this Enterpize, (which
ſtruck a greater Terror throughout all *France*, than *Happy Conſequences of the Expedition into Provence*
had been known there during the whole Reign of
their preſent Monarch) brought this farther Ad-
vantage to the common Cauſe, that it gave a great
Diverſion to the Enemy's Forces, whereby their
Army in *Germany* was weakned; the Duke of *Or-
leans*'s Progreſs, after the Battle of *Almanza*, re-
tarded in *Spain*; the ſuccouring of *Naples* prevented,
and the Conqueſts of the Allies in *Italy* ſecured.
Wherefore the Confederates would have no Reaſon
to think their Expences and Labours in that Expe-
dition ill beſtow'd, if Admiral *Shovell*, who had a
principal Share in it, and acquitted himſelf ſo glo-
rioufly of his Truſt, had not periſh'd in his Return
from

A. C. 1707. from thence, with three of his beſt Ships: Which fatal Accident determines the greater Loſs to have been on the ſide of *Great Britain*.

On the 3d of *September*, N. S. The Duke of *Savoy*, leaving the Command of the Foreign Troops to Prince *Eugene*, went with his own Forces and Retinue, directly for *Turin*, where, by eaſie Journies, he arriv'd the 9th. The next Day he return'd to the Army, which was to have aſſembled at *Vigan* the 14th, but the Troops only took that Place in their way to *Scaleno*, which was appointed for the Rendezvous of the Duke's Forces. Prince *Eugene* came to *Savigliano* the 14th with the Rear, as did the Duke of *Wirtemberg* the next Day, to aſſiſt at a Council of War, wherein, after mature Debate about the Operations of the reſt of the Campaign, the Attack of *Suza* was reſolv'd on. Hereupon the Army march'd towards *Pignerol*, where they divided * into two Bodies. The Duke of *Savoy* with the one, advanced towards *la Perouſe*, to give the *French* a Jealouſie on that ſide; and Prince *Eugene* march'd with the other directly for *Suza*, and caus'd the Poſts about that Place to be ſecured in the Night between the 19th and the 20th. Hereupon the Enemy quitted the Town, and retired Part into the Caſtle, and Part to *Exiles*; and being ſeized with a Panick Fear, upon the ſudden Approach of the Confederate Army, abandon'd alſo the Forts of *Catinat* and *la Brunette*, wherein they left 17 Pieces of Cannon. Prince *Eugene* having received the Neceſſary Artillery and Ammunition from *Turin*, the 24th, loſt no time to attack the Caſtle: And on the other hand, the *French* Court, who were not a little alarm'd at this Enterprize, when they fondly believed, and had given out, That the Confederate Forces were altogether unfit for Service the reſt of the Campaign, order'd Mareſchal *de Teſſé* to aſſemble the Troops in *Provence* and *Dauphiné*, and attempt to relieve the Place. But either the Difficulty of drawing together, in time, a Body ſufficient for that purpoſe, or the great Snows which fell, and ſtopt up the Paſſes of the Mountains, or both, rendred that Deſign impracticable; ſo that the Garriſon ſeeing no Poſſibility of being relieved, and obſerving that Prince *Eugene*, who had

* Septem. 18*th*, *N. S.*

Suza *inveſted by Prince* Eugene, Septemb. 19*th*. *N. S.*

* ry,

for ſeveral Days batter'd the Caſtle with great Fury, made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a Storm, beat a Parly the 4th of *October*, and offer'd to ſurrender upon honourable Terms. Prince *Eugene* having ſignified to them, that they had no other Articles to expect, than being made Priſoners of War, they ſubmitted; deliver'd up the Caſtle, the ſame Day, and two Days after were conducted to *Turin*, to the Number of 321 private Men, and 30 Officers, to whom Prince *Eugene* generouſly granted their Equipage. Great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions, beſides 30 Pieces of Cannon and 6 Mortars, were found in the Forts, Town and Caſtle, the Enemy having for ſome time made it a Place of Arms; tho' upon the Duke of *Savoy*'s Expedition into *Provence* they drain'd it too much of Men. By the Recovery of this important Fortreſs, his Royal Highneſs concluded the Campaign glorioufly, and advantageouſly to himſelf, having thereby ſhut up that In-let into his own Dominions to the *French*, and open'd himſelf a free Entrance, either into *Dauphiné*, or *Savoy*. After the Conqueſt of *Suza*, the Confederate Troops march'd to their Winter-Quarters; and the 7000 *Palatines* in the Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, with ſome Imperialiſts and other Troops, were order'd to hold themſelves in a readineſs to be tranſported to *Catalonia*.

A. C. 1707.

And taken at Diſcretion, Oct. 4th, *N. S.*

The Campaign in *Italy* ended with the entire Conqueſt of the Kindom of *Naples*, of which we ſhall now give a ſuccinct Account. The Emperor, as has been mention'd before, having reſolved to ſend an Army into the Kingdom of *Naples*, order'd Cardinal *Grimani*, his Ambaſſador at *Rome*, for Form-ſake, to demand Paſſage through the Territories of the Church, upon Aſſurances that his Troops would obſerve an exact Diſcipline, and pay ready Money for what they ſhould have Occaſion. This could not be refuſed, without openly eſpouſing the Intereſt of *France*, which, in this Juncture, the Court of *Rome* did not think fit to do; and therefore, with ſecret Reluctancy, acquieſced with the Emperor's Demands, notwithſtanding the Clamours of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Faction. Hereupon Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* having given Order, That out of the Imperial Army in *Italy* a Body ſhould be

The Imperialiſts Expedition into Naples.

A. C. 1707. formed, under the Command of Count *Taun*, General of the Artillery, of the Regiments of *Geſwind*, *Taun*, *Wetzel*, *Wallis* and *Haindel*, Foot; and thoſe of *Vaubonne*, and *Zinzendorf*, Horſe; that of *Pate*, Dragoons; and thoſe of *Neubourg* and *Caraffa*, Cuiraſſiers; their Rendezvous was appointed at St. *Girone* on the Frontier of the *Bologneſe*; whither thoſe Regiments were drawn together with all poſſible Expedition by the Marquiſs *de Vaubonne* General of Horſe, Major General Baron *Wetzel*, and Major General *Pate*; and Baron *Wetzel* was ſent before to *Bologna*, to give notice of their intended March to Cardinal *Grimaldi* the Pope's Legate, and that it would be through the Territory of his Legation. All the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, the 18th of *May*, N. S. the March was begun by the great *Roman* High-way, and the Troops encamped the firſt Night in the Neighbourhood of the City of *Bologna*; whence the 19th they marched to *Caſtel S. Pietro*, and thence the 20th to *Imola*; where from the *Bologneze* they entred into the Diſtrict (or Legation) of *Ravenna*. It was deſign'd to reſt there one Day; but ſeeing a ſufficient Quantity of Forrage could not be had, without damaging the green Corn upon the Ground; they were obliged to proceed the 21ſt towards *Faenza*, where the 22d the whole Detachment being arriv'd, General *Taun* opened his ſecret Orders, and diſpatch'd Baron *Wetzel* to *Rome*, to concert ſome Affairs with the *Pope* and Cardinal *Grimani*. That General arriv'd there the 27th of *May*, and had the next day his Audience of the Pope, of whom, amongſt other things, he demanded, That the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* ſhould be immediately given to King *Charles* the Third; intimating at the ſame time, That if it ſhould be delayed till that Kingdom was reduced by Force of Arms, the Right of Conqueſt would exempt it from any ſuch Subjection to the Holy See; and that therefore this was the laſt time that the Pope might be complimented with the like Demand. General *Wetzel* finding the Pope and his Miniſters in ſuch Diſpoſitions as the World ſuſpected they were, he went away without taking his Leave, and arrived in the Imperial Army, not far from *Ancona*, the firſt of *June*, N. S. where he gave

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an Account of his Negotiations, to the Count *de Taun.* That General having conſider'd the ſame, reſolved to alter his March, and to march directly for *Rome*, leaving *Ancona* and *Loretto* on his Left, and taking his Road through the Mountains on his Right, as the ſhorteſt Way. The 2d, the Army march'd to *Fiumicino*; the 3d, to *Feci*; the 4th, to *Montegio*; and the 5th, to *Camerino*; where they reſted the 6th, becauſe the Soldiers were very much fatigued by long Marches they had made. The Count *de Taun* being ordered to ſhew all poſſible Regard for the Holy See, and avoid, as much as poſſible, to come to any Extremities, ſent once more General *Wetzel* to the Pope, to acquaint him with his March, and ſee whether the Neighbourhood of the Imperial Army would be able to produce an Alteration in the Councils of the Pontiff; And in the mean time, the Imperialiſts continued their March, and advanc'd the 7th to *Colle Fiorito*; the 8th, to *Ponte di Sancta Lucia*; the 9th, to *Trevi* by *Foligno*; the 10th, to *Spoleto*; and the 11th, to *Terni*, where the Count *de Taun* reſolved to expect the Return of General *Wetzel.* A. C. 1707.

The Conduct of the Court of Rome *at this Juncture.*

That General did not find the Court of *Rome* more flexible than the firſt time, and therefore ſet out the 11th for the Camp, being very much diſſatisfied, and having threatned the Miniſters with the utmoſt Reſentment of his Maſter. The Imperial Army, which had continued all this while about *Terni*, march'd the 13th to *Narni*; the 14th, to *Otricoli*, where they reſted the 15th; then marched the 16th to *Monte-rotondo*; the 20th, to *Tivoli*; the 21ſt, to *Paleſtrina*; and the 22d, to *Valmontone.*

Count *de Taun* ſeeing that General *Wetzel* had not been able to obtain any Thing from the Court of *Rome*, reſolved to go thither himſelf, accompanied by the Generals *Wetzell* and *Patté*, and attended by a Guard of 120 Cuiraſſiers; whoſe Appearance put the *Romans* into a great Conſternation. The two former went directly to the Cardinal *Grimani*, and the latter to the Abbot of *Kaunitz.* Count *Martinitz*, Commiſſary and Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, being arriv'd at *Rome*, thoſe Generals had the ſame Day a long Conference with him, and afterwards returned to their Camp, which was then at

A. C. 1707.

Monte-rotondo. As they desir'd no Audience of the Pope, nor to see any of his Ministers, the Pontiff grew very uneasie, and sent the next Morning his own Brother Don *Horatio Albani*, to compliment the Imperial Generals; giving Orders, at the same time, to send great Refreshments for the Generals, and their Troops. The Imperial General return'd to *Rome* the 20th, and had an Audience of the Pope, attended by Generals *Wetzell*, *Vaubonne*, and *Patté*. They set out afterwards for the Army, which pursued their March for *Naples*: And Cardinal *Grimani*, Count *Martinitz*, and the Abbot of *Kaunitz* continued their Negotiations with the Pope's Ministers, of whom they demanded, 1. The Investiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* for King *Charles*. 2. That the *Neapolitans*, kept in Custody in the Castle of St. *Angelo*, and other Places, for having adher'd to that Prince should be releas'd. 3. That *Sermonetta* be put into the Hands of the Imperialists. 4. That the Artillery taken from Prince *Odescalchi*, be delivered up to them. 5. That the Pope should advance to them a Sum of Money. And, lastly, That he should supply them with some Artillery and Ammunition for their Expedition. On the other hand, the Pope very much resented, that the Count *de Taun* should have brought into *Rome* a Guard of Cuirassiers, contrary to the Assurances given him by the Cardinal *Grimani*; but that General took no Notice of those Complaints. A Detachment of 160 Horse came to one of the Gates of *Rome*, and committed some Disorders, which oblig'd the Pope to cause 9 or 10 Gates to be walled up, and strong Guards to be posted at the others, with Orders strictly to examine all Persons coming in. The *French* and *Spanish* Faction were in so great Alarms, that the Cardinal *de la Tremouille*, and the Duke of *Uzeda*, entertain'd no less than 200 Men in their Palaces for their Security.

All things tend towards a Revolution in Naples.

In the mean time, the Terror and Distraction of the City of *Naples* increased in Proportion to the Advances which the Imperialists made in their March towards it. The Duke of *Escalona*, King *Philip*'s Viceroy, did not fail taking all imaginable Precautions to put himself in a Posture of Defence; and observing, with great Circumspection, all Per-

sons

ſons inclined to the Intereſts of the Houſe of *Auſtria.* But, nevertheleſs, that Party gain'd Ground every Day, amongſt a People naturally Fond of Novelty, and ever ready for a Change; and the leaſt reſerved amongſt them, who could not diſguiſe their Satisfaction at the Approach of the *Germans*, and were confined upon that Account, underwent it with ſuch Chearfulneſs, that they ſeem'd to look upon it only as a Recommendation to their Friends, who were coming to their Relief. Men of the firſt Rank daily took occaſion to withdraw from *Naples*, either to expect the Event of the Imperial Expedition, or watch a favourable Opportunity of adding their Perſons and Dependencies to ſtrengthen it; And, at the ſame time, *Scarpaleggia*, who at his firſt Appearance in Arms in *Abruzzo*, was conſider'd only as a roving Partizan, was joyn'd by ſo great Numbers of *Banditti*, and diſcontented Perſons, that he became formidable, and able to promote the deſign'd Invaſion; whereupon the Duke of *Atri* was ſent againſt him with ſome regular Troops, but could not come up with him. The *Germans* advancing by great Marches, the Duke of *Eſcalona* offer'd to march in Perſon againſt them; but the Magiſtrates of *Naples* having diſſuaded him from it, he then deſired them to conſider by what Means to defend that Capital. Thereupon a great Council was held the Night between the 28th and 29th of *June*, N. S. wherein ſome propoſed the taking vigorous Meaſures againſt the *Germans*, but the Generality gave their Opinions, That it would be beſt to make an Accommodation with them. The Viceroy not reliſhing this Advice, thought fit to ride on Horſeback through the ſeveral Quarters of the City, and to go to the great Square where the Market is kept, with Thirty General Officers and all his Life-Guards, hoping to excite the People to draw together, and take Arms on his ſide, but not above 200 Perſons came to him, and even thoſe out of Civility. Things tending thus to a general Revolution, the Viceroy put Seven hundred Men into the Caſtles of *Naples*, and retired to *Gaeta* with ſome Lords of his Party.

A. C. 1707.

The Duke of Eſcalona retires to Gaeta.

A. C. 1707.

The Imperialists march into the Kingdom of Naples.

On the other hand, Count *de Taun* being return'd from *Rome* to the Imperial Camp the 23d of *June*, the Army march'd the 24th to *Anagni*, and the next day to *Frasinone*, where it was resolv'd to expect the return of the Parties the General had sent to the Frontiers of *Naples*, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, and learn the disposition of the People. The same day, the Governor of *Isola* and *Sora* on the Frontiers of *Naples*, waited on the Imperial General, and acquainted him that the Troops the Viceroy had sent thither were retir'd, and offer'd to receive Forces; whereupon the Army march'd the 26th to *Cipriano*,. The Parties return'd that day with Advice, that the Enemy had no Troops on the Frontiers; that the Inhabitants had receiv'd them with great Joy, and that the Magistrates of *Sora* had thrown Money out of the Windows as they came into that Town. The same day the Deputies of several Towns came to make their Submission, and the Governour of *Isola*, was sent back with an Imperial Commissary to give the necessary Orders, and the Generals and Count *Martinitz* march'd in the Night with all the Cavalry, and arriv'd the 27th in the Morning at *San Germano*, a Place between two Mountains, that form a Defile, which might have been easily defended. The Magistrates presented the Keys in a Silver Bason, and the Generals made their Entry into the Place amidst the Acclamations of a great Crowd of People, crying, *Long live the Emperor, and* Charles *our King*. The 28th in the Morning the Infantry arriv'd there, and the Army march'd that day to *Montecassino*, and saw nothing but Crowds of People, Men, Women and Children, who welcom'd them with Acclamations and Refreshments. Several Parties that had been sent out toward *Capua* brought Advice, that they had seen no Enemies in that Province, and were informed, that most of the Cavalry which was in that City, under the Command of the Prince of *Castiglione* had disbanded themselves and declar'd that they would list in the Service of the Emperor. This Report being confirm'd, General *Vaubonne* was detach'd with 300 Horse, and all the Hussars, for *Capua*, to encourage the Inhabitants to declare for King *Charles*; and the first of *July* the Army decamped from *San Germano*

mano and *Montecaſſino*, and encamped at *Mignano*. A. C.
The ſame day General *Vaubonne* being arrived at 1707.
Tino, detach'd his Huſſars towards *Capua*, and followed with his Horſe, but thought fit to return to *Tiano*, becauſe the Inhabitants of *Capua* durſt not declare for the *Germans*. The 2d, the Army march'd to *Vialgrano*, and ſome Inhabitants of *Capua* waited that day upon General *Vaubonne* to acquaint him, That four Regiments of *Neapolitan* Horſe, which had been encamp'd near that Place, and had hindred the Inhabitants from ſhewing their Inclinations for the Houſe of *Auſtria* were retir'd from thence towards *Naples*, and the reſt of the Garriſon into the Caſtle. Upon this Advice, that General reſolv'd to march again towards *Capua*: But being advanc'd near the City ſome Deputies were ſent out to acquaint him, that the *Spaniſh* Horſe were return'd back into the Neighbourhood, which hindred the Inhabitants from declaring for the Imperialiſts; who, nevertheleſs took Poſt near the Walls of the Town. The Confuſion being very great, and the Gate of *Rome* not well guarded, ſome of the Imperial Horſe forc'd their Way in, on a full Gallop, and the reſt likewiſe ſoon got in, made themſelves Maſters of two of the Gates, and hindred the Enemy's Horſe from entring. Upon Advice of this, Count *Taun* ſent 300 more Horſe thither; and the reſt of the Cavalry and the Grenadiers had Orders to follow with all Expedition, to ſupport General *Vaubonne*, and attack the Caſtle of *Capua*. The 3d, the Army advanc'd to *Calvi*, and the ſame day, Count *Martinitz* repairing to *Capua*, cauſed the Governor of the Caſtle, the Marquis *de Tiberio*, to be ſummon'd to ſurrender, which he would not comply with, till he ſaw, on the 4th, a Battery erected, and that they began to fire. The Garriſon was allowed to march out towards *Naples*, with the uſual Marks of Honour, but upon Condition that they ſhould not ſerve againſt the Emperor, King *Charles*, or his Allies for that Year. The Gate of the Caſtle was immediately deliver'd up, and that day the *German* Infantry came and encamp'd along the *Voltorno*, where they halted the 5th, having made toilſom marches for four days together. The ſame day the Garriſon of the Caſtle of *Capua* march'd out

The Caſtle Capua ſurrenders.

A. C. 1707. and General *Vaubonne* having put ſome Troops into it, return'd the 6th in the Morning, to the Army, which then broke up from *Voltorno*, and march'd to *Averſa*. They found upon the Way, 6 or 7000 Inhabitants of *Naples*, who met them with great Demonſtrations of Joy; and, in the Evening, the Princes of *Monteſarchio*, *Avelino*, *Troya*, and *Torella*, being deputed by the Magiſtrates of *Naples*, waited upon Count *de Taun* and Count *Martinitz* with the Keys of that City; the News that the Duke of *Eſcalona* was retir'd to *Gaeta*, and the Troops into the three Caſtles; and Aſſurances that the People would receive the Imperialiſts with open Arms: Deſiring, at the ſame time, a Confirmation of the Privileges granted to that Capital, by *Charles* V. and *Ferdinard* II. Hereupon General *Ratè*, with 600 Horſe, was immediately ſent thither, with Orders to take Poſt in the Suburbs of *San Antonio*, and to protect the Inhabitants, in caſe the Garriſons of the Caſtle ſhould offer them any Violence. The next † day, the Imrial Generals enter'd the City of *Naples*, with their Infantry, to the inexpreſſible Joy of its fickle Inhabitants, who abandoning themſelves to furious Tranſports and Exceſſes, pull'd down the Statue of King *Philip*, broke off its Legs and Arms, dragg'd the Body with a Rope about its Neck; threw it into the Sea, and afterwards plunder'd the Houſes of ſeveral *French*-Men.

The City of Milan *ſubmits to the Imperialiſts*, July 6th *N. S.* † July 7th *N. S.*

The Privileges of the Neapolitans *confirm'd.*

The Deputies of *Naples* were, the Day before, very well receiv'd by Count *Martinitz* whom the Emperor had proviſionally appointed Viceroy of *Naples*, and who aſſured them of the Confirmation of their Privileges, of which the following Abſtract was publiſh'd.

'That the Inhabitants of this City of *Naples*, and 'of the whole Kingdom, ſhall be re-eſtabliſh'd in 'the ancient Privileges granted them by *Charles* V. 'and *Philip* IV. and other Princes of the Houſe of '*Auſtria*.

'II. That at *Salerno* or ſome other Place, a Har'bour ſhall be made like that of *Naples*; and that 'for the Advantage of the Nation and of Com'merce, it ſhall be a free Port.

'III. That it ſhall be Free for every Burgher of 'the Kingdom and of the City of *Naples*, of what'ever

'ever Quality or Condition they be, to cauſe Veſſels 'to be fitted out for the benefit of Commerce. A. C. 1707.

'IV. That the King ſhall maintain 20 Ships of 'War, beſides the Galleys of the Kingdom to ſerve 'for Convoys to the Merchant Ships, who for that 'Service ſhall pay a certain Tax *per* Hundred.

'That the ſaid Galleys ſhall be always cruizing on 'the Coaſts of the Kingdom, from the firſt of '*April* to the laſt of *October*, to keep the Seas clear 'of Pirates and Corſairs of *Barbary*.

'VI. That the Prince ſhall be oblig'd to cauſe 'Forts to be built throughout the Kingdom two Years 'after his taking Poſſeſſion of it, and particularly 'on the Frontier of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in each 'of which may be garriſon'd 2000 Soldiers of re-'gular Troops, one half *Neapolitans* the other half 'St rangers.

'VII. That of the two commanding Officers of 'thoſe Forts, one ſhall be a *Neapolitan* reſiding in 'the Kingdom, the other is left to the Prince's Choice.

'VIII. That for the greater Security of the 'Kingdom, the Sovereign ſhall be oblig'd to cauſe 'the 4 Caſtles that are in it to be Fortified after 'the modern Way.

'IX. That the Guard of the two Caſtles of St. '*Elmo*, and of the *Carmelites* Tower, ſhall be en-'truſted to choſen Troops; and that of two com-'manding Officers, one ſhall be choſen from among 'the People.

'X. That all Gentlemen who are poſſeſs'd of 'Fiefs, ſhall be allow'd to deſire Leave to enlarge 'their Eſtates, without the Prince's Conſent.

'XI. That the Prince ſhall be oblig'd to main-'tain 10000 Men of Regular Troops, beſides the 'Garriſons, which ſhall be alſo of ſuch Troops.

'XII. That his Excellency Doctor Don *Luke* '*Peto*, who is elected *Chief of the People*, may en-'joy the Privileges of a Gentleman in ſuch Place 'as he thinks fit.

'XIII. That he ſhall not be made the Prince's 'Miniſter; that the City ſhall inſtall him; and that 'the People ſhall have Power to put him into 'ſome Office of Importance.

XIV. 'That the Prince ſhall not take from the 'Burghers of the City and Kingdom of *Naples*, the

'Eſtates

A. C. 1707.

'Eſtates cgnfiſcated, and others that may have been 'given them by former Princes to the Death of 'Charles II.

'XV. That the Prince ſhall be at Liberty to 'chuſe the Miniſters and to put them into Poſſeſ- 'ſion of their Employments, yet without infring- 'ing our Privileges. And that no Perſon of either 'of the two Nations ſhall be capable of being a 'Miniſter, unleſs he has before been a Doctor of 'the Laws 30 Years, is a Man of Capacity, and 'takes the uſual Oaths.

'XVI. And laſtly, That the Eccleſiaſtical Bene- 'fices ſhall be given to Subjects of this Kingdom, 'and to no others.

Count *Martinitz* having taken Poſſeſſion of the Dignity of Viceroy of *Naples*, in the Name of King *Charles* III. and removed to the Royal Palace, receiv'd the Oaths of the chief Magiſtrates, diſpos'd of ſeveral Places of Truſt; and iſſued out an Order, requiring all the Inhabitants of that City and Kingdom to ſwear Allegiance to King *Charles* by a prefix'd day. In the mean time the Three Caſtles of *Naples*, call'd St. *Elmo*, *del Ovo*, and *Novo*, being too weak and unprovided to make any Defence, and ſeeing no Likelihood of receiving any Succours, deſired to * capitulate. The Garriſon of the Caſtle of *Novo*, conſiſting of 600 *Spaniards*, was allow'd to march out with all Marks of Honour, and moſt of them took Service among the Imperial Troops; but the Garriſons of the Caſtles of *St. Elmo* and *del Ovo* were oblig'd to ſurrender Priſoners of War. The Fortreſs of *Baya*, *Iſchia*, and ſome others follow'd their Example; and the *Spaniſh* and *Neapolitan* Cavalry, commanded by the Prince of *Caſtigliene*, who endeavour'd to get into the Country of *Nocera*, were compell'd by the Prince of *Avelino*, a Zealous Partiſan of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who commanded a Body of 4 or 5000 *Neapolitans* to retire between *Cava* and *Salerno*, where General *Caraffa*, with a ſtrong Party of *German* Horſe, took the Prince of *Caſtiglione* himſelf, together with 500 Troopers, and among them 120 Officers, Priſoners of War. About the ſame time, the famous *Neapolitan* Rover *Pepefumo*, who had ſignalized himſelf by ſeveral Actions at Sea, and followed the Duke of *Eſcalona* to *Gaeta*, return'd

* July 11*th N. S.* *The Caſtles of* Naples *capitulate.*

turn'd to *Naples* with two Tartanes, well arm'd; and deliver'd up to the Imperialiſts 2000 Bombs, 600 Grenadoes, three Pieces of heavy Cannon, and Two fine Coaches, in one of which King *Philip* made his publick Entry into that City; all which were on board the ſaid Tartanes. The New Government being thus eſtabliſh'd and ſecur'd in the Capital City, General *Vaubonne* march'd, † with 3000 Imperialiſts, towards the Province of *Abruzzo*, to reduce the Duke of *Atri*, whom he ſoon obliged to quit the Field, and poſt himſelf under the Cannon of *Peſcara*, where he made a ſhew of defending himſelf. A. C. 1707. † July 18. N. S.

Notwithſtanding the Imperialiſts took Poſſeſſion of *Naples* the 7th of *July*, the Ceremony of proclaiming King *Charles* was put off to the 31ſt of the ſame Month, doubtleſs out of Compliment to the Jeſuits, that Day being the Feſtival of S. *Ignatius Loyola* Founder of the Order. Count *Martinitz* made, that Day, his publick Entry, with a great deal of Magnificence, and went according to Cuſtom, to the New Caſtle, to take Poſſeſſion thereof for his Catholick Majeſty. The People ſhew'd on this Occaſion all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy, and the Viceroy cauſed ſome Money to be diſtributed amongſt them. The Rejoycings were continued for Three Days, but they were ſoon converted into an unſpeakable Conſternation, occaſioned by a dreadful Eruption of Mount *Veſuvius*. It begun the 29th to vomit a great Quantity of Smoke, Flames and Stones, but this was over in a few Hours, and the Tranquillity continued till the 3d of *Auguſt*, when it began to rage with more Violence than ever, and threw out ſuch a vaſt Quantity of Aſhes, that it was dark at Noon, and they were forc'd to light their Candles as in an obſcure Night. The Archbiſhop reſolv'd to carry in Proceſſion the Head of S. *Genaro* or *January*, Protector of the City of *Naples*; and the Viceroy, with all the Nobility, and the People aſſiſted therein: And as this terrible Eruption ceaſed few Hours after, they were confirm'd in their Superſtitious Devotion for that Saint. They returned Thanks to God the next Day, and the City was illuminated for three Nights together, to the Honour of St. *Genaro*.

The

A. C. 1707.

The good Harmony that appear'd between Count *Martinitz* and Count *de Taun*, did not long continue: The latter claiming the whole Direction of all Military Affairs, without any dependence on the other, who, as Viceroy, pretended to the Supreme Command, both in Civil and Military Affairs. The Court of *Vienna* inclin'd to favour Count *Martinitz*, but King *Charles*, who was all along againſt his being advanc'd to the Viceroyſhip of *Naples*, which he thought had been better beſtow'd on Cardinal *Grimani*, ſettled the matter, by ſending a Commiſſion to Count *de Taun* for the ſole and independent Command in all Military Affairs. On the other hand, Count *Martinitz*, a Man of a fiery hot Temper, had but ill Succeſs in the Adminiſtration of the Civil: For being too forward in ſequeſtring the Eſtates and Penſions, not only of thoſe, who were openly in the Intereſt of King *Philip*, but alſo of thoſe who, for ſeveral Reſpects, were oblig'd to keep ſome Meaſures with the Court of *Rome*, he raiſed great Complaints among the Nobility; and beſides diſobliging the Cardinal *del Giudice*, diſguſted the Conſtable *Colonna*, and the Prince of *Taxis*. As for the Common People, out of their natural Inconſtancy, they ſoon began to repent their late Change, and to repine at the Taxes laid upon them for the Support of the preſent Government; Murmuring, at the ſame time, that the Empreſs Dowager was not ſent to govern them, as the Imperial Court had promiſed. But tho' the general Diſſatisfaction of the *Neapolitans*, was charged upon Count *Martinitz*'s Adminiſtration, yet, in all probability, other Cauſes concurred in it, as the Pope's manifeſt Partiality for the Houſe of *Bourbon*; the Jealouſy the States and Princes of *Italy* entertained ſince the Imperialiſts came to make a Figure in it; the latter's wanting a naval Force to reduce *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, defend the Coaſts and Commerce of *Naples*, and hinder Succours from being put into *Gaeta*; the Retreat of the Allies from before *Toulon*, and the ill State of Affairs in *Spain*. Whatever might be the true Cauſes of the Murmurings and Diſaffection of the *Neapolitans*, Count *Martinitz*, became ſo weary of his Government, that at laſt he demanded to be recall'd, which the Imperial Court readily granted, and appointed Count

Differences between Count Martinitz and Count Taun.

The Neapolitans diſaffected to the New Government.

de Taun to ſucceed him. Some time before, the whole Kingdom of *Naples* was reduced: For *Peſcara* ſurrendred the 11th of *September* (N. S.) the Garriſon being made Priſoners of War, and the Duke of *Atri*, who commanded in it, allowed ſix Months time to declare for King *Charles*; And the Town of *Gaeta*, which had ſome time been beſieged by General *Wetzel*, was on the 30th of the ſame Month, taken by Storm by Count *de Taun*. The Duke of *Eſcalona*, formerly Viceroy of *Naples* for King *Philip*, with divers Generals, about a Thouſand Soldiers, and a great number of Officers, retired into the Caſtle; which General Count *Thaun* approaching, ſent in Colonel *Veblin* to demand what it was he pretended to? and the Duke beginning to inſiſt upon Military Honours, and other Terms of Capitulation, the Colonel, without hearing him out, went back to make his Report to General *Taun*: Who immediately let him know, That he ſhould ſend out one of his Officers. Accordingly Don *Lorenzo Villa-vicente* came out by his Order, and beginning a long Compliment, was interrupted by General *Taun*, and told, that he had ſent for him to no other End, than to carry back this Meſſage to *Eſcalona*: 'That he ſhould inſtantly reſolve to ſur-'render at Mercy, or elſe he would hang him up 'with all the Generals, and all the reſt that were 'with him in the Caſtle. Don *Lorenzo* offering to reply, that there were many honourable Perſons in the Place; General *Taun*, with Indignation, anſwer'd, 'That, as in the Beginning of the Siege, 'when he requir'd them to deliver up the City, he 'had receiv'd for Anſwer, That they were all re-'ſolv'd to a Man to defend themſelves to the laſt, 'whereupon, he had ſworn to take the Place no 'otherwiſe than by Aſſault, and had made good his 'Word as they ſaw; ſo he would moſt certainly 'keep his Word likewiſe in cauſing every one of 'them to be hang'd up, even thoſe who thinking to 'deſerve their Lives might deſert from the Caſtle. With this Anſwer, Don *Lorenzo Villa-vicente* return'd, without offering to reply; and all that were in the Caſtle forthwith ſurrendred at Diſcretion. In this Action, all the Imperial Officers and Soldiers as well Horſe as Foot, gave ſignal Proofs of their Bravery;

A. C. 1707.

General Taun *made Viceroy of* Naples.

Peſcara *ſurrenders* Sept. 11.

Gaeta *taken by Storm,* Sept. 30. *N. S.*

and

A. C. 1707.

and the Enemy did no less, in defending themselves with great Valour, losing particularly a good Number of their Men in the blowing up of a Bastion by one of their own Matches, whether in Desperation, or by Accident. Of the Imperialists about 200 were kill'd, and a great many wounded, and among the latter, the General of the Horse *Vaubonne*, who died some time after. Of the Enemy above 300 were slain, and as many wounded, particularly the Governor of the Town, Signior *Caro*, who was taken Prisoner on the Breach. The Town of *Gaeta*, which was very wealthy of it self, and made more so by a great Quantity of rich Goods, which King *Philip's* Partisans had sent in thither for Security, was reduced to a miserable Condition, being entirely sack'd and plunder'd by the Troops; and it happen'd very unluckily for the Inhabitants, that when the Assault was given, the Enemy's Galleys were gone from before the Place, to fetch Provisions from *Sicily*, so that none of them could either save themselves, or send away any of their Effects. General *Taun* having left a good Garrison in *Gaeta*, return'd (*k*) to *Naples*, with the Principal Prisoners, *viz.* the Duke of *Escalona*, the Duke of *Bisaccia*, and the Prince of *Celamarre*, who were led in Triumph through the Streets of that populous City, and confined in one of the Castles. The Duke of *Escalona* was not a little mortified at the Reproaches and Invectives cast on him by the Populace, who even cry'd out, *That he deserv'd to be burnt by the Common Executioner, as a Punishment for his Insolence in causing, some Months before, the Manifesto of their lawful Sovereign King* Charles, *to be burnt by his Hands.*

(*k*) Oct. 4. N. S.

On the 16th of *October*, *Te Deum* was sung at *Vienna*, in the Cathedral Church of St. *Stephen*, for the Conquest of *Gaeta*, the taking of which being justly look'd upon as the Compleating the Reduction of the whole Kingdom of *Naples* to the Obedience of King *Charles*, that Day was pitch'd upon for declaring the Princess *Elizabeth* of *Wolfembuttel* Queen of *Spain*. Accordingly the Marquis *del Vasto*, Ambassador Extraordinary of the same Prince, had Audience of that Princess, complimented her on her Marriage, and presented the rich Jewels sent to her by his Ma-

The Princess of Wolfembuttel *declared Queen of* Spain, Oct. 16. N. S.

Majeſty; amongſt which was the Picture of that Prince, ſet with Diamonds of great Value, which the Empreſs-Dowager ſet upon her Breaſt with her own Hand: And great Rejoycings were made at the Imperial Court upon that Occaſion. A. C. 1707.

On the other hand, the Court of *France* was not a little elevated, both on Account of the Retreat of the Allies from before *Toulon*, and the Advice they received about the ſame Time that King *Philip*'s Conſort was deliver'd of a Son, who was ſtiled the Prince of the *Aſturias*, and who ſeem'd to be critically born to be a Prop to his Father's unſetled Throne. The following Letter of the *French* King to the Cardinal *de Noailles*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*, ſhews how ſenſibly that Monarch was affected with that Event.

† Auguſt 25. *N. S. The Prince of the* Aſturias *born.*

Couſin,

'OF all the viſible Marks of Protection, with 'which it has pleaſed God to favour my 'Grandſon the King of *Spain*, ſince he was call'd to 'the Crown, which belongs to him by the moſt 'Lawful and Sacred Rights, none has been more 'Signal or more Precious, than the Birth of a 'Prince of the *Aſturias*. The *Spaniards* are ſo 'much the more ſenſible of it, becauſe they have 'been deprived of ſuch a Bleſſing for a great many 'Years; and the Union of the Two Crowns ma-'king their Intereſt Common between them, *France* 'ought not, at preſent, to give leſs Demonſtrations 'of Joy, upon that Birth, than *Spain* ſhew'd on the 'Birth of the Duke of *Britany*. Thoſe two Princes 'do equally ſecure the Stability of the Two Mo-'archies; they deprive our common Enemies of 'the *Falſe Notion of Re-Union*, which they made the 'moſt ſpecious Pretence of the War they have kin-'dled, and give me the Satisfaction to ſee the Poſ-'ſeſſion of the Two Kingdoms ſecured to Two 'Branches of my Houſe. The juſt Acknowledg-'ment I owe to God, the only Author of ſo many 'Bleſſings, engages me to write you this Letter, to 'acquaint you with my Deſire, That you cauſe *Te* '*Deum* to be ſung in the Metropolitan Church of my 'good City of *Paris*, on the Day and at the Hour 'which

The French King's Letter to the Archbiſhop of Paris *about it.*

A. C. 1707.

'which the great Maſter, or Maſter of the Ceremonies ſhall tell you from me, *&c.*

Dated from Verſailles, September 4. 1707. *Sign'd,* LOUIS.

The Earl of Galway's *great Care of the Army.*

The Earl of *Galway*, as was mention'd before, having been oblig'd to quit the Banks of the *Segra*, upon the Approach of the Duke of *Orleans*, retir'd to *Belpuech*, on the Road between *Lerida* and *Barcelona*, where he continued till the end of *Auguſt*, and with indefatigable Induſtry and Application, provided for the Subſiſtence of his Troops, and recruited ſeveral of the *Engliſh* Regiments that had been defeated at *Almanza*; to which purpoſe the Garriſon of *Alcyra*, which at laſt, return'd to his Camp, was not of little Uſe. The Expedition into *Provence* was very favourable to King *Charles*; for it oblig'd the Enemy to ſend thither great Detachments from *Rouſſillon*; and to ſuſpend their Operations in *Spain*, till the Fate of *Toulon* was decided, by the precipitate Retreat of the Allies. Hereupon the Duke of *Orleans*, march'd from *Balaguer* the Night between the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, and the 1ſt of *September* (N. S.) and fix'd his Head-Quarters at *Belpuech*, from whence the Earl of *Galway*, who was much inferior both in Horſe and Foot, did retire in Time. The 3d of *September*, his Royal Highneſs was taken ill of an Ague, which obliged him to return the 6th to *Balaguer*; but his Diſtemper going off, he reſolv'd to lay Siege to *Lerida*, which he cauſed to be inveſted the 10th. The Want of Artillery and Ammunition, or as the Enemy gave out, the Overflowing of the *Segra*, which broke down the Bridges of Communication, retarded the Attack of that Place, inſomuch that the Trenches were not open'd before the Night between the 2d and 3d of *October*, N. S. The Approaches were carried on with ſo much Vigour, that on the 9th, the *French* began to batter the Place with 19 Pieces of Cannon, and fired with ſo much Succeſs againſt the Counter-Guard which covered the Wall of the Town, that on the 12th they ſtorm'd the Breach, and lodg'd themſelves upon it, tho' with conſiderable Loſs; the beſieged having defended that Poſt with great Courage and Reſolution. Upon

Lerida inveſted, Sept. 10. *N. S.*

The Siege carried on.

On the Loſs of that Work, Prince *Henry* of *Darmſtadt*, who commanded in the Town, retired from thence, the 13th in the Morning, with his Garriſon, into the Caſtle; from whence he ſent a Trumpeter to the Duke of *Orleans*, to deſire him, That the Town might be well uſed: But that Prince had no regard to that Requeſt, and ſent him word, That ſeeing thoſe he had left in the Town had aſſiſted him in the Defence of it, he might receive them into the Caſtle; and that the Garriſon having not demanded any Capitulation, before the *French* were Maſters of the Breach, the Town was look'd upon as taken by Storm; And, accordingly, the ſame was plunder'd, the next Day, without any Regard to the Religious Houſes. The 15th, the Duke of *Orleans* took a view of the Fortifications of the Caſtle; cauſed the Trenches to be open'd, and Batteries to be erected againſt it the next day; and being inform'd that the Earl of *Galway* was aſſembling all the regular Troops and Militia, to attempt the Relief of *Lerida*, and was already advanc'd to *Cervera*; he † order'd his Troops poſted on the left Bank of the *Segra*, to repaſs that River, leſt they ſhould be attack'd by the Confederates, eſpecially if a ſecond Over-flowing of that River ſhould carry off his Bridges of Communication. His Royal Highneſs met with great Difficulties in his Undertaking, from the vigorous Defence of the Beſieged; the Inconveniencies of the advanc'd Seaſon, and the Scarcity of Proviſions; which two laſt occaſion'd many Diſtempers among the Soldiers, as the want of Money did Murmurings amongſt the Officers: But that Prince being fully bent upon this Conqueſt, pawn'd his own Jewels to ſubſiſt the Troops, and, with great Conſtancy of Mind, reſolv'd to ſurmount all Oppoſition. The Attack of the Caſtle was carried on, in the ordinary Forms, till the 11th of *November* N. S. when the Mine the *French* had made under the Falſe-bray, being finiſh'd and charged, and all things diſpoſed for the Aſſault, the Garriſon, who having maintain'd ſo long a Siege, began to want Water and Proviſions, and deſpair'd of Relief, demanded to capitulate. The ſame Evening the Articles were ſettled, and contain'd in Subſtance, That one of the Gates of the Caſtle, and one of the Fort of *Garden*, ſhould be deliver'd up

A. C. 1707.

The Town taken Oct. 13. *N. S.*

And plunder'd, Oct. 14. *N. S.*

† Oct. 21. *N. S.*

A. C. 1707.

The Caſtle of Lerida *ſurrendred.* Nov. 12.

the 12th, at 9 in the Morning, that the Garriſon ſhould march out with Arms and Baggage, all other Marks of Honour, and two Pieces of Cannon, and be conducted to the Earl of *Galway*'s Army, which lay encamp'd three Leagues from thence; And that the Miquelets and Inhabitants, both Eccleſiaſticks and Laicks, ſhould be left to King *Philip*'s Mercy: Which Conditions were punctually perform'd; and the Garriſon march'd out the 12th, conſiſting of Two *Engliſh* Battalions, Two *Dutch*, and one *Portugueze*, to the number of about 1000 Men, beſides the ſick and wounded. The Duke of *Orleans* highly complimented the Prince of *Darmſtadt*, on his brave Defence, and preſented him with Two Pieces of Cannon, and a Mortar; but his Royal Highneſs caus'd Major General *Wilks* to be ſeized, as a Repriſal for ſome ill Treatment pretended to have been offer'd to Brigadier *Don Joſeph de Chaves*, tho' at the ſame time, that *Britiſh* General had leave to march off upon his Parole. The Earl of *Galway*, who was advanc'd to *las Borgas*, held ſeveral Councils of War, wherein it was debated, whether they ſhould attempt the Relief of *Lerida*, but the Confederate Troops not being half ſo numerous as the *French*, and the *Portugueze* Cavalry not to be depended upon, that Motion was unanimouſly rejected; and ſo that General, who had the Mortification to be an Eye-Witneſs of the Loſs of that Important Key of *Catalonia*, on the ſide of *Arragon*, was oblig'd to ſend his Forces into Winter-Quarters; and ſo content himſelf with providing for the Security of other Places of *Catalonia*, particularly of *Girona*, *Tortoſa* and *Terragona*, the Fortifying of which laſt City was committed to Colonel *Durand*. The Duke of *Orleans* having likewiſe put his Troops into Winter-Quarters between the *Cinca* and the *Segra*, and along the *Ebro* up to *Saragoſſa*, ſet out for *Madrid*, to ſtand God-Father to the Prince of the *Aſturias*, as Proxy for the *French* King, who upon the News of the Taking of *Lerida*, wrote the following Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*.

Couſin,

A. C. 1707.

Couſin,

'ALL that has paſs'd in *Spain*, ſince the Victory 'of *Almanza*, evidently proves the Conſe- 'quences of it to be as advantageous as I hop'd. 'The Reduction of the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and '*Arragon*, was the firſt Fruit of it, and the taking 'of *Lerida* does not only perfectly ſecure the quiet 'Poſſeſſion of them, but ſeems even to promiſe like 'Succeſs in *Catalonia*. 'Tis to my Nephew the 'Duke of *Orleans*, that ſo many happy Events are 'owing. After having united two Kingdoms, un- 'der the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign, he 'undertook the Siege of that important Place. The 'ſtrength of its Ramparts, a numerous Garriſon, 'the Overflowing of Rivers, the Approach of the 'Enemy to relieve it, were ſo many Obſtacles which 'he has ſurmounted by his Intrepidity, his Vigi- 'lance, and by the Valour of the *French* and *Spaniſh* 'Troops that are under his Command. Theſe Ad- 'vantages join'd to thoſe that have been obtain'd 'this ſame Campaign on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, 'where the Enemy have loſt Three conſiderable 'Places, and all the Troops that defended them, ob- 'lige me to give God the Thanks due to him for ſo 'many Benefits: Wherefore I write you this Let- 'ter, to tell you my Intention is, you cauſe *Te Deum* 'to be ſung in the Metropolitan Church of my good 'City of *Paris*, the Day and Hour which the Grand 'Maſter, or the Maſter of the Ceremonies ſhall in 'my Name appoint. I command him at the ſame 'time, to invite to that Ceremony my Courts, and 'thoſe who uſe to aſſiſt at it. Whereupon I 'pray God to keep you, *Couſin*, under his Holy 'and Worthy Protection. Given at *Verſailles* the 22d of *November*, 1707.

The French King's Letter to the Archbiſhop of Paris, *about the Taking of* Lerida.

Signed,

LOUIS.

About a Month after the Taking of *Lerida*, the Marquis *d'Arennes*, Lieutenant General, made himſelf Maſter of the Caſtle of *Morella*, whoſe Garriſon was conducted to *Terragona*; and, ſome time before, the Marquis *de Bay* ended the Campaign on the ſide of *Portugal*, by the taking of *Ciudad Rodrigo* by Storm,

The Caſtle of Morella *ſurrendred* Dec. 17. Ciudad-Rodrigo *taken by Storm.*

A. C. 1707. Storm, of which the *Portugueze* gave the following Account. 'The Marquis *de Bay*, after having 'preſs'd the Siege for ſeveral days, and reduced the 'Place to great Extremities, ſent a Trumpet to the 'Governor, with a Summons to ſurrender, requi- 'ing an Anſwer in Three Hours; whereupon the 'Governor call'd a Council of the Officers, who 'met in the Caſtle, to debate upon the Subject. In 'the mean time the Marquis *de Bay* order'd 400 Men 'to attempt the Breach, who came to the Wall 'without being diſcovered, and finding but a ſmall 'body to oppoſe them, forc'd the Paſſage, and en- 'ter'd the Town, having put to the Sword about '50 or 60 common Soldiers in the firſt Fury of the 'Aſſault. They were quickly follow'd and ſup- 'ported by freſh Detachments from the *Spaniſh* 'Army, who obliged the Governour and Officers, 'with the Garriſon that was left, to ſurrender at 'Diſcretion. This Action, according to the Repre- 'ſentation of our Officers, very much reflects on 'the Honour of the Marquis *de Bay*, who attack'd 'them before the Time was expir'd, which he had 'allow'd them for an Anſwer to his Demand. Our 'Army that was before *Moura*, hearing that the 'Marquis *de Bay*, after having taken *Ciudad Rodrigo*, 'had paſs'd the *Tagus* with ſix Regiments of Horſe, 'and would ſoon be join'd by four more from *Anda-* 'luzia, and two that were near *Badajox*, retir'd from 'before that Place, without having broken Ground. They afterwards repaſs'd the *Guadiana*, encamp'd a few days between *Elvas* and *Olivenca*; and the Autumnal Rains beginning to fall, both Armies went into Winter-Quarters.

Having diſpatch'd all the Military Occurrences of this Year, ſo far as they relate to the Grand-Confederacy, we muſt attend a Negotiation of great Importance, wherein the High-Allies were much concern'd, and in which the Queen of *Great-Britain*, in particular made not the leaſt Figure. The Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, Princeſs of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, dying at *Paris* on the 16th of *June* (N. S.) no leſs than 13 Competitors laid Claim to that Sovereignty: *viz.* 1. The King of *Pruſſia*, as Heir of the Houſe of *Orange*, and conſequently of that of *Châlons*. 2. The Marquis of *Mailly*, in the Name of his Lady,

Controverſy about the Succeſſion to the Principality of Neufchatel.

dy, who ſtiled herſelf Princeſs of *Orange*, and pretended to be Heireſs of the Houſe of *Châlons*. 3. The Prince of *Baden Dourlach*, by Vertue of an Agreement made in the Year 1490. between the Families of *Hochberg-Neufchatel* and *Hochberg-Baden*. 4. The Prince of *Conti*, as univerſal Heir to the late Duke of *Longueville*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, of the 1ſt of *October* 1668. 5. The Chevalier *de Soiſſons*'s Relict, who ſtiled herſelf the Princeſs of *Neufchatel*, by Vertue of a Deed of Gift made by the late Dutcheſs of *Nemours* of that Principality, to the ſaid Chevalier, altho' ſhe could not be ignorant of the Decree of the three Eſtates (dated March the 8th 1694) whereby they declared the ſaid Deed of Gift void and illegal; and acknowledg'd the ſaid Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, merely as the only Siſter, and next Heir to the late Duke of *Longueville*. 6. The Prince of *Carignan* as Nephew, on the Mother's ſide, to the late Dutcheſs of *Nemours*; but this Sovereignty being devolv'd to her by the Right of her Father, the Count of *Matignon*, and the Dutcheſs of *Leſdiguieres*, who ſet up for the 7th and 8th Candidates, objected, that being Heirs by Right of Conſanguinity; to wit, the firſt, Nephew to the Dutcheſs of *Nemours* in the third Degree, and the Dutcheſs in the fourth, the ſaid Count pretended, That the Principality ought to be adjudg'd to him, as the next Heir, tho' of a later Deſcent; and on the other hand, the Dutcheſs *de Leſdiguieres* contended that the Lineal Succeſſion being to take Place, the Principality ought to be beſtow'd upon her, by Right of *Primogeniture*, as being deſcended from the Eldeſt. 9. The Count of *Montbelliard*. 10. The Baron of *Montjoye*, as Deſcendants of the Houſe of *Châlons*. 11. The Prince of *Furſtemberg*, by Titles, which he could not produce. 12. The Marquis *d'Alegre*, in the Right of his Lady, as deſcended from the Houſe of *Châlons*. 13. And laſtly, the laudable Canton of *Ury*, claim'd the City and County of *Neufchatel*, becauſe when that State, which formerly belong'd to the thirteen Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, was yielded by Twelve of them, the only Canton of *Ury* refuſed to ſubſcribe the Deed of Reſignation. A. C. 1707.

Upon the News of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*'s Death, the Magiſtrates of *Neufchatel* gave immediate

A. C. 1707.

Notice of it to the Lords of *Bern*, their Allies and Comburghers; desiring them to have Succours in a Readiness to send to them, in case of necessity; and, at the same time, the Regency of that Principality made the like Notification to the Four *Swiss* Cantons their Allies, *viz.* those of *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Friburgh*, and *Solothurn*. The next * day, they made a Declaration, by which they requested the Governor and the Council of State, jointly to continue in the Administration of Affairs, during the Vacancy of the Sovereignty, (which Declaration was also made by the other Corporations;) and two days after gave out Orders for Raising a good number of Men for the Security of the City and Castle. On the other Hand, the Burgo-Masters and Council of the Town of *Valangin*, and its Dependencies, which make a third Part of the Territories of the Principality of *Neufchatel*, wisely considering that some of the Competitors might use Bribery and Corruption to support their Pretensions, made * a Decree, importing, 'That for the Satisfaction of every one in so nice a 'Conjuncture, and to prevent the Suspicions which 'might be insinuated into the Minds of the People, 'against those that were entrusted with the chief 'Management of their Affairs, as if they acted by 'Motives of private Interest, every Member of 'this Assembly should be bound by a new Oath; which was actually taken by every one, *Not to receive of any of the High and Illustrious Pretenders to this Sovereignty, Gold, Silver, or any other thing whatever, directly nor indirectly, by himself, or any other Person; nor to engage himself to one or another, upon any Promise that may be made to him; but to conform himself and act according to the Resolutions that shall be taken for the general Good of the Country; promising besides, not to drink or eat in the Houses of the foresaid Candidates, nor elsewhere at their Expence.* 'Moreover, the whole Assembly commanded the ordinary Coun-'sellors to carry each into their Community a Copy 'of this Declaration, to be there read, and ap-'prov'd, and to cause the same Oath to be taken 'by all Persons that were of fit Age. And to the end that all Persons might keep within the Bounds of their Duty, the said Burgomasters with the Council, exhorted every one to take Care, that the

* June 20. *N. S.*

Dated June 21. *N. S.* *Decree against Bribery and Corruption.*

the foreſaid High and Illuſtrious Competitors and their Rights might not be talk'd of, but in a decent Manner ſhewing that profound Reſpect that was due to them. A. C. 1707.

The ſame day the Decree was made, the Count *de Sillery* arriv'd at *Neufchatel*, on the Part of the Prince of *Conti*, who was come to *Pontarlier*; and the (*d*) next, the Duke of *Villeroy* arriv'd alſo, to claim the Principality, as Heir apparent of the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Leſdiguieres*. He was follow'd the 23d of *June* (N. S.) by the Count *de Matignon*; and the 30th the Count *de Metternich*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, arriv'd likewiſe at *Neufchatel*; as did, the following Days, the Agents of the other Competitors; but the Prince of *Conti* continued ſome time at *Pontarlier*, from whence he wrote the following Letter to the Canton of *Bern*:

(*d*) June 22. N. S.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

'AS often as I have found proper Opportunities 'to promote my Claim to the Sovereignty of 'Neufchatel, I have not fail'd to do all that was ex- 'pedient on my part: But when I have apprehen- 'ded, That the urging of my Pretenſions would any 'way diſturb the Repoſe of the Helvetick Body, I 'have ſuſpended my Purſuits, and waited for a more 'favourable Occaſion. This of the Death of the 'Dutcheſs of *Nemours* raiſing various Commotions 'among the Pretenders to ſucceed her, I thought fit 'to come into this Country, and give freſh Infor- 'mations of the Juſtice of my Cauſe; being per- 'ſuaded, that my Claim will find the more favour- 'able Reception with you, as you can no longer 'object againſt it your Engagements to that Prin- 'ceſs; and that you will, as far as it depends on 'you, afford me your good Offices in this Affair. 'In the mean time be pleaſed to approve of this firſt 'ſtep I make in acquainting you with my Arrival 'here; and to believe that I am,

Prince of Conti's *Letter to the Canton of* Bern.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

Pontarlier, June 27, 1707.

Your good Neighbour, Ally, and Confederate to ſerve you,

Francis Louis de Bourbon.

A. C. 1707.

To which Letter the Magistrates of Bern *returned the following Answer.*

The Canton of Bern's *Answer.*

Most Serene Prince,

'WE thank your most Serene Highness very 'affectionately for having given your self 'the Trouble to communicate to us your Pretensions to the Succession of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, 'and for convincing us at the same time of the 'Friendship and good Opinion your Highness hath 'for our State. We would not be wanting on our 'Part to assure your Highness, That as we, upon 'all Occasions, shall act with the most tender regard 'of those Duties which we owe to our strict Alliances and Comburghership with that Principality, 'so it will be a sensible Pleasure to us to find Occasions of giving your Highness all possible Instances 'of our Friendship; begging the Almighty to shower upon you the most precious of his Blessings.

Your most Serene Highness's

most affectionate

to serve you,

Bern, July 3. 1707. *The Advoyer, little and great Council, of the Town of* Bern.

The Prince of *Conti* judging his Presence to be necessary at *Neufchatel*, repair'd thither the 12th of *July*, N. S. with a numerous Retinue, and used all the Arts imaginable to engage in his Interests the Twelve Members of the Tribunal, or Supreme Court of that Principality, wherein he was not a little assisted by the Governour, Monsieur *Melodin*, a Roman Catholick, devoted to the Court of *France*. On the other hand, Count *Metternich*, the *Prussian* Ambassador, gave frequent Visits to the Counsellors of State, and deliver'd to them a *Summary* * *Information of his Majesty's Rights to the full Sovereignty of* Neufchatel *and* Valangin; which he afterwards back'd by a † *Manifesto*, shewing his *Prussian* Majesty's

* *See the Appendix, Numb. VII. p.* 45.

† Ibid. *Num. VIII.*

sty's Claim to be supported by the publick Interest. Count *Matignon* distributed a Memorial against the King of *Prussia*'s Pretensions, as did the Duke of *Villeroy* to assert the Rights of the Dutchess of *Lesdiguieres*; and the Agents of the other Competitors did severally maintain their respective Claims by Writing and Caballing. The *French* Court, at first, despised the Sollicitations of all the Pretenders, except the Prince of *Conti*, whose Interest they chiefly design'd to support; but when they saw that Count *Metternich* had so fully set forth his *Prussian* Majesty's Claim, that his Party grew daily stronger, they were not a little alarm'd, and thereupon the the Marquis *de Puisieux*, the *French* Ambassador in *Switzerland*, wrote the following Letter to the Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*. A. C. 1707.

The French Ambassador's Letter to Four of the Swiss Cantons.

'THE King, my Master, having thought fit 'to allow all the *French* Competitors the Li- 'berty of asserting, by proper Methods, their several 'Claims and Titles to the Succession of the Princi- 'pality of *Neufchatel*; and his Majesty's Intention 'being not to favour one of his Subjects to the Pre- 'judice of another, but only to hinder the Elector 'of *Brandenburg*, or any other foreign Pretender, 'from being preferr'd to them; I have forborn to 'apply my self to you, as long as I was persuaded, 'that the chimerical Right of the Elector of *Bran- 'denburg* would not prevail over the indisputable 'Right of the *French* Pretenders: But, notwith- 'standing, now that the Party that Prince has in 'Neufchatel gets Strength, and that some Persons of 'the said Principality, entertaining a wrong Notion 'of their true Interest, give too favourable an Ear to 'the Allegations and Reasons urg'd to them by M. 'de Metternich to shew his Master's Right, without 'considering the Evils those of *Neufchatel* would 'draw upon themselves, should they acknowledge 'for their Sovereign a Foreigner, who is in actual 'Alliance with the King's Enemies, and conse- 'quently whose Territories would be expos'd to all 'the Contributions his Majesty, with just Reason, 'might demand; I therefore address my self to your 'Illustrious Lordships to declare to you the King's 'Intention, which is, not to suffer the Succession of

'Neuf-

A. C. 1707.

'*Neufchatel* to fall on any other, than on one of 'the Pretenders that are his Subjects, they being the 'only Persons that have a legal Right to it; and 'farther, to represent, That his Majesty will be 'sorry to be oblig'd to make use of Means that will 'not be very pleasing to those of *Neufchatel*; That 'these Considerations ought to prevail with them to 'have no Regard to the imaginary Pretensions of 'the Elector of *Brandenburg*; That it concerns the 'Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*, to take Care, 'lest a Prince, who has always been the King's 'avowed Enemy, without any particular Cause, 'and only because he is engag'd to follow, of Course, 'the Fortune of the Empire, should, by becoming 'your Ally, frequently involve you in troublesom 'Contests; That as often as War should break out 'between the Crown of *France* and the Empire, 'his Majesty would be oblig'd to look upon those 'of *Neufchatel* as his Enemies, and consequently to 'use due Precaution to frustrate the Designs of a 'Foreign Prince its Possessor; That his Majesty 'cannot tell what would be the Consequences of 'this, nor engage to prevent them, notwithstanding 'the great Affection he shall always have for the 'laudable Cantons; That it is their Business to con-'sider this maturely; That it becomes their Wis-'dom to avoid these Ills, and see that those of '*Neufchatel* act uprightly, and with due Regard to 'the Right of his Majesty's Subjects, who are cer-'tainly the only legal Claimants of the Succession of '*Neufchatel*. I intreat your illustrious Lordships to 'have regard to what I have represented to you on 'the Part of the King my Master, and, without 'Loss of Time, to communicate it to the Regency 'and City of *Neufchatel*, and to advise them to take 'it into Consideration.

This Declaration of the *French* Minister, did very much surprize the Cantons, and the States of *Neufchatel*, since thereby it appear'd, That the *French* King pretended to set up as Umpire, in an Affair he had no Right to meddle with; Contrary to the solemn Declaration he made in the year 1691, That after the Dutchess of *Nemours*'s Death, he would

would leave it entirely to the States of *Neufchatel* to declare her Succeſſor. Hereupon the Canton of *Bern* return'd the following Anſwer to the Marquis *de Puiſieux.* A. C. 1707.

Monſieur the Ambaſſador,

'WE have receiv'd the Honour of your Letter 'of the 14th Inſtant, which your Excel 'lency ſent us, by Expreſs, from *Baden*, whereby 'we have been acquainted with your Repreſenta- 'tions concerning the Succeſſion to the County of 'Neufchatel. Now, becauſe this puts us in mind of 'his Majeſty's and our own former Declarations, 'viz. *That it properly and ſolely belongs to the Tribu- 'nal of* Neufchatel, *to decide and regulate the Affair 'of the ſaid Succeſſion*; therefore we ſhall leave the 'ſaid Tribunal to act freely, without intermeddling 'in it any farther than we are obliged by the Rights 'of Comburgherſhip, Covenants and Contracts, 'from which we ſhall not, in the leaſt, deviate. 'And we have, thereupon, ſent this very ſame An- 'ſwer, in Writing, to all the Competitors.

The Canton of Bern's *Anſwer.*

'This is the amicable Anſwer we return to you, 'whom we commend to God's Protection.

Of your Excellency, &c.

Dated *July*, 16. 1707.

The Advoyer and Council of the City of Bern.

A Letter of the Marquis *de Torcy*, Secretary of State in *France*, wherein he expreſs'd the *French* King's Reſentments towards the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel*, if they admitted a Stranger in Competition with his Subjects, having been induſtriouſly ſpread among the People, and other Artifices made uſe of to induce them to make choice of a *Frenchman*; Count *Metternich* acquainted the Magiſtracy, That the King his Maſter would be ſupported by the whole Confederacy in the Juſtice of his Pretenſions. Accordingly Mr. *Stanyan*, the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Envoy Extraordinary to the Proteſtant Cantons, in a Memorial to the Magiſtrates of *Bern*, recommended his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Right,

'and

A. C. 1707.

and afterwards repaired (*k*) to *Neufchatel*. Having the next Day notified his Arrival to the Governour and Council of State, and to the Council of the City, each of them, by a ſeparate Deputation, made their Compliments to his Excellency, and expreſs'd themſelves with the higheſt Veneration and Zeal for her Majeſty's Perſon and Intereſts; And the Clergy, ſoon after, ſent Repreſentatives on the ſame Occaſion. The ſame Day Mr. *Manning*, the Envoy's Secretary, preſented two Letters from her *Britannick* Majeſty, the firſt of which was directed *to the Governour and Counſellors of State of the Sovereignty of* Neufchatel *and* Valangin; and was as follows:

(*k*) July 22*d*. *N.S.*

The Queen of Great Britain's *Letter to the Governour and Counſellors of State of* Neufchatel.

ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Illuſtrious Governour and Counſellors of State, and City of *Neufchatel*, our moſt dear Friends, Greeting.

Gentlemen, my moſt dear and illuſtrious Friends,

'THE ſtrict Union there is between the moſt 'Serene and moſt potent Prince the King 'of *Pruſſia* and Us, and the Friendſhip he ever main-'tain'd with the Kings our Predeceſſors, incline us 'to take a full Share in all his Concerns. There-'fore having been inform'd of the Death of the 'Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, we thought there was an in-'diſpenſable Obligation incumbent upon us, to 'write to you in Favour of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, 'That by Vertue of his Right to the City and 'County of *Neufchatel*, both by Hereditary Title, 'and by the Ceſſion of the late King of *Great Bri-'tain*, *William* III. our Brother, you be willing to 'acknowledge and admit him for your lawful So-'vereign. We hope you will do it the more rea-'dily, not only becauſe that Prince is united with 'you, by the ſacred Bond of the Reform'd Religi-'gion, which both he and you equally profeſs; 'But alſo becauſe he has hitherto ſhewn the ſame 'Care and Affection for your Intereſts, which he 'ever expreſs'd for the Good and Advantage of his 'own Subjects. Wherefore I do not doubt, that

'being

'being mindful of your Country's Welfare, and 'endow'd with ſo much Prudence, as you are, you 'will carefully avoid Chuſing for your Prince 'a Perſon, who being a Subject, and entirely de-'voted to the Government of *France*, ought, for 'that Reaſon, be as ſuſpected to you, as he would 'be to us, and to all our other Allies. This per-'ſuades Us, at the ſame time, that without any 'delay, you will grant his Pruſſian Majeſty's juſt 'Demand; and becauſe the ſame will give Us a ſin-'gular Satisfaction, ſo on our part we ſhall ever 'be diſpos'd to ſhew you the Effects of our Friend-'ſhip. As for the Reſt, we recommend you, with 'all our Heart, to the Almighty Protection of our 'Great God. *Given at St.* James's *in our Roya* 'Palace.

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Your good Friend,

ANNE Regina.

Sunderland.

The other Letter from her Majeſty to Meſſieurs, the Four Miniſtraux and Counſellors of the City of Neufchatel, *ran thus.*

ANNE, by the Grace of God, &c.

'THE Alliance and Friendſhip, which ſo ſtrictly 'Unite Us, with the moſt Serene and moſt 'Potent the King of *Pruſſia*, engage Us to procure 'his Advantages as our Own. Wherefore, upon 'Occaſion of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*'s Deceaſe, 'We cannot forbear moſt earneſtly recommending 'to you that Prince's Rights to the City and Coun-'try of *Neufchatel*, as Lawful Succeſſor of our late 'Brother *William* III. King of *Great Britain*, and of 'his Anceſtors; and deſiring you to acknowledge 'him for your Lawful Sovereign. The ſame will, 'undoubtedly, entirely redound to your Advantage; 'ſince through the Clemency and Benevolence he 'has towards his Subjects, he will not fail Enlarg-'ing your Immunities and Privileges; and thereby 'you not only will do a Thing moſt acceptable to 'that Prince, but will likewiſe engage Us, to do 'you, upon all Occaſions that may offer, all the 'Good

And to the Four Magiſtrates of the City.

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'Good Offices that ſhall be in Our Power. We 'heartily Recommend you to the Divine Protection. Given at Our Palace of St. *James*, the 25*th* of *June* in the Year of Grace, 1707. and of our Reign the 6th.

Sign'd, Your Good Friend,

ANNE Regina.

Mr. *Manning* preſented at the ſame Time, to the Council of State, a Memorial in behalf of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; and deliver'd Duplicates of thoſe Letters and Memorial to the Council of the City, the Clergy, and Burghers of *Valangin*: The laſt of which alſo deputed Perſons to congratulate the Envoy's Arrival, and in a moſt thankful and ſubmiſſive manner acknowleg'd her Majeſty's Care of their Priviledges in this Juncture. Her Majeſty's ſeaſonable Interpoſition did not a little contribute to the Removing of the Impreſſions the *French* Miniſters had made in the Minds of the People, to the Prejudice of the King of *Pruſſia*; And the *Dutch* Envoy, Monſieur *Runckell*, having deliver'd to the *Swiſs* Cantons a Letter from the States General, wherein they recommended his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Rights to the Protection of the *Helvetick* Body, repair'd, (not many days after Mr. *Stanian*'s Arrival) to *Neufchatel*; with Inſtructions to join with the *Britiſh* Envoy and Count *Metternich* in all proper Meaſures for ſupporting the King of *Pruſſia*'s Title. The Letter from the States General to the Governour and Counſellors of State of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, was as follows:

Gentlemen, and moſt dear Friends and Neighbours,

The States General's Letter to the Governour and Council of Neufchatel.

'AS We do not doubt, in the leaſt, but that 'you are fully inform'd of his Majeſty the 'King of *Pruſſia*'s lawful Right to the Succeſſion of 'the Principality of *Neufchatel*, after the Death of 'the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*; ſo we are already en-'tirely perſuaded, that you will take Care, that 'his Majeſty be maintain'd in it, and that you will, 'no ways, ſuffer him to be fruſtrated of it, either 'by Force, or other illegal Means, nor even thwar-

'ted

'ted in his juſt Pretenſions: Nevertheleſs, as we A. C.
'are tied to his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, by the 1707.
'Bonds of a ſtrict Friendſhip, as well as by our Al-
'liances, and therefore it would be very grievous to
'us, if, contrary to all manner of Juſtice and E-
'quity, the leaſt Wrong ſhould be done him in
'this Affair; And becauſe, on the other hand, paſt
'Tranſactions give us juſt Apprehenſions, that
'*France* will endeavour, by all manner of ways
'and means, to prejudice his Majeſty's lawful
'Rights; So we could not forbear, as his good and
'faithful Allies, amicably to deſire you, to take
'ſuch Meaſures, that not only his Majeſty the King
'of *Pruſſia*'s juſt Rights be preſerv'd in all reſpects,
'but alſo that he may have a full Enjoyment there-
'of; and that you will never permit any thing to
'be attempted, by ſiniſter and illegal means, that
'may be contrary to him. We flatter our ſelves,
'*Gentlemen*, that you will your ſelves be convinced,
'that what we deſire of you, is entirely conſonant
'to the true Intereſt of your State; And beſides
'that, it cannot but be very agreeable to us, as
'being concern'd in this Affair, by Vertue of our
'ſincere Friendſhip for his Majeſty, and our Al-
'liance with him, which obliges us to ſupport him
'in this Affair, jointly with our other Allies, againſt
'all Violence and Injuſtice: We therefore expect
'from your Prudence and Equity, that nothing will
'be done, that may prejudice his Majeſty, or give
'him any juſt Cauſe of Complaint: As for the reſt,
'we aſſure you of our ſincere Affection for your
'State, and of the Deſire we have to advance its
'Proſperity, &c. *Hague*, *June* 15. 1707. N. S.

Sign'd,

Gentlemen,

Your good Friends,

The States General of the United Provinces.

And counterſign'd, by their Command,

F. FAGEL.

It

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It added no small Weight to the Recommendations of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, That the King of *Sweden* thought fit to declare himself in favour of the King of *Prussia*, in the following † Letter to the Canton of *Bern*.

The King of Sweden's *Letter to the Canton of* Bern.

CHARLES, &c.

'HAving been inform'd by publick Fame, That upon the Decease of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, several Controversies were arisen about the the County of *Neufchatel*, of which she had been 'possess'd; And the King of *Prussia* having made 'it appear to us, that the said County belongs to 'him, by a clear Title of Succession; and desired, 'at the same time, that in order to have Right done 'him, we would interpose our good Offices with 'your Republick, which being join'd in a strict 'Alliance with the State and City of *Neufchatel*, is 'justly reputed to have a great Interest with them: Where-

† The Original was as follows:

CAROLUS, &c.

CUM publicâ innotuisset famâ, defunctâ, Duce Nemorij, variàs de Comitatu Neocomensi, quem tenuerat, ortas esse Contentiones; certiores quoque nos fecit Serenissimus Rex Prussiæ, perspicua Hereditatis derivatione, eundem ad se pertinere, rogavitque simul ut apud Civitatem Vestram, quæ propiori Neocomenses fœdere sibi habet innexos, & proinde multum apud eosdem valere auctoritate non immerito reputatur, ad jus suum conse quendum, Officia Nostra interponeremus. Nos igitur, quamvis non dubitaremus, quin præ antiquâ morum integritate, ea statuatis, Sociæque suadeatis Civitati, quæ æqua, justa, ac salutaria videbuntur; non possumus tamen Amici Regis, cum quo arctissimam habemus conjunctionem, desiderijs deesse, quin vobis significaremus nos, cum alioquin commodis illius lubentissimè studeamus, hâc tamen in re tanto lætiorem illi optare Successum, quod Religionis Securitati, hôc pactô non parum istis in locis prospectum iri confidimus. Gratum igitur nobis erit, si nostram Commendationem ad justam, quam habere Serenissimus Rex Prussiæ se existimat, causam tuendam ponderis quicquam attulisse comperiamus, qui vos Vestramque Rempublicam omni prosequimur benevolentiâ, Divinæque Tutelæ jam commendamus. Dabam in Castris Ranstadensibus die $\frac{15}{29}$ *Aug.* 1707.

Carolus,
C. Piper.

'Wherefore, altho' we do not doubt, That con- A. C.
'ſonant to your ancient Integrity, you will take 1707.
'ſuch Meaſures, and give ſuch Counſels to that
'Confederate State, as to you will ſeem equitable,
'juſt, and convenient; Yet we could not be want-
'ing to the Deſires of a King our Friend, with
'whom we are moſt ſtrictly united; nor forbear
'acquainting you, That as we are heartily con-
'cern'd for the Advancement of that Prince's In-
'tereſt, ſo, in particular We wiſh him a good Suc-
'ceſs on this Occaſion, the rather becauſe we are
'confident, That by that means, Religion will be
'greatly ſecur'd in thoſe Parts. It will therefore
'be very acceptable to Us, who entertain all poſſible
'Benevolence towards you and your Republick,
'and whom We hereby commend to the Divine
'Protection, if we find that our Recommendation
'has been of any Weight with you for the Sup-
'port of the King of *Pruſſia*'s juſt Pretenſion. Given
'at the Camp at *Alt-Ranſtadt*, *Aug.* $\frac{5}{16}$ 1707.

CHARLES

And lower, C. PIPER.

The Three States of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* had reſolv'd to open their Tribunal on the 28th of *July*, but the Council of State offer'd Reaſons for putting off that Aſſembly, upon Account of a Diſpute about the Ceremonial between the Prince of *Conti*, and Count *Metternich*: That Prince not acknowledging the Royal Title of the King of *Pruſſia*, and his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Miniſter not thinking fit to allow the Prerogatives claim'd by the Prince of *Conti*. Hereupon it † was reſolv'd that the Meeting of the † *July* 29. N. S.
Tribunal ſhould be put off; but, in the mean time, the Pretenders were invited to deliver their reſpective Claims into the Chancery, by the Hands of their Advocates, which they accordingly did the 27th of *July*; and the next Day, the Councils of State, and of the City being met, the Secretary of the Chancery read the Memorials given in, in behalf of the 13 forementiond Competitors: Which done, the Council adjourn'd to the 26th of the next Month; That the Prince of *Conti*, and Count

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Metternich might have Time to receive Directions from the Courts of *France* and *Berlin*, upon their Diſpute about Precedence.

All this while, the ſeveral Competitors were very induſtrious in promoting their reſpective Claims; and among the reſt, the Prince of *Conti*, in order to remove a main Obſtacle to his Election, demanded Relief againſt a Sentence of the States in the Year 1694, whereby the County of *Neufchatel* was declar'd unalienable; and which unleſs repeal'd, altogether invalidated that Prince's Pretenſions, who claim'd the Sovereignty by a Will of the Abbot of *Orleans*, immediate Predeceſſor to the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*. Hereupon a Deputy from the Canton of *Bern* (*d*) came to *Neufchatel*, with Orders to maintain the *Inalienablity* of the Fief; and Inſtructions to prevent all Diſturbances that might ariſe from the Proſecution of ſo many different Intereſts; and to encourage the Electors to act in this great Affair, without Regard either to the Threats or Promiſes of the ſeveral Competitors. Not many days after, the Sieur *de St. Colombe*, the Marquis *de Puiſieux*'s Secretary, deliver'd (*e*) to the Councils of State, and of the City, the following Memorial about the Diſpute between the Prince of *Conti* and Count *Metternich*.

(*d*) Aug. 1. *N. S.*

(*e*) Aug. 13. *N. S.*

The Marquis de Puiſieux's *Memorial to the Councils of* Neufchatel.

Gentlemen,

'YOU cannot but be ſenſible, that the King out 'of Regard to You, and to avoid giving Umbrage to the laudable Helvetick Body and their 'Allies, has hitherto been willing to leave the Affair 'of *Neufchatel* to be judg'd by the ordinary Methods, without declaring himſelf in favour of his 'moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Conti*, or any 'other of the *French* Pretenders. The ſame Conſiderations make his Majeſty perſiſt in the ſame 'Sentiments. But he commands me to tell you, 'that he cannot ſee with Indifference, that People 'in *Neufchatel* dare to be wanting to the Reſpect 'due to the Princes of his Blood: That altho' the 'new Title which the Elector of *Brandenburgh* has 'aſſum'd for ſome Years paſt, ſhould be univerſally 'acknowledged, and better ſettled, than 'tis at preſent, yet thoſe that have the Character of Ambaſſadors

'baſſadors from that Prince, ought not to attempt A C.
'to ſupport ſo chimerical a Pretenſion, as that which 1707.
'Monſieur *de Metternich* forms, with a Deſign, in
'all likelihood, to ſtart a Difficulty on the firſt Pre-
'tence he has contriv'd; Therefore his Majeſty is
'perſuaded, that it becomes your Wiſdom and
'Prudence, forthwith to take the neceſſary Meaſures
'to hinder that Chimera of the *Brandenburgh* Mi-
'niſter, which is grounded only either on Malice
'or Ignorance, from going any farther; becauſe if
'you neglect to apply a ſpeedy Remedy to it, he
'will be forced to take oppoſite Methods to the
'Thoughts of Peace and Moderation, which he has
'entertain'd ſince the Affair of *Neufchatel* has been
'depending. For, altho' the King, as to the Bot-
'tom of that Buſineſs, ſtill perſeveres in the ſame
'Sentiments he has had hitherto, yet he commands
'me to acquaint you from him, that when the Re-
'ſpect due to the Princes of his Blood is intrenched
'upon, his Majeſty is perſonally concerned in it,
'and will uſe all Means to procure them Satiſ-
'faction.

'As for my own Part, Gentlemen, I can no longer
'conceal from you, the Surprize I have been in, to
'ſee you have ſuffer'd that Mr. *Stanian* ſhould pre-
'ſent to you ſuch a Memorial as you have received
'from him, ſince it is full of Invectives againſt the
'ſacred Perſon of the King my Maſter, with whom
'you have the Honour to be in Alliance. The Re-
'gard I have for you, has hinder'd me from acquain-
'ting his Majeſty with it; being aſſured, That for
'the future, you'l uſe more Caution in Receiving
'ſuch Memorials as ſhall be preſented to you.

I am, &c.

The States of *Neufchatel* finding the Prince of *Conti* and the *Pruſſian* Ambaſſador ſtiff in their Pretenſions to the Precedency, and being apprehenſive that this Conteſt might occaſion ſome Diſorder at the Opening of the Tribunal, reſolv'd that none of the Competitors ſhould appear in Perſon in the Aſſembly, but that the Management of their Intereſts ſhould be left to their Agents and Lawyers. This Expedient having been propoſed to each Pre-

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tender, they all acquieſced in it, except the Prince of *Conti*, who refuſed to comply with that Regulation, and preſented a Memorial, deſiring a Delay might be granted him, till he could receive the *French* King's Orders upon the Point in Diſpute; becauſe he had his Majeſty's poſitive Commands to be perſonally preſent at the Tribunal. His Requeſt was * refuſed him at firſt; but his Highneſs (*k*) preſenting a ſecond Memorial to the ſame Effect, the Tribunal was farther adjourn'd from the 26th of *Auguſt*, to the 6th of *September*.

* Aug. 25. *N. S.*

(*k*) Aug. 26. *N. S.*

The Tribunal farther adjourn'd.

The Council of State having communicated to the ſeveral Pretenders the Articles (*f*) agreed upon by the Three States of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, containing their Privileges and Immunities, which their future Princes were to ſwear to maintain; the Prince of *Conti* cauſed the ſame to be tranſcribed, with ſome inconſiderable Alterations, and having confirm'd them under his Hand and Seal, and cauſed them to be counterſign'd by his Secretary, put † them himſelf into the Hands of the firſt Burgho-Maſter, in order to be laid before the Council of the City; with a farther Declaration, 'That his Highneſs would always be ready to con-'cur in all the reaſonable Demands the States would 'make for the farther Security of their Liberties: 'Whereupon the Council ſent a Deputation, to re-'turn Thanks to his Highneſs. Four Days after, the Count *de Metternich* (*g*) deliver'd a Memorial to the Council, confirming likewiſe, the forementioned Articles, on the Part of the King of *Pruſſia*; and to give a greater Weight to this Confirmation, the *Pruſſian* Ambaſſador offer'd to the States of *Neufchatel*, the Guaranty of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, aſſuring them, That his *Pruſſian* Majeſty would gladly uſe his Endeavours to procure them that Guaranty. The Duke of *Villeroy*, and the Count *de Matignon* preſented alſo Memorials, containing the ſame Aſſurances, as the Prince of *Conti* had given, and the Council reſolv'd to return Thanks to the Ambaſſador, and thoſe Two Lords, as they had done to his Highneſs.

(*f*) *See the* Appendix Num. IX.

† Aug. 14.

(*g*) Aug. 18. *See the* Appendix Numb. IX.

The Competitors confirm the Privileges of the States of Neufchatel.

The

The Courier the Prince of *Conti* ſent to *Verſailles*, about the Order which the States had made, forbidding the ſeveral Pretenders to appear before them in Perſon, being return'd with the *French* King's Approbation of the Expedient for avoiding any Diſpute about Precedency, the Tribunal met according to the laſt Adjournment, but did not enter upon the Claims of the ſeveral Competitors, becauſe the Prince of *Conti*'s Lawyers opened the Seſſion by making Exceptions to Four of the Twelve Judges, which occaſion'd Debates, that took up the greateſt part of the Day. The Reaſon for excepting againſt Three of them was, becauſe they were Judges when the Sentence was paſs'd againſt the Prince of *Conti* in 1694. and therefore, as it was pretended, could not be thought impartial in their Proceedings towards that Prince. The Fourth was excepted againſt becauſe his Son was in the King of *Pruſſia*'s Service; and one of the former Three having likewiſe a Son-in-Law in that King's Service, it was urg'd as an additional Reaſon for the Exception that was made to him. When the Lawyers had pleaded on each ſide, the Four Judges that were exceped againſt, withdrew; and the remaining Eight, after a very ſhort Debate, declar'd, That the having been a Judge when the Sentence in 1694, was given, was no ſufficient Ground of Exception; ſo that the Three were legally qualify'd to judge in the preſent Caſe. And as to the Reaſons that were alledg'd againſt Two of them that had Sons in the King of *Pruſſia*'s Service, they would take them into Conſideration, the next * Morning; when they judg'd them to be of no Weight. Hereupon the Prince of *Conti*'s Council, in order to keep up his Pretenſions, made a formal Proteſt, grounded on the four following Reaſons: 1. That the Tribunal would not ſuffer his Highneſs to appear in Perſon, the better to ſupport his Right. 2. That the Repreſentatives of the City were not allow'd to follow their own Opinions, but were oblig'd to vote as the Council of the City ſhould direct them. 3. That there were Judges in the Tribunal that had already decided the Queſtion againſt him, in 1694. And 4thly, That the Foreign Barons and Vaſſals

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The Tribunal of the States opened, Sept. 6. *N. S.*

* Sept. 7. *N. S.*

The Prince of Conti *proteſts againſt the Proceedings of the Tribunal*

A. C. 1707. were excluded from assisting at the Tribunal, contrary to ancient Practice. As soon as the Prince of *Conti*'s Council had read the Protest, he retired; and the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Sovereignty, protested against all the Prince's Allegations; as did likewise the Banderet, (or Tribune) in the Name of the City and People. After this was transacted, the Tribunal adjourn'd till the 9th of *September*, N. S. when in due Form, the Prince of *Conti*'s Protest was declared Void, and himself excluded from all farther Claim. The same Day his Highness left *Neufchatel*, very much dissatisfied, both with the Tribunal, and the Duke of *Villeroy*, and Count *Matignon*, who refused to join with him, in desiring the Redress of his pretended Grievances. His Highness's Lawyers not having demanded that the Protest should be recorded, the Tribunal took Advantage of that Omission, and would neither enter it in their Register, nor give Copies of the Instrument. Two Days before his Departure, the Prince of *Conti* wrote the following Letter to the Four *Swiss* Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchatel*.

His Letter to the Four Swiss Cantons, *in Alliance with* Neufchatel.

Magnificent and mighty Lords,

'NOtwithstanding all the Endeavours I have 'been able to make, to set forth my Right 'to this Principality, I could not succeed therein 'thro' the same Obstacles, Intrigues and Cabals, 'which I met with formerly, and which are sufficiently known to you: Therefore I am reduc'd to 'the necessity of making a Protestation, whereof 'the Copy will be annex'd to these Presents. The 'Justice of my Cause is so well known, as to convince you of the wrong that is done me, and determine you to have no Regard to the unjust Acts 'already made, or that are actually making in this 'Country; supposing that People may be so daring, 'as to offer them unto you, and desire your Recognition. I hope on the contrary, and desire it most 'earnestly, that you will suspend the same till a 'more favourable time, when being in a better 'Condition to act, and with better Success (*which 'may happen sooner than some imagine*) I shall be in 'a condition to obtain the real Possession of a State 'which does so justly belong to me. I shall pre-

'serve

'ſerve a lively Senſe of your good Offices in this 'Reſpect, and after having aſſur'd you of my Gra- 'titude, I will ſubſcribe my ſelf, A. C. 1707.

Magnificent and mighty Lords,
Your good Neighbour, Ally, and
Confederate, to do you Service,
Francis Lewis de Bourbon.

The 10th of *September* (N.S.) the Tribunal ſat again, and publick Notice was given, That all the Pretenders to the Succeſſion, might then lay in their Claims, and produce the Deeds, on which they grounded their Titles. The firſt who appear'd, were the Deſcendants of the Houſe of *Chalon*, viz. the King of *Pruſſia*, the Prince of *Montbelliard*, Madam *de Mailly*, and the Marquis *d'Alegre*; After whom were heard the Pretenders that derived their Right from the Houſe of *Longueville*, who were the Prince of *Carignan*, the Dutcheſs of *Leſdiguieres*, and Count *Matignon*; but Madam *de Soiſſons* made a ſeparate Claim from the Reſt, as inſiſting on the Gift of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*. The Tribunal was taken up ſeveral Days in reading the Inſtruments, on which the Competitors grounded their Demands; and, on the 14th of the ſame Month, the Three *Roman* Catholick Cantons of *Lucern*, *Friburg*, and *Solothurn*, ſent ſome Envoys to the Three States, who arrived juſt at the time, while the Titles of Madam *de Mailly* were reading at the Tribunal. They were admitted to Audience, and their Credentials and Letters from the ſaid Cantons read, containing in Subſtance, 'That the ſaid *Ro-* 'man Catholick Cantons proteſted againſt the Three 'States, for not admitting them, nor their Vaſſals, 'as Members of the Tribunal, by Virtue of their 'ancient Leagues, Alliances, and Comburgherſhip. The Twelve Judges retired into a Room, to examine the Caſe, and after above two Hours Deliberation, they return'd to the Tribunal with this Sentence, *viz.* 'That they were ſurpriz'd, and very 'ſorry to hear, that the Three Laudable Cantons 'ſhould pretend to decide (with them) the Suc- 'ceſſion to their Sovereignty, which being Abſo- 'lute and Independent, no Prince or State had any 'legal Power or Authority to meddle with it; but 'that

Three of the Swiſs Roman Catholick *Cantons proteſt againſt the Tribunal.*

Counter-proteſtation of the Tribunal.

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'that (after God) the Three States were the ſole 'Sovereign Judges of it: That this Proteſtation of 'the Three *Roman Catholick* Cantons, was not ſo 'much as to be put into their Regiſters: That they 'ſhould write to the Three Cantons about it, to 'ſhew them the Nature of their inconteſtable Pri-'vileges: That they own'd the ſaid Three Cantons 'for their ancient Friends, Allies, and Comburghers, 'but that the Succeſſion to the Sovereignty, 'and the Determination thereof belonged to the 'Twelve Judges, according to their Fundamental 'Laws. Theſe Catholick Cantons being remark-ably devoted to the Intereſts of *France*, and the Pro-teſt procured by the Pope's Interceſſion, in Con-junction with the *French* Ambaſſador, that Expe-dient had no other Effect than to confirm thoſe who were before in the Intereſt of the *Proteſtant* Pretender, and to bring over many who had been zealous for the Prince of *Conti*. At the ſame time, the Canton of *Bern* communicated to the Three States the before-mention'd Letter they had receiv'd from the King of *Sweden*, recommending the King of *Pruſſia*'s Pretenſions to their Care, at which the *French* Faction were not a little ſurpriz'd; But their Wonder and Uneaſineſs was ſtill greater, when they heard, that his *Swediſh* Majeſty had written to the *French* King himſelf, to deſire him, that he wou'd not interfere in that Affair, but leave the Deciſion of the Diſpute to the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice.

A great Quarrel between the King of Pruſſia's *and Madam* de Soiſſons's *Council.*

The Tribunal continued hearing the Parties concern'd, wherein they were ſomewhat interrupted by a Quarrel that happen'd the 24th of *September*, (N. S.) between Monſieur *de Normandie*, one of the *Pruſſian* Agents, and Mr. *Triboulet*, Madam *de Soiſſon*'s Council. The latter, who was a Man of great Confidence, pleading before the Tribunal, in be-half of that *French* Lady, ſaid, *His* Pruſſian *Maje-ſty's Pretenſions muſt needs be very precarious, ſince his Miniſter, Count* Metternich, *took ſuch extraordinary Pains to ſupport them, going from Houſe to Houſe, till Eleven of the Clock at Night.* Adding, that he (*Tri-boulet*) had been threatned to be cudgel'd by Mr. *de Normandie*, for which he hop'd the Court would order him Satisfaction. Hereupon, Mr. *de Nor-*

man-

mandie ſtanding up, own'd, That having been provok'd by Mr. *Triboulet*'s injurious Reflexions on the King his Maſter, his Repreſentative Count *Metternich*, and himſelf, ſaying, *He had been baniſh'd* Geneva; he told *Triboulet*, *he deſerv'd to be baſtinadoed for his Inſolence*; Adding, *That ſince he continued in it, he had Orders from Count* Metternich, *to threaten him again.* The Tribunal being highly offended at the Contempt Mr. *de Normandie* put upon them, by menacing, in their Preſence, a Perſon of an Eminent Character; the Judges, by the Governour's Direction, withdrew to a private Room to deliberate upon the matter, and about two Hours after, return'd with a ſevere Sentence they had cauſed to be drawn up. In the mean time, Count *Metternich* being inform'd of what paſs'd, ſent Orders to Monſieur *Perole*, one of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Advocates, to diſown what Mr. *de Normandie* had advanc'd; which he did accordingly, before the Sentence was read in Court, deſiring withal, that they would alter the ſame. This Requeſt was granted by the Governour, who directed the Judges to change it, ſo far as it related to Count *Metternich*; which was done accordingly, and this Sentence pronounc'd, *That whereas Mr.* de Normandie, *in Contempt of the Court, had offer'd a high Affront to Mr.* Triboulet, *pretending he did it by Orders from his Excellency Count* Metternich, *which his Excellency had abſolutely diſown'd, the ſaid Mr.* de Normandie *ſhould ask the Tribunal's, and Mr.* Triboulet's *Pardon in open Court.* Mr. *de Normandie*, who was a Perſon of a very high Spirit, refuſing to make that mortifying Submiſſion, retir'd immediately to *Bern*; of which the Judges being inform'd the 27th, by the Officer that was appointed to notifie the ſaid Sentence to him, Mr. *Perole* deſired, That the ſame ſhould be recall'd: But the Governour and Judges being exaſperated by Mr. *de Normandie*'s contumacious withdrawing himſelf, without giving Satisfaction to the Tribunal, reſolv'd the Sentence ſhould ſtand. Upon the Occaſion of this Diſpute, the Tribunal order'd the Advocates of the ſeveral Pretenders to forbear all injurious Reflexions upon one another, and to contain themſelves within the Limits of Decency and Moderation. The 26th, the Sieur *de la Clauſure*, the

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French

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French Reſident, deliver'd to the Tribunal a Memorial, wherein, in a very haughty Stile, he expoſtulated about Count *Metternich*'s Proceedings, and diſpatch'd an Expreſs to the *French* Court, with an Account of the Tranſactions at *Neufchatel*, and, in particular, of the high Words that paſs'd between Meſſieurs *de Normandie* and *Triboulet*. On the other hand, ſome of the *French* Competitors produced (*d*) their *Reſtrictions in Proof* againſt the Pretenders, who claim'd only as Deſcendants of the Houſe of *Chalon*, reſerving to themſelves their other Reſtrictions, till the Affair ſhould be brought to a Deciſion; But this Proceeding being contrary to the Sentences formerly pronounced, the States preſcribed them to give in their final Reſtriction the next Day, (*Octob.* 1ſt, N. S.) on Pain of being foreclоſed; which they not complying with, they were foreclоſed accordingly, and excluded by a formal Sentence, from all Pretence of reviving their Claim in any other Conjuncture. Hereupon the Duke *de Villeroy* and Count *Matignon*, made the following Proteſt againſt the Proceedings of the Tribunal:

(*d*) Sept. 30*th*, N. S.

To Monſieur the Governour, and Meſſieurs of the Three States.

Gentlemen,

The Duke of Villeroy*'s and* C. Matignon*'s Proteſtations.*

'WE thought our ſelves oblig'd, as Heirs of the 'Houſe of *Longueville*, to repair to *Neufchatel*, after the Deceaſe of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, 'to ſucceed her in the Sovereignty ſhe was poſſeſſed of, and which had belonged to that Houſe 'theſe 250 Years ſince; therefore, after having ſpent 'three whole Months in eſtabliſhing the Rights of 'Blood, and oppoſing the Pretenſions of a foreign 'Family, we had cauſe to hope, that our Reaſons 'would be favourably receiv'd, and that there would 'remain no other Difficulty, than that of deciding 'betwixt us, the Prerogative of the Line and Proximity of the Degree: However, we ſee with Grief, 'that in Contempt of the moſt Sacred Laws, moſt 'inviolably obſerved in this State till now, 'tis reſolved to break the Courſe of Natural Succeſſion, 'and transfer to a Foreign Prince, what lawfully belongs to us alone.

'Were

'Were these Resolutions less publick and certain, A. C.
'we might, in expectation of the Decision, enter- 1707.
'tain some Hopes still; but what has been transact-
'ed here some time since, leaves no longer that
'Affair doubtful and uncertain. The Means and
'secret Practices used to stifle the good Cause, are
'but too well known and we do, out of a Regard
'to the Tribunal, forbear explaining the same. Nei-
'ther shall we mention that Excess of Indulgence
'shewed to one of the Agents of his * Electoral
'Highness, who having had the Insolence publick- * *King of Prussia.*
'ly to threaten, with the Bastinado, the Advocate
'of one of the *French* Pretenders, in the very Dis-
'charge of his Function, was condemned, upon
'good Considerations, (these are the very Words of
'the Sentence) only to spare himself the Trouble of
'coming to the Tribunal.

'It would be also needless to complain of the
'Affection with which, after a Deliberation con-
'certed in the Town, the pretended Deputies of
'*Valangin* were brought yesterday to the Audience
'to sollicite a sudden Judgment, in a Conjuncture
'which is thought favourable to the Party they
'have espoused. The Motive of this Proceeding
'is not equivocal; but that which entirely per-
'suades, that all are declared against the Heirs of
'the Blood, is, the Sentence you passed yesterday,
'whereby you oblige them immediately to pro-
'duce all their Proofs, without any Exception, on
'Pain of being excluded, tho' the immediately fore-
'going Sentence imported only, that they should
'do it that Day, and threatned no Exclusion.

'A Precipitation so little expected from your pre-
'ceding Sentences, has given us no room to doubt,
'that you designed on the same Day, and by the
'same Act, to confound the Proofs of all the Par-
'ties, thereby to procure his Electoral Highness a
'Title against the Demand we have formed for the
'Separation of the Causes, and renewed four seve-
'ral times before you, tho' you did not think fit to
'decree thereupon.

'All these Circumstances oblige us, against our
'Will, not to acquiesce to your Sentence of yesterday,
'because we should thereby begin to confound our
'Rights with those of the Heirs of the House of
Chalons,

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'*Chalons*, which we have as great an Intereſt to 'avoid, as his Electoral Highneſs has to deſire it; 'and ſo much the rather, becauſe that Sentence 'does not agree with thoſe of the 17th, 19th, and '23d of the ſame Month, by which the Heirs of 'the Houſe of *Longueville* were not intermixt with 'thoſe of the Houſe of *Chalons*.

'In this ſad Condition we cannot look upon this 'laſt Sentence, but as a Snare to render the former 'uſeleſs, and inſenſibly lead us to a Confuſion of 'Actions, which we have all along oppoſed, and 'upon which, notwithſtanding all our Inſtances, 'the Tribunal would never pronounce definitively. 'Therefore we have no other Courſe to take, but 'to retire without waiting for a definitive Judgment, 'in which we foreſee, that the begged and re-united 'Recommendations of ſeveral Powers ſhall be more 'regarded than the ordinary Rules of Juſtice.

'But before we retire, we think our ſelves well-'grounded to proteſt, as we do here in the beſt Form 'as can be, againſt the Sentence given yeſterday, 'and all others that may be given hereafter to the 'Prejudice of our Rights, as null and void; deſiring 'all the Aſſiſtants to be Witneſſes of this preſent Pro-'teſtation, and to remember, that the Heirs of the 'Houſe of *Longueville*, whoſe Anceſtors have poſ-'ſeſs'd, for above 250 Years paſt, this Sovereignty, 'are oblig'd to retire, to make room for a Stranger: 'Requiring, moreover, that this Proteſtation may be 'enter'd and inſerted in the Manual Regiſter of the 'Three Eſtates. Given at *Neufchatel*, *Octob.* 1. 1707.

We *Louis Nicholas* of *Neufville*, Duke of *Villeroy*, in the Name of the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Leſdiguieres*; and we *James* of *Matignon*, Knight of the King's Orders, empower the Sieurs *Teraſſon*, and *de Fort*, our Advocates, to go this day into the great Stove (or Hall) of the Caſtle of *Neufchatel*, to read or cauſe to be read in full Aſſembly, theſe preſent Proteſtations Given the ſaid firſt day of *October*, 1707.

Sign'd,
Louis Nicholas de Neufville,
Duke of *Villeroy*, &c.
James of *Matignon*.

Madam de Soiſſons *adheres to it.*

The Duke of *Villeroy*'s and Count *Matignon*'s Council having read this Proteſtation, Madam *de Soiſ-*

Soiſſons's Advocate declared, that he was order'd to adhere to it: Which done, the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Perſon on whom the Election ſhould fall, and the *Banderet*, in the Name of the People, made their ſeveral Counter-Proteſts. The Judges appointed the 5th of *October*, N. S. for the farther Conſideration of that matter; and then, upon mature Deliberation, declared the Duke of *Villeroy*'s, Count *Matignon*'s, and Madam *de Soiſſons*'s Proteſtations *injurious to their Authority, unreaſonable in themſelves, contrary to Juſtice, and the Law of Nations, and therefore null and void*; forbidding the ſame to be regiſter'd. The Duke of *Villeroy* did not think fit to ſtay to receive that Mortification in Perſon, for he ſet out from *Neufchatel* the 3d, and was followed, the next Day, by Count *Matignon* and Madam *de Soiſſons*. However, they went no farther than *Pontarlier*, and being encouraged by their Party at *Neufchatel*, ſollicited the *French* Court ſo earneſtly to interpoſe in their behalf, that they at laſt procur'd Orders to Monſieur *de Puiſieux*, the *French* Ambaſſador, to make very vigorous and lively Repreſentations to the Three States. Accordingly he ſent his Secretary the Sieur *de St. Colombe*, who * deliver'd to the Governour the following Letter from that Ambaſſador, to be communicated by him to the Three States.

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The ſaid Proteſt declared null and void.

* Octob. 11th.

Gentlemen,

'YOU ought to be ſenſible, that the King, my 'Maſter, has kept an exact Impartiality as 'long as his Majeſty believed that you had no other 'Thoughts than to decide the Diſpute about the 'Succeſſion of *Neufchatel*, in favour of one of his 'Subjects, who only have a legal Claim thereunto, 'and that you would not deviate in the Courſe of 'this Affair, from your ancient Cuſtom and Pra'ctice. But the King being inform'd, that the De'ciſion of this Affair, according to Law, is no longer 'the matter in Conſideration with you; that the 'Opinion of every Judge is forejudg'd by the Par'ty they have almoſt openly eſpous'd; that the 'Reſpect due every where to Tribunals, wherein 'Juſtice is adminiſtred, is violated; and that the 'French Competitors, or thoſe employ'd by them, are

The Marquis de Puiſieux's *Letter to the Three States.*

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'are hardly secure therein: The King, I say, in-
'form'd of all these Particulars, commands me to
'repair to *Neufchatel*, to signifie his Intentions. His
'Majesty did not know, when he dispatch'd the
'last Express I have receiv'd, that you had, in some
'manner, forc'd the greatest Part of the *French* Pre-
'tenders to abandon their Cause; that you refused
'to examine the lawful Rights of the House of *Lon-*
'*gueville*, on the County of *Neufchatel*, separately
'from those the House of *Chalons* pretends to have
'thereunto; and that you were, in a manner, resolv'd
'to give, the 17th Instant, the Investiture of that Prin-
'cipality to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. These last
'Reasons hindred me from repairing thither, that I
'might not be Witness of the crying Injustice, to
'which your Conduct since the Death of the Dut-
'chess of *Nemours* gives Cause to believe you are en-
'tirely dispos'd. However, I will not conceal from
'you part of what the King commands me to tell
'you, reserving to acquaint you more at large by
'Word of Mouth with the rest, if you grant to the
'*French* Competitors a sufficient Delay, which I
'desire for them, in the Name of the King, where-
'by they may be enabled to return to pursue their
'Right; and if you will assure me, that you will
'examine the Validity of their Rights separately
'from those pretended by the House of *Chalons*.

'The King commands me to tell you, That the
'good Opinion he had of your Equity and Pru-
'dence, did not permit him to believe, that the
'Offers and Promises of a Prince, who is his Ene-
'my, and less still, the oblique Ways which have
'been publickly us'd to get Votes in an Affair of
'Judicature, would have been capable to engage
'you to commit, in favour of the latter, such an
'Act of Injustice, to the Prejudice of his Majesty's
'Subjects; that having, for a long Course of Years,
'enjoy'd the Advantages you found in his Service,
'and in the Trade you have with the Kingdom of
'*France*, he thought you were too sensible of your
'own Interest, to give away all these Advantages
'without any Necessity; that he can hardly per-
'suade himself, that you should prefer a Protection
'as remote as uncertain, to the Advantages you
'have hitherto receiv'd from the Neighbourhood of

'Dis-

'*France*; that he owns that the Advices he has, 'ſome time ſince, receiv'd, give him Cauſe to think, 'that you ſuffer your ſelves to be ſeduc'd by deceit- 'ful Offers; that in order to be ſatisfied with the 'Truth thereof, he has commanded me to repair to '*Neufchatel*, and exactly inform him of the true 'Diſpoſitions wherein I ſhall find you; that you 'are to look upon that Order as an Effect of the 'ancient Affection his Majeſty does ſtill preſerve for 'your State; that the ſaid Affection will not receive 'any Alteration, if his Majeſty underſtands by my 'Letters, that your Conduct is anſwerable to the 'Sentiments he always had for you; that if he is 'oblig'd to depart from the ſame, he knows very 'well what Courſe he is to take; and it will be no 'leſs eaſie for him to avenge himſelf, than it has 'been eaſie hitherto for him to give you Proofs of 'his Affection. A. C. 1707.

'I can therefore aſſure you, Gentlemen, that the 'Intention of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, is to 'make uſe of all Means he ſhall find convenient to 'do himſelf Juſtice for the Wrong you ſhall do his 'Subjects, without any Conſideration or Regard 'whatever; that he has given Orders to forbid all 'Commerce between your State and *France*, and 'that he will afterwards make you more ſenſibly feel 'the Effects of his Reſentment.

'The King's Intentions, which I diſcover here 'unto you, ought to diſſipate the Reports the Par- 'tiſans of his Enemies affect to ſpread abroad, to 'perſuade people, that his Majeſty look'd with a 'perfect Indifference upon the Deciſion of the Suc- 'ceſſion of *Neufchatel*. I can aſſure you, that they 'gave out falſly, that the begged Recommendation 'of the King of *Sweden*, and the Regard he has for 'the Laudable *Proteſtant* Cantons, hinder him from 'croſſing and annulling the Pretenſions of the Ele- 'ctor of *Brandenburgh*. The Conſequences will but 'too much convince you of the contrary, if you 'do not grant the Delay that I deſire of you, on the 'Part of the King, my Maſter; and if you do not 'his Subjects Juſtice, which is lawfully due unto 'them, and which no impartial Tribunal would de- 'ny. I deſire you therefore, Gentlemen, ſeriouſly to 'weigh the Contents of this Memorial, to return

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'a ſpeedy Anſwer thereto, and ſuffer your ſelves 'no longer to be deluded by the vain Hopes the 'Enemies of the King, my Maſter, give you, ſeeing 'they can have no other End, than to draw upon 'you ſome Misfortunes, which you cannot avoid, 'if you do not prevent them by a Conduct more 'regular, and more agreeable to Juſtice.

PUISIEUX.

Solothurn, Octob. 10. 1707.

The Governour ſummoned extraordinarily the Three States the 12th, and communicated to them this threatning Letter, which was read in their Aſſembly; but after ſome Debates, they reſolved that no Innovation ſhould be made in the Sentence given the 1ſt of that Month, and that no Delay ſhould be granted before the 17th, that is, That they would meet that Day, and conſider whether the Letter, or Memorial of the *French* Ambaſſador, ſhould be publickly read in the Aſſembly, or no; and what Anſwer ſhould be returned thereunto. All the Commonalties of the Country of *Valangin*, met alſo the 12th; and, notwithſtanding the Memorial of the *French* Miniſter was communicated to them, they unanimouſly reſolv'd, That they would ſuffer no other Delay; that they would maintain the Liberty of the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States, and venture their Lives and Fortunes for it; and that the ſaid Commonalties ſhould ſend their reſpective Deputies, with full Power to concert with the City, and the Commonalties of *Neufchatel*, the neceſſary Meaſures for accelerating the Deciſion of this weighty Affair. The Council of the City met the 13th, to read the Memorial of the *French* Ambaſſador; and the *French* Partiſans took that Opportunity to magnifie the Menaces of that Miniſter, and thoſe of the Intendant of *Burgundy*, and the Governour of *Pontarlier*; but thoſe timorous Gentlemen receiv'd a ſevere Reprimand; and it was reſolved, not only that the City ſhould perſiſt in their former Sentiments, but likewiſe that an Anſwer ſhould be returned to the *French* Ambaſſador, to let him know, that he was throughly miſinform'd; for they believ'd, That if he had known the Truth of the Matters, he would have writ-

written to them in other Terms, and ſhew'd more Regard for a Sovereign Tribunal, which follows no other Rules than thoſe of Juſtice. A. C. 1707.

The Marquis *de Puiſieux* follow'd his Memorial very cloſe; for he arriv'd at *Neufchatel* the 15th of *October* (N. S.) in hopes, by his Preſence, and Threats, to make the Three States change their former Reſolution; And becauſe the City would not ſhew him more Reſpect than they had done to Count *Metternich*, he declared he would not be treated with any Ceremony. The ſame Day, the Council of State, ſome of whom, through the Governour's Influence, were not diſinclined to *France*, waited upon his Excellency, and met with a civil Reception; But the Council of the City, who attended him an Hour after, were treated in a very different manner: For after their Preſident had ſpoke ſome few Words, that Miniſter roughly anſwer'd, 'That the Buſineſs in hand was not Complimental, 'but Material; Adding, That he had cauſed a 'Memorial to be deliver'd in very preſſing Terms, 'and that the Council, inſtead of anſwering it imme- 'diately, as they in Duty ought to have done, had ſent 'circular Letters to the Corporations of the State, to 'cauſe them to repair to *Neufchatel* in order to oppoſe 'joyntly with them, the Delay he demanded, al- 'tho' he had made that Demand in the Name of 'the King his Maſter: That all their Proceedings 'were crying Injuſtices; and that they did nothing 'but by Faction and Cabal, which his Majeſty 'would not fail to reſent. The Preſident of the Burgo-maſters reply'd very calmly, but withal, with a noble Firmneſs, 'That they were ſenſible 'that his Excellency had been all along miſinform'd; 'That the Tribunal was not acted by Partiality, 'as he pretended, but had hither to proceeded ac- 'cording to the known Rules of Juſtice, and the 'known Laws of their Country. This vigorous Anſwer ſo exaſperated that haughty Miniſter, that he utter'd ſeveral Expreſſions below his Character; and, amongſt other things, ſaid, *That what they had advanc'd, was as falſe as* Hereſie; *and he would* renounce *his* Baptiſm, *rather than they ſhould remain unpuniſh'd*: And as the Magiſtrates, who were tired with hearing ſuch mad and extravagant

The Marquis de Puiſieux's haughty way of proceeding, unſucceſsful.

A. C. 1707. Expoſtulations, were going to withdraw, he told them; *Mark well what I have ſaid to you, elſe your Ruin is at hand.* All the Commonalties (or Corporations) of that Principality, two or three excepted, having ſent their Deputies to *Neufchatel* the 16th, they were invited by the Governour to come to the Caſtle, where the *French* Ambaſſador was. Some few of them went thither; rather out of Curioſity than upon any other Account, and that Miniſter and the Governor uſed all poſſible Arguments to diſſuade them from joining with the City; but this was to no purpoſe, for as ſoon as they came out, they repaired to the Town-Houſe, and declared they were ready to concur in every Thing the City ſhould think fit to propoſe for accelerating the final Determination of this Controverſy. One Deputy alone had the Baſeneſs to declare to the Ambaſſador, that the Commonalty he repreſented, was for the *French* Pretenders, but the ſaid Commonalty being informed thereof, diſowned that Deputy, and ſent the next Day to the Governour to declare, that what he had ſaid was without Orders. Notwithſtanding the ill Succeſs of this Invitation, the Governour ſent Orders to the Deputies aforeſaid, to attend the *French* Ambaſſador the next Day, but few comply'd therewith, and thoſe that did, were very ill received. That Miniſter ſent afterwards, one after another, for the Judges of the Tribunal, whom he ſuſpected to be in the Intereſt of the King of *Pruſſia*, and endeavour'd firſt to gain them by Promiſes, and then frighten them with haughty Menaces, but finding both to be equally vain, he loaded them with injurious Names, adding, *That the King would revenge their ill Conduct upon them and their Poſterity, to the third and fourth Generation; and that no Corner of the Earth ſhould afford them Shelter from his Wrath.* The 17th being the Day appointed by the Tribunal to proceed to the Deciſion of the Grand Controverſy, the *French* Ambaſſador preſented to the Council of State, and to the Council of the City, the following Memorial.

Gentlemen,

A. C. 1707.

Gentlemen,

'I Thought I might have deferred my coming to '*Neufchatel*, altho' I had receiv'd the King my 'Maſter's Orders for it, until you had granted the 'Delay I have demanded in his Name, in favour of 'the *French* Pretenders to the Succeſſion of this 'State; and given ſufficient Aſſurance, to weigh 'the Merits of their Rights, ſeparately from thoſe 'which are obtruded by the Head of the Houſe of '*Chalons*; but the New Orders that have been ſent to 'me from his Majeſty, upon Information given him 'of the Proteſtations, with which the ſaid Preten-'ders have been oblig'd to content themſelves, both 'by reaſon of the Irregular and Partial Proceedings 'of the Tribunal, and of the Practices and Cabals 'that have been carried on with ſo good Succeſs 'to reduce them to that ſad neceſſity: Theſe Or-'ders, I ſay are ſo preciſe, that no Conſideration 'was able to ſuperſede them or ſtop the Execution 'of them. You ought however to look upon them 'as a Remainder of the Regard, which his Majeſty is 'ſtill willing to preſerve for your State; to the end 'that being timely, and by Me inform'd of his 'Majeſty's Intentions, which are ſo agreeable to 'Juſtice and Equity, you may have no Pretence of 'Complaint, if, againſt his own Inclination, he 'finds himſelf obliged to come to Extremities, which 'you cannot prevent, but by a Thorough-Change 'of your Way of Proceeding till this preſent Time; 'and by doing full Juſtice to the *French* Pretenders, 'whoſe unqueſtionable Right does abſolutely quaſh 'the Vain and Chimerical Pretenſions of a Prince, 'who is his Majeſty's Enemy. 'Tis plain, he re-'poſes his Confidence on the Support which the 'Concurrence of his Allies gives to an Ambitious 'Project, as contrary to his Majeſty's Intereſt, as 'fatal to the Happineſs and Tranquillity of this 'State; On the *Interpoſition and Influence of a Poten-'tate, who flatters himſelf thereby to heighten his Credit 'and Authority*; On the Sums he laviſhes away, and 'the Favours he promiſes, of which his Manifeſto 'makes a pompous Enumeration, rather than on 'any Shadow of Right, that might give him Hopes 'to ſucceed in it, by lawful Ways. For altho' tis

The Marquis de Puiſieux's Memorial to the Councils of State, and of the City.

A. C. 1707.

'not my preſent Buſineſs to diſcuſs his Pretenſion 'yet I think I may ſay in general, That it has no 'other Foundation, but the Fancy of thoſe who 'have put that Project in his Head, and in particular, 'of ſome Perſons, who finding themſelves long be-'fore engaged by the Penſions they have receiv'd, 'and the Favours that have been promis'd them, 'have a Mind to conſummate their Work, at the 'Expence of the Repoſe and Happineſs of their 'Country, without any Regard to Juſtice, or the 'moſt Inviolable Laws.

'And indeed, *Gentlemen*, what can be more Ex-'traordinary than to ſee at preſent the Elector of '*Brandenburgh* among the Pretenders to the Princi-'pality of *Neufchatel*? Has he any Title or Claim 'to the Succeſſion to the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, whoſe 'Anceſtors have peaceably enjoy'd this State for 'near three Ages paſt? Is not the Right he pretends 'to the Inheritance of the late King *William* of '*England*, ſtill undecided, and even conteſted, in 'relation to the Territories ſituated in the Low-'Countries, by the States General, who neverthe-'leſs aſſiſt him by their Offices and Interpoſition? 'Does not he himſelf own, That he is an abſolute 'Stranger to the Houſe of *Chalons*, whoſe Rights he 'pretends to adminiſter? In fine, what can one ſay 'of his Pretending to obtain by Right of Inalie-'nability, an Eſtate which he cannot claim, but by 'ſuppoſing it to be Alienable, ſince 'tis only from 'the Will and Teſtament of *Renatus* of *Naſſau*, in 'favour of *William* his Couſin, who never had a 'Share in the Blood of the Houſe of *Chalons*, that 'he forms the Colour of his vain Pretenſion? 'Theſe are ſo evident Contradictions, that they 'cannot be reconciled but in the Head of Men 'hurried away by Paſſion, Cabal or Intereſt; And 'without examining in what manner this State may 'be beſtow'd among the *French* Pretenders, the 'King having always entertain'd, and ſtill preſer-'ving an entire Impartiality in that Reſpect; May 'not I, with Conſidence, ſay, That 'tis with de-'ſign to impoſe upon the Religion of Simple, Cre-'dulous, and in theſe Matters, Unskill'd Men; to 'abuſe the Facility of People; and to deceive

Juſtice

'Juſtice it ſelf, that ſo ſacred a Name is made 'uſe of, to conſummate ſuch a Work? A. C. 1707.

'But not to dwell any longer upon Particulars 'that are too well known, and for which the Lovers 'of Juſtice, and all good Men, do inceſſantly groan, 'after having declared to you the King's Sentiments, 'about the Elector of *Brandenburgh*'s Pretenſions, 'and the Methods uſed in Proſecution thereof: I 'content my ſelf, for the preſent, *Gentlemen*, with 'inſiſting on the Memorial, which has been preſen-'ted to you from me, the 11th inſtant, both in re-'lation to the ſufficient Delay I demand, in the 'Name and by Order of his Majeſty, in favour of 'the *French* Pretenders, and to the Separation of the 'Claims of the Houſe of *Chalons*, from thoſe of the 'Houſe of *Longueville*.

'If, contrary to my Expectation, it ſhould fall 'out, That your Anſwer ſhould not be conformable 'to it, and that the Prepoſſeſſion which has appear'd 'in favour of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, ſhould 'yet blind you ſo far, as to prefer him before ſuch 'of the *French* Pretenders, as ſhall be found to have 'the beſt Title to the Succeſſion of *Neufchatel*; I have 'ſtill freſh Orders from his Majeſty to aſſure you, 'That as he cannot look upon ſuch a Conduct, 'but as a formal Declaration againſt his Intereſts, 'in ſo lawful a Demand, ſo *nothing ſhall be able to 'ſtop the Effects of his Indignation, or ſave you from 'the juſt Vengeance he propoſes to exerciſe.* I cannot 'perſuade my ſelf, That you can hear with Indiffe-'rence, *the Menaces of his Majeſty's Reſentments*, de-'liver'd by his Ambaſſador; and the Impreſſion 'thereof ought to be the more lively, becauſe all the 'World knows how eaſy it will be for him to put 'them in Execution. The Love you ought to have 'for your Country, and for the Repoſe and Tran-'quillity of this State; The Reflexions you will not 'fail to make, on what you may fear or hope from 'his Majeſty; The Conveniencies of ſo uſeful and 'advantageous a Neighbourhood; the Teſtimonies 'he has hitherto given you of the Honour of his 'Good-Will, ſhould be more than ſufficient Mo-'tives to determine your Choice: But if to this be 'added, the Concern ſeveral Perſons among you 'have expreſs'd, at different times, upon the with-

A. C. 1707.

'drawing of the *French* Pretenders, and the Knowledge you cannot but have of the Juſtice of their Claims, ſo agreeable to his Majeſty's Intentions: All theſe Conſiderations will not ſuffer me to doubt of the favourable Diſpoſitions, which I ſhall find during my ſtay at *Neufchatel*, for the full Execution of the ſame; at which Rate only, you can merit the Continuation of the ſaid Good-Will. I wiſh, for my own part, that you may furniſh me with Occaſions to aſſiſt you to maintain your ſelves in it.

Sign'd, PUISIEUX.

This Memorial having taken up the Council of State, and the Council of the City all the Morning, afforded an Opportunity to the Partial Governour to adjourn the Tribunal to the 18th. The *French* Ambaſſador deſired the 16th, an Audience of the Council of State for the 18th, which was granted him, and Mr. *Stanian* and the Sieur *Runckel*, Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, deſired, at the ſame time, an Audience for the ſame Day. This was likewiſe granted, but the Cabal of the Governour being very powerful in the Council of State, they pretended to make ſuch a Difference in the Ceremonial between the *French* Ambaſſador and the *Britiſh* Envoy, that the latter did not think fit to comply therewith, for fear of prejudicing his Character; and ſo Mr. *Stanian*, and the Sieur *Runckel* ſent that Day the following Memorial to the Council of State, in order to be communicated to the Three States.

Memorial of the Britiſh *and* Dutch *Envoys.*

Gentlemen,

'HER Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High-Mightineſſes, having given us very expreſs Orders carefully to watch for your Safety, and repeat to you the poſitive Aſſurances of their Protection, as often as you may ſtand in need of it; 'Tis our Duty to give you freſh Proofs of their ſincere Affection in the preſent Juncture, in which the Ambaſſador of *France* uſes you with ſo much Haughtineſs and Indignity, and in which he labours to divert you from the Adminiſtration

of

'of Justice, by the heap of Threats, that are con- A. C.
'tain'd in his Memorial. 1707.

'Altho' nothing can be more outrageous, unjust, 'and contrary to the Engagements of *France*, than 'that Memorial; you ought, indeed, to be offen- 'ded, but not surprized at it. For, on this occa- 'sion, the Minister of *France* does but follow the 'constant Method he has practis'd in all his Nego- 'tiations in *Swisserland*. 'Tis grown into a Habit 'with him, to insult, without either Reserve or 'Regard, all Persons of most eminent Merit or Di- 'stinction in the Nation; who loving their Country 'and Religion, courageously oppose the dangerous 'Designs of *France* against their Liberty. Such Per- 'sons, according to his Opinion, are ill Patriots, 'or seduced by Foreign Powers, or hurry'd on by 'a Passion capable of ruining their Country; and 'he likewise determines, that such of the laudable 'Cantons that will not fall into the Snares he lays 'for them, and blindly follow the Desires of *France*, 'are courting their own Ruin, by exposing them- 'selves to the King's just Resentment. But the 'World is already so used to that Cant, that his 'injurious Reflexions upon private Persons, serve 'only to establish their Reputation, and shew that 'their Integrity is proof against all Assaults. As to 'his Menaces, no Man of Sense takes now any 'more Notice of them; and altho' he has had less 'to negotiate with you, than with the rest of *Swisser-* 'land, yet you have seen so many Contradictions 'in many things he has at divers times told you, 'that you ought no more mind his Harangues, than 'the other Part of the laudable Helvetick Body do. 'Doubtless you sufficiently remember all the Slights 'he put upon you in the Year 1699, and the Haugh- 'tiness with which he threatned you at every Turn. 'The Troops of *France*, he pretended, were ready 'to enter into the Heart of your State, in case you 'should not grant to the Prince of *Conti* the new 'Tribunal he demanded; But being Men of Cou- 'rage as you are, you did not suffer your selves to 'be frightned by Threats void of all Justice. When 'they saw your Firmness, they let you alone, and 'the Prince of *Conti* withdrew.

A. C. 1707. 'Some time after, the Affair of the Miniſter *Girard* happen'd: It was not the Marquis *de Puiſieux* 'alone, that ſpoke in his behalf, for the *French* King himſelf wrote to the laudable Evangelick Cantons, 'that except you did forthwith reſtore that Miniſter, he would ſend back the Prince of *Conti* to 'this Country, to ſet again on foot the Pretenſion 'that had occaſion'd ſuch violent Commotions 'amongſt you. Nothing could be more poſitive, 'than the Menaces contain'd in that Letter, and in 'all thoſe that were diſpers'd in the Name of *France*: 'But when they ſaw you were not in the leaſt intimidated thereby, they were ſilent, and gave you 'no farther Diſturbance.

'Nevertheleſs, *France* was not then engaged, as 'ſhe now is, in a War ſo violent and ſo dangerous 'to her. On the contrary, ſhe was at the higheſt 'Top of her Grandeur and Power: But as ſhe ſufficiently foreſaw, that her ambitious Deſigns upon 'the Monarchy of *Spain* would ſuddenly involve 'her in a new War, ſhe was wiſer than to put her 'Threats in Execution, which might have added 'to the Enemies ſhe was going to draw upon herſelf, if not all the laudable Helvetick Body, at 'leaſt all Proteſtant *Switzerland*: She too plainly ſaw 'the Dangers to which ſuch a Conjunction would 'expoſe her.

'If the *French* King's poſitive Threats againſt 'you had no Conſequence at that time, thoſe of 'his Ambaſſadors will have much leſs at this Juncture, when *France* is diſtracted by ſuch preſſing 'Perplexities; when ſhe ſees her Ambition and 'Haughtineſs have armed almoſt all *Europe* againſt her; and that God has, on ſo many ſignal 'Occaſions, bleſſed the juſt Arms of the High Allies. Moreover, if you conſider, Gentlemen, the '*French* Ambaſſador's Conduct ſince the Death of 'the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, you will find that he 'ſometimes contradicts himſelf, ſometimes the Court, 'which ſufficiently ſhews how little Notice ought 'to be taken of what he ſays.

'The Letter he ſent the 14th of *July*, to the four 'Cantons in League with your State, and which 'ſome of them took care ſpeedily to communicate 'to you, did even then threaten you with Contribution,

'bution, and ſeveral other Calamities, in caſe you 'did not acknowledge one of the *French* Pretenders, 'for your Sovereign. But ſeeing how little you 'regarded ſo unjuſt a Threat, and that ſo prepo-'ſterous an Imperiouſneſs, inſtead of intimidating 'Men of your Firmneſs, ſerv'd only to exaſperate 'you, he wrote a Letter to the Governour, which 'was ſufficiently made publick, in which, in a very 'moderate ſtile, he explain'd that which had been 'ſent to the Cantons, and gave it a quite different 'Conſtruction from what it viſibly had; and the 'Sieur *de la Cloſure*, in the Memorial he has ſince 'deliver'd to you, affirms, That the *French* Am-'baſſador's Letter is ſo far from containing Threats, 'that it ſhews you the Regard and Affection his 'King has for you. A. C. 1707.

'Certainly nothing can be more ridiculous than 'the Sieur *de la Cloſure*'s Suggeſtion in that Reſpect. 'For can any ſenſible Man look upon the Marquis 'de *Puiſieux*'s Letter, in the manner the Reſident of '*Geneva* would have it conſtrued? But however, 'we ſee thereby, the evident Contradiction between 'the Memorial deliver'd to you, by the Sieur *de la* '*Cloſure*, by order of the Court; and the Marquis '*de Puiſieux*'s Letter to the laudable Cantons, in 'League with this State.

'You likewiſe remember the *French* Ambaſſador's 'outrageous Threats againſt you, upon your ſuffer-'ing, as he pretended, *that any body durſt be wanting* '*in the Reſpect due to the Princes of the King's Blood.* 'And endeavouring to make you anſwerable for 'the Competition about Precedency, between his 'Excellency the Count of *Metternich*, Ambaſſador 'of his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, and the Prince 'of *Conti*. The Marquis *de Puiſieux* told you, *That* '*if you neglected ſpeedily to remedy the ſame, his King* '*would be oblig'd to take Meaſures quite oppoſite to the* '*Thoughts of Peace and Lenity, he had always enter-*'*tain'd in relation to the Affairs of* Neufchatel; add-'ing *it was by his Orders, he told you, that when you* '*were wanting in the Reſpect due to the Princes of his* '*Blood, his Majeſty was perſonally concern'd therein, and* '*that he would uſe all means to procure them in all Places* '*the Honour due to them.*

'Ac-

A. C. 1707.

'According to the plain and unqueſtionable Senſe 'of that Letter, the King of *France* was upon the 'point of making uſe of open Force in your very 'Territories to oblige his Excellency the Count of '*Metternich* to yield the Precedency to the Prince 'of *Conti*, if you yourſelves did not decide againſt the 'juſt Pretenſions of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Ambaſſdor.

'You made, Gentlemen, no manner of Account 'of a Menace ſo ill-grounded, and your wiſe Re-'gulation in that Reſpect, has been quite oppoſite 'to what the Marquis *de Puiſieux* would deſpotically 'have exacted from you: You know that the Court 'of *France* inſtead of embracing the Marquis *de Pui-'ſieux*'s violent Sentiments, which, in the mean time, 'he gave out, in the name of the King his Maſter, 'and as the immediate Reſult of his Order; they have 'entirely approved your Conduct in that Particular; 'and even the Sieur *de la Cloſure* has poſitively told 'you as much, in the name of his Maſter.

'But, *Gentlemen*, here is ſomething more. The 'French King himſelf, has lately written to the four 'Cantons in Alliance with this State; and his Letter, 'dated the 5th of October, barely contains theſe 'Words: *Knowing that our Subjects alone, have a Legal 'Right to the Succeſſion, (He means of* Neufchatel*) We 'aſſure our ſelves, that being as Juſt as you are, you 'will, with Pleaſure, uſe your good Offices to exclude 'thoſe whoſe Pretenſions are not grounded on any valid 'Title. We leave it to your Wiſdom, to conſider the 'Misfortunes they might bring upon that State, if they 'ſhould become Maſters of it, and we are perſuaded that 'you will uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to prevent it.*

'Let the Marquis *de Puiſieux* reconcile, if he 'can, the Letter of the King his Maſter, with the 'outrageous and virulent Memorial, he has lately 'deliver'd to you.

'Conſider, Gentlemen, that altho' this Letter of 'the *French* King, which is ſo oppoſite to the Vio-'lences, with which his Miniſter threatens you, 'and which only ſlightly glances upon future and 'diſtant Dangers, ſhould be as harſh, as the Mar-'quis *de Puiſieux*'s Memorial is, yet you would have 'no reaſonable Ground to be alarm'd at it. For it 'would only be the meer Reſult of the repeated and 'preſſing Sollicitations of the *French* Pretenders, to

'whom

'whom they would give this Satisfaction of interposing for them with some Air of Vigour. There are few among you, but know the Design that was laid at the House of one of them, to procure threatning Letters from Court to you. 'Tis even known, that the desired Letter was drawn up here, and by whom. The very hour at which the Courier set out to carry it to Court, is known likewise. Nor are we ignorant, that in hopes of causing Distraction and Confusion among you, and of stopping the free Course of Justice, they begged as a Favour of the *French* King, that he would be pleas'd to make, in behalf of his Subjects, some steps that might strike Terror among the People. The same Pretender, at whose House this Letter was contriv'd, (it's Monsieur *de Matignon* we mean) as well as his Agents and Creatures, has endeavour'd to suggest every where, abundance of chimerical Fears; and judging of your Courage by his own Weakness, which he has plainly shewn by his Departure, and the Road he has taken, he thought that Menaces would make the like Impressions with you, as they would have made upon his Mind. The strict Relation he has with one of the Principal Ministers at the *French* Court, being well known, it ought not to have been surprizing, if with earnest Supplications, he had, by his means, obtain'd a pretty sharp Letter. These are a sort of Experiments, which the *French* Court makes at all Adventures, and which have no farther Consequence, than according to the Weakness of People in believing that they may be attended with any Reality. A. C. 1707.

'Not only all the *French* Pretenders have own'd the Sovereignty of your Tribunal, as well as the Sieur *de la Closure*, in the Memorial he has deliver'd to you; but the *French* King himself has solemnly ackhowledg'd the same. For Monsieur *Amelot*, his former Ambassador, having sent hither the Sieur *de la Boulaye*, gave him a Memorial dated the 25th of *February*, 1698, sign'd with his own Hand, and which was deliver'd to Messieurs *Sinner* and *Willardin*, Deputies of the laudable Canton of *Bern*, whereby he declares, *That his Majesty design'd to let the Law and the Tribunals of the Country*

'*have*

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'*have their free Courſe, for the Deciſion of the Differences* '*that might ariſe from the ſeveral Pretenſions upon* Neuf- 'chatel; *That his Majeſty having preſcribed himſelf* '*that Rule, had reaſon to expect, that the Cantons in* '*League with* Neufchatel *would, in that regard, con-* '*tinue in the ſame Indifference, ſince they had no In-* '*ſpection nor Superiority over that Country:* And after- 'wards the King did write the 13th of *March*, in 'the ſame Year, to the Laudable Canton of *Bern*, 'a Letter of the ſame Tenor with his Ambaſſador's 'Memorial, and which invincibly proves that it 'was deliver'd by his Order. And indeed, by what 'Title would *France* arrogate to herſelf the Power 'of regulating your Tribunal? Had this Country 'ever any Dependence upon that Kingdom? How 'can *France* dictate Rules to Judges that are in no 'manner ſubject to her? And what would ſhe ſay, 'if any Power ſhould pretend to give Laws to her 'Tribunals, and regulate their Deciſions, either 'with reſpect to the Order, or to the Bottom of the 'Affair?

'You have, *Gentlemen*, always, with reaſon, look'd 'upon the Sovereign Tribunal of the Three States, 'as what is moſt dear to you, and moſt neceſſary 'for your Preſervation. But the Marquis *de Puiſieux* 'will now extinguiſh it, with deſpotical Authority: 'He would have you grant to the *French* Pretenders, 'who have deſerted their Cauſe, a ſufficient Delay, 'in order to return and ſue their Claims; that is to 'ſay, as much time as they ſhall demand. He 'would have you oblige yourſelves to cauſe the 'Pretenſions of the Houſe of *Longueville* to be judged 'ſeparately from thoſe of the Houſe of *Chalons*; and 'in order to obey him, entirely to ſubvert the Rules 'of your Judicatory; and beſides, he would be 'aſſur'd, that you ſhall chuſe none but a *French* 'Pretender. 'Tis on theſe Conditions only, you 'can preſerve his King's Benevolence: But, if you 'fail herein, the Prohibition of your Commerce is 'already ordain'd, and nothing ſhall hinder *France* 'from Revenging her ſelf openly on you. Neither 'the King of *Sweden*'s Recommendations, nor any 'Regard for the laudable Proteſtant Cantons, ſhall 'ſhelter you from her Vengeance. Who can read, 'without Indignation, ſo unjuſt and vain Menaces?

'Will

'Will the Court of *France*, who ſee the Abyſs of Miſeries, into which they have plung'd that Kingdom, by the little Regard they had for their Neighbours, and the Oppreſſions they have made them undergo, for ever ſuffer their Miniſters, with ſo much Imperiouſneſs, to make uſe of Threats, as ſoon as their Will is not follow'd? Have you not ſufficiently convinced them, that the Courageous Love you have for your Religion, Rights, Liberties and Privileges, is too deeply rooted in your Hearts, as that you ſhould be deterr'd from it by any Threats? Has not the Experience of what is paſt, ſufficiently evidenced your Firmneſs? The Fruits you have reap'd from it, are a ſure Earneſt of the Advantages that will now accrue to you from it. Do they not ſee, with how much Affection and Cordiality the Republick of *Bern* is ready to perform whatever her Engagements and Alliances with you exact from them? And they almoſt daily give you repeated Aſſurances of it, in as poſitive a manner as you can deſire. Is not all Proteſtant *Swiſſerland* concern'd in your Fate, and in the Preſervation of your Religion and Liberties? And can it be believ'd that *France*, in her preſent Circumſtances, will add that powerful Body to the many Enemies her Ambition has raiſed againſt her? Does ſhe not know that the *Burgundians*, your Neighbours, have not yet been able to uſe themſelves to that ſevere Slavery, to which they have been reduc'd, and that they will embrace with Pleaſure and Eagerneſs, any Opportunities of ſhaking off a Yoke which is ſo inſupportable to them? What Troops would ſhe make uſe of to inſult you? Thoſe employ'd againſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*? But they could not hinder the taking of *Suza* in their Sight, and the Garriſon's being made Priſoners of War; And the way is now open for the ſame Army which has driven the *French* out of *Italy*, to come thro' *Savoy*, and ſupport you as ſoon as occaſion ſhall require. You know that the Poſture of Affairs in *Germany* is entirely changed; That the *French*, who at the Beginning of the Campaign had there ſome Advantage, find it pretty difficult to maintain themſelves there, and that 13 of their Squadrons have

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'been

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'been lately entirely defeated. Nothing is more 'falſe than the pretended Detachment, which, as 'the *French* Emiſſaries give out, is coming from *Ger-* 'many to the County of *Burgundy*, in order to ſup- 'port the *French* Pretenders; But if ſuch a thing 'ſhould happen, the Army of the Empire would, 'in that Caſe, approach *Swiſſerland*, to be near at 'hand to ſupport you; And you may, *Gentlemen*, 'be fully perſuaded, that ſhould *France*, contrary 'to all Probability, and her moſt viſible Intereſts, 'abandon herſelf to her unjuſt Paſſion againſt you, 'her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their 'High Mightineſſes, would furniſh, both to the 'Laudable Proteſtant Cantons, and to you, Sup- 'plies, either of Money, Officers, Troops, or ſuch 'Things as could be deſired; And that they would 'aſſiſt you all in ſuch a manner, as you ſhould think 'moſt conſiſtent with your Intereſt, and with your 'Situation; and that with all the Expedition, which 'thoſe Powers, ſo zealous for Religion, the publick 'Good, and the Safety of *Europe*, know ſo happily how 'to employ, when the Preſervation of Religion, and 'the Support of the Oppreſſed, is in Queſtion.

'We do not mention to you the Succours his 'Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia* would immediately 'procure for you, by his Money, his Alliances with 'the Princes of the Empire that are your Neigh- 'bours, and by his own Troops; and even he has '8000 Men of the beſt Infantry at hand, who in 'ſeven days may be on the Frontiers of the Country 'of *Vaux*. You may eaſily judge, that he would not 'omit any thing towards ſupporting his own Sub- 'jects, and defending a Country which ſhould be 'attack'd only for having done him Juſtice.

'But altho' we here, ſolemnly and purſuant to 'our Orders, do renew to you, the Aſſurances of 'moſt effectual, real, and ſpeedy Succours on the 'behalf of her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, 'and their High Mightineſſes, and that you may 'ſafely and ſolidly depend upon them, if you ſhould 'ſtand in need of them; yet we plainly ſee, that 'ſuch a Caſe will not happen. For all the Threats 'that have been uſed againſt you, have certainly 'no other Tendency, than to try, if by that means 'you may be diverted from your true Intereſts, 'and Adminiſtration of Juſtice: And be perſuaded,

'that

'that all the Efforts that are now made to diſtract A. C.
'you, will ceaſe; and that Tranquillity will be 1707.
'perfectly reſtor'd among you, as ſoon as you ſhall
'have acknowledg'd his *Pruſſian* Majeſty for your
'Sovereign, purſuant to his Rights.

'Your Repoſe will be the more ſecure, becauſe
'*France* cannot attack you, without an open Vio-
'lation of her Alliances, with the laudable Helvetick
'Body, of which you have always been a Part;
'and without deſtroying a Neutrality ſo neceſſary
'to her Safety. The King of *Pruſſia* having alrea-
'dy declared, and ſolemnly obliged himſelf, that he
'did no ways pretend to recede from that Neutra-
'lity, in reference to the Counties of *Neufchatel* and
'*Valangin*; and that he conſents it ſhould be con-
'ſtantly obſerv'd, in the ſame manner, and with
'the ſame Exactneſs as the laudable Canton of *Bern*
'obſerves it; Will not the *French* King, to whom
'all poſſible Security ſhall be given in that re-
'ſpect, (ſeeing by that Means the County of *Bur-*
'*gundy* for ever cover'd on this ſide, and his King-
'dom in a Condition to reap all the Advantages it
'has hitherto drawn from the Counties of *Neufcha-*
'*tel* and *Valangin*) be glad to ſee things ſettled in
'ſuch a manner, as may give him no Umbrage?

'*France*, 'tis ſuggeſted, will not, perhaps, make
'an open War, but only put the Country under
'Contribution. What does ſuch a Suggeſtion mean?
'Is not the putting a Country under Contribution,
'making War againſt it? And can ſhe go about ſuch
'an Attempt, without drawing upon herſelf a War
'with the laudable Canton of *Bern*, by Reaſon of
'your Alliances and Comburgherſhip? All *Prote-*
'*ſtant Swiſſerland* would joyn with them, and con-
'ſequently *France* could not enter upon thoſe Mea-
'ſures, without undoing herſelf, conſidering the
'dangerous Circumſtances ſhe is in. And would
'not the Country of *Burgundy* be obliged to re-
'imburſe, with Intereſt, the Contributions that
'ſhould be impos'd upon you, and which might be
'extended infinitely farther than your Country?
'You ought to be the more ſecure in that reſpect,
'becauſe his Excellency the Count *de Metternich*, in
'the Quality of Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary
'of his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, will, if it be
'thought neceſſary, engage himſelf to repay to you

'all

A. C. 1707. 'all the Contributions you ſhall be obliged to pay 'to *France*, and indemnifie all private Perſons for 'the Loſſes they ſhall ſuſtain from her. And as to 'the Prohibition of your Commerce, wherewith 'you are ſo much threatned, we have already 'ſhewn you, not only that *France* cannot do it with 'Juſtice, but that even ſuch a Prohibition would, 'at this Juncture, cauſe but very little Inconveni-'ency in your State; beſides, that *France*, who 'would ſuffer by it infinitely more than you, and 'from whom, by way of Repriſal, you might ſtop 'part of her Effects, that paſs over your Lake, 'would firſt be weary of it, and would ſoon ſollicite 'the Reſtoration of Free-Trade.

'Upon the whole Matter, you may eaſily judge, '*Gentlemen*, what little Regard you ought to have 'for the frivolous Menaces of the *French* Miniſter, 'and ought to conſider beſides, that ſhould they 'produce the Effect he deſires, it would be his con-'ſtant Practice to make uſe, at every turn, of this 'Means to oblige you to do any thing he ſhould 'exact from you. If the Town and People of *Neuf-'chatel* would preſerve their ancient Liberties and 'Privileges, he would decide them to be unjuſt 'and chimerical, with the ſame Aſſurance he makes 'the like Determination concerning the Rights of 'his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, and would de-'ſpotically ordain you to wave them; otherwiſe 'the King his Maſter, would he ſay, ſhould be o-'bliged to ſupport a Prince, his Subject, againſt the 'Enterprizes of his diſobedient People; and *France* 'would be as ready to furniſh him with Means to 'aboliſh your Privileges, as ſhe was not long ago, 'to give Troops to the Prince of *Montbeliard*, on 'the like Occaſion. If the Preſervation of your 'Spiritual Liberties was in queſtion; it would be 'decided, That the *French* King cannot tolerate 'them, becauſe they might ſerve to entertain He-'reſie in his Kingdom: This was the Phraſe they 'uſed in reference to *Orange*; a Precedent which 'can never be deeply enough engraven in your 'Minds. Have you not ſeen his Royal Highneſs 'the Duke of *Savoy* compell'd by *France* to drive 'thoſe of our Religion out of the Valley of *Lucern*, 'and to have Foreign Troops employ'd in his own

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'Territories, for extirpating Subjects that were ſo 'faithful to him, and with whom he was ſo well 'ſatisfied? Indeed, that great Prince having after- 'wards, by his invincible Courage, withdrawn him- 'ſelf from that Dependency, to which *France* en- 'deavour'd to ſubject him, has reſtor'd ſuch of 'thoſe poor People that did not periſh by the Arms 'of that Power, to their Country and Eſtates. We 'have ſeen a Duke of *Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of '*Sedan*, a Sovereignty diſtinct and ſeparate from 'the Kingdom of *France*, ſeized for Matters that 'did not regard his Principality, but ſolely con- 'cern'd him, as being by his Birth, a Subject of 'the *French* King. Nor could he get out of Pri- 'ſon, but by ſurrendring his Sovereignty to the 'Crown of *France*: And *Sedan*, that City ſo famous 'for its Zeal for Religion, for its excellent Preach- 'ers and Profeſſors,, and the Concourſe of ſo many 'young Scholars that repaired thither, to be in- 'ſtructed, ſees, at preſent, its Temples demoliſh'd, 'its Inhabitants diſpers'd, and ſuch of them as ſtaid 'behind, obliged to profeſs the Catholick Religion. 'Can any among you, that has a Zeal for his Re- 'ligion, but be ſtruck by all thoſe Examples? And 'who, among you, can doubt, but that all theſe Ef- 'forts, which the Miniſter of *France* makes to hinder 'you from Adminiſtring Juſtice freely, and to ob- 'tain Delays, which will involve you in the moſt 'dangerous Diſtractions, aim at the Overturning of 'our Religion and your Liberty? And who, again, 'among you, can deny, that if the Menaces uſed 'againſt you, ſhould now produce a Slackning in 'your Reſolutions, but that they will continue to 'make uſe, with an inſupportable Imperiouſneſs, of 'the ſame Means, until they have entirely brought 'you under the Yoke?

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'But to make ſome particular Reflexions on the 'Delay demanded of you; we deſire you to con- 'ſider, that in a Law-caſe, 'tis an indiſpenſible Duty, 'to follow the Forms of the Proceſs, without ſuf- 'fering your ſelves to be diverted from them, and 'that you can grant no Delay at the Inſtances of 'the *French* Ambaſſador, (who is ſo far from ha- 'ving a Right to ſet up here, as he does, for an 'Umpire, that he cannot even be look'd upon as a

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'a Party concern'd) without reverſing the former 'Judgments of your Tribunal; without giving the 'King of *Pruſſia* a juſt Cauſe of Complaint, and conſequently to his High Allies, who ſo earneſtly 'concern themſelves in his behalf: For, in ſhort, 'we muſt freely tell you, that her Majeſty of *Great* '*Britain*, and their High Mightineſſes, will look 'upon ſuch a Delay as a Piece of Complaiſance for '*France*, which would be abſolutely oppoſite to Ju'ſtice; and they would be ſenſibly affected, if you 'ſhould have more regard for the unjuſt and violent 'Demands of the *French* Ambaſſador, than for the 'affectionate Remonſtrances of their Miniſters, and 'for their Oppoſitonis.

'Moreover, all the Delays you might grant, will 'never ſatisfie the *French* Ambaſſador, unleſs you 'not only permit, that Pretenders, who have fore'judged themſelves, that have deſerted their Cauſe, 'and have made uſe of ſuch injurious Proteſtations 'againſt you, come in again, againſt all Rules of 'Juſtice, to ſue their Claims; but likewiſe unleſs 'you decide in favour of a *French* Pretender: For the 'Marquis *de Puiſieux* explains himſelf clearly e'nough about it, ſo as to leave you no room to 'doubt it. If you will not do all that, the De'lay which is demanded of you, and which may 'occaſion numberleſs Troubles, Misfortunes and 'Diviſions among you, without contenting the *French* 'Ambaſſador, will only render his Proceedings more 'vehement and outrageous. Therefore is it not much 'better for you, by deciding the Affair, as ſpeedily 'as the Conſideration of the Right will admit, to be 'certain of your Fate, than to leave it any longer 'doubtful by ſo prepoſterous and dangerous a Com'plaiſance?

'We hope, *Gentlemen*, you will do us the Juſtice 'to believe, that having an entire Regard for you, 'we have ſeen, with ſenſible Grief, and with true 'Indignation, the outrageous Manner, in which the '*French* Ambaſſador treats you. Does he think, 'that becauſe he is honoured with the Character of '*Publick Miniſter*, he is allow'd ſo unjuſtly, and 'with ſo much Violence, to accuſe your Sovereign 'Tribunal of open Partiality? Of having *done no*'*thing but crying Injuſtices* ſince the Death of the

'Dutcheſs

'Dutcheſs of *Nemours*? Of having ſuffer'd themſelves to be led by Cabals? Of judging no more according to the Laws? And to ſay, that the Judges were no more known, than by the Party they had openly embrac'd? There is no Perſon in the State, but ought to reſent ſuch an Affront, offer'd, without any Ground, to a Sovereign Tribunal. A. C. 1707.

'All the Sentences the Three Eſtates have given, to that of the 30th of *October*, have been accepted by all the *French* Pretenders, who remain'd here after the Prince of *Conti*'s Departure; and they have, in all Places, commended the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the ſame. But becauſe ſome of the ſaid Pretenders, (who found ſo wiſe the former Sentences) have been pleas'd ſuddenly to croſs the Cudgels, deſert their Cauſe, and complain, in the moſt odious Terms, of the Sentence of the 30th of *October*, which, however, was but a Confirmation of that of the 27th, which they had accepted, and to which they had adhered, the Marquis *de Puiſieux*, inſtead of diſallowing ſo irregular a Conduct, does ſtill go beyond them; advances that the Tribunal *has done nothing but crying Injuſtices, ſince the Death of the Dutcheſs of* Nemours; and, without any Reſerve, and againſt open Truth, uſes the moſt violent Expreſſions againſt the Reputation of Men of Honour, and, by the moſt heinous Accuſations, endeavours to proſtitute to the whole World the Judges of a Sovereign State. We ſtill repeat it, What Perſon in *Neufchatel* can ſee ſuch a thing, without Indignation, and without being tranſported with the moſt lively Reſentment? In particular, What does the Marquis *de Puiſieux* mean, by thoſe Cabals, by which he pretends, the Judges have ſuffer'd themſelves to be led? If their Integrity had not been Proof againſt all Temptations, and they had been capable of ſuffering themſelves to be ſeduced by Cabals, Monſieur *de Matignon* had, long before now, been Prince of *Neufchatel*; for, by this time, every Body knows what Meaſures had, long before, been taken in *France*, to ſupply his ill-grounded Pretenſions. 'Tis known that the *Quietus* of ſome of the Judges was already drawn up; becauſe the Court of *France* was too well acquaint-

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'ed with their Firmneſs, to hope to diſpoſe of them 'according to their Wiſhes; And if the Dutcheſs 'of *Nemours* had fallen one Day later into the de-'ſperate Diſeaſe that carry'd her off, the thing had 'certainly been done.

'Thereupon, *Bouret* came hither, that Man who 'during the Life of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, was 'the Sovereign Diſpenſer of all her Favours, and 'made no other uſe of them, than to raiſe Creatures, 'and ſtrengthen the Party he ſhould eſpouſe: He 'took up his Lodgings in the Caſtle, and from 'thence has been the great Director of all the In-'trigues of Monſieur *de Matignon*. What Depen-'dance may not ſuch a Man expect to have here, 'who had for ſo long a time diſpos'd of all the prin-'cipal Places of the State?

'During the Prince of *Conti*'s ſtay here, the Sieur '*de la Cloſure* has acted with a great deal of Re-'ſervedneſs and Indifference, and has obſerv'd a 'ſort of Neutrality between the *French* Pretenders; 'but immediately upon the Prince of *Conti*'s Depar-'ture, he has been obſerv'd to act with great Vio-'lence, and has openly declar'd for Monſieur *de* 'Matignon; inſomuch that even the Duke of *Vil-'leroy* has complain'd to ſeveral among you of this 'immoderate Partiality of the Sieur *de la Cloſure*. 'The Governour of *Pontalier* has made no Scruple 'to ſay, That he came hither to ſupport the Inte-'reſts of the ſaid Monſieur *de Matignon*, and that 'he had Orders from a Miniſter, to whom he can-'not deny any thing, to uſe therein his utmoſt En-'deavours; And 'tis ſufficiently known, how large 'his Offers were to the private Perſons he labour'd 'to bring into the ſame Intereſt. But nothing of all 'this having been able to divert upright Judges, 'ſuch as are the Gentlemen of the Three States, 'from an exact Adminiſtration of Juſtice, Monſieur '*de Matignon* ſeeing their Incorruptibility, is indeed 'gone away; but, at the ſame time, has taken with 'his Friends, all the Meaſures he has thought moſt 'proper to trouble your State, and cauſe Diſtraction 'among you; and you have ſeen the Steps that 'have been made purſuant to thoſe Meaſures, in or-'der to bring about ſo pernicious a Deſign.

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'The Prince of *Conti*, who, by the eminent Qua- A. C.
'lities he is Maſter of, has gain'd a general Eſteem 1707.
'through all *Europe*, has, after his Departure, acted
'in a manner worthy of his great Spirit; for ſeeing
'that his Pretenſions could not take place, he has
'waved his Suit, without making any Effort in
'*France*, to trouble your Repoſe; And the Duke
'of *Villeroy* has likewiſe made it appear, in all his
'Proceedings and Diſcourſes, that he knew how to
'abandon, with a good Grace, a Pretenſion that
'prov'd ill-grounded; and that he had no Deſign
'to caſt you into Perplexities or Trouble. But
'certainly Monſieur *de Matignon* has not acted in the
'ſame manner.

'We cannot, before we conclude, forbear ſhew-
'ing our Surprize, that the Marquis *de Puiſieux*
'ſhould bring the Affair of the Sieur *de Normandie*
'again upon the Stage. We were ſilent as to the
'Memorial deliver'd to you by the Sieur *de la Clo-*
'*ſure*, on that Subject, becauſe we ſaw very well,
'that he was altogether ignorant of the Rights of
'Ambaſſadors, and we thought it would be uſeleſs
'for him to be inſtructed therein. But is the Mar-
'quis *de Puiſieux*, who has ſo long been an Ambaſ-
'ſador, ignorant that there is no Tribunal that ar-
'rogates to itſelf the Right of exerciſing Juſtice
'over Perſons that belong to a Miniſter honour'd
'with that Character? Does he not know, that
'when the Court of *Rome* will, in the leaſt, ſtrike at
'the Privileges and Prerogatives of Ambaſſadors,
'thoſe of the Powers, at War amongſt themſelves,
'always unite in ſuch a Caſe, in order jointly to
'oppoſe it? Would he permit that Perſons of his
'Houſe, ſhould be puniſhed by others than himſelf,
'for want of Reſpect to Magiſtrates? Can he deny
'but that the Count *de Metternich* has given ſuffi-
'cient Satisfaction to the Gentlemen of the Three
'States, not only by publickly diſowning the Sieur
'*de Normandie*, but even by cauſing him immediate-
'ly to leave the County of *Neufchatel*? And laſtly,
'does he not know, that if it be true, that the Sieur
'*de Normandie* has ſuffered himſelf to be tranſported
'by a very blameable, and very diſreſpectful Paſ-
'ſion; 'tis true likewiſe, that he was highly pro-
'vok'd by the Sieur *Tribolet*'s repeated Petulancy.

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'We had, *Gentlemen*, been leſs prolix in this Memorial, had we not been ſenſibly affected with 'the injurious and outrageous Manner, in which 'you are treated. We ſhall end with renewing to 'you the poſitive Aſſurances of the high Protection of her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, 'and of their High Mightineſſes; By promiſing 'you, in their Names, all the neceſſary Succours 'for maintaining you againſt the Oppreſſion of '*France*, when you ſhall ſtand in need of them; 'by exciting you to Reſolution and Union among 'your ſelves; by conjuring you, as you love your 'ſelves, not to be diverted, by any Threats, from 'the Paths of Juſtice; And by exhorting you carefully to avoid the Snares that are laid for you, by 'the Demand of Delays; For 'tis thereby, that they 'pretend to put your Country into Confuſion; divide you amongſt your ſelves; ſtrike Terror into 'the People; and have an Opportunity to form all 'manner of Cabals among you, and draw you into 'Diſputes and Debates, that may occaſion your 'Ruin.

'We beſeech God to inſpire you with the moſt 'proper Reſolutions for your own Preſervation, and 'of our holy Religion; and we deſire you to be 'fully perſuaded, that we will eagerly ſeek all Opportunities to give you Proofs of our Reſpect for 'you. *Given at* Neufchatel, *this* 16*th of* October, 1707.

A. STANIAN.

J. LEWIS RUNCKELL.

Beſides this Memorial, which was in Anſwer to that of the Marquis *de Puiſieux*, of the 11th of that Month, the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Envoys preſented, at the ſame time, the following Addition:

Gentlemen,

'WE have already told you our Thoughts about 'the Marquis *de Puiſieux*'s Memorial of the '11th Inſtant, and becauſe that of yeſterday is relative to it, and contains likewiſe nothing but injurious Expoſtulations and Threats, we ſhall not 'dwell upon it. But altho' Paſſion and Violence

'be

'be inſeparable from the Miniſters of *France*, who, A. C.
'wherever they are, arrogate to themſelves the 1707.
'Right of commanding with abſolute Power, it
'could not, however, have been imagin'd, That
'amongſt a free Nation, they would have plaid
'ſuch *Mad Pranks*, as the Marquis *de Puiſieux* has
'done, in ſending for ſeveral among you to his
'own Houſe to load them with opprobrious Names
'and Menaces. Did ever any Miniſter proſtitute
'his Character at this rate? Were ever Judges of
'a Sovereign State treated ſo unworthily? And
'if thoſe Menaces ſhould make any other Impreſſi-
'on on your Minds, than ſuch as ought to reſult
'from a juſt Reſentment with reſolute Men, who
'are tender of their Honour; and if, after all this,
'you ſhould grant a Delay which is ſo unjuſt in it
'ſelf, the whole Liberty of your Tribunal, Gentle-
'men, would be extinguiſh'd, and, by his Violen-
'ces, the *French* Ambaſſador would aſſume a Right
'to put freſh Affronts daily upon you; and to treat
'a Nation, abſolutely independent upon *France*,
'with more Haughtineſs and Violence, than he
'would dare to ſhew to the very Subjects of his
'King, altho' that Nation be brought under a diſ-
'mal Slavery. And whereas her *Britannick* Ma-
'jeſty, and their High Mightineſſes are fully re-
'ſolv'd to maintain all their Engagements with
'the King of *Pruſſia*, and could not look upon
'the Delay, tho' never ſo ſhort, which you ſhould
'grant to the Ambaſſador of *France*, but as an Act
'extorted from you by Violence, they would find
'themſelves obliged to take juſt Meaſures with
'the King of *Pruſſia*, to maintain his Rights, a-
'gainſt the Violence *France* uſes againſt you; And,
'in the Name of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and
'of their High Mightineſſes, we do abſolutely op-
'poſe whatever the Ambaſſador of *France*, who is
'no Party concern'd, and has not the leaſt Right
'to interpoſe in this Affair, would exact from you,
'as being unjuſt Things, which you cannot grant
'him, in any manner, without affording juſt mat-
'ter of Complaint to the King of *Pruſſia*, and con-
'ſequently to her *Britannick* Majeſty, and their
'High Mightineſſes, in whoſe Names we have the
'Honour to ſpeak to you. We repeat to you the

A. C. 1707. ‘ Assurances of our Esteem for you. *Given at* Neufchatel, *Octob.* 18.

Sign'd,

A. STANIAN.

LEWIS RUNCKELL.

The Reading of these Memorials took up so much Time, that the *French* Ambassador, who was to have his Audience at Nine of the Clock, could not go thither till Noon. He was conducted in the Governour's Coach with six Horses, and made a short Speech, much to the same purpose as the Memorial he had presented the Day before. The Audience being over, the Advocates of the King of *Prussia*, and the Prince of *Carignan* opposed the Delay demanded by the *French*; but those of the Prince of *Montbeliard*, Monsieur *d'Alegre*, and Madam *de Mailly* insisted on the same; and the Advocate of the latter had the Impudence to say, That *if the Judges did not grant the Delay, they would thereby declare themselves sold to Iniquity.* This Expression was highly resented, and as the Judges were removed into the Chamber of Consultation, to consider of a proper Method to punish it, that Advocate slipt out of the Assembly, and took Post, to retire into the *French* Territories.

The 19th, the States met to proceed to the reading of the Memorial of the *French* Ambassador, and that of the *British* and *Dutch* Ministers, tho' the Governour and the Council of State left no Stone unturn'd to hinder the latter from being read publickly, being sensible that the pretended Reasons of the first were so strongly confuted, and the Cabals and Intrigues of the Governour and his Faction so lively represented, that that Reading could not but turn to the Disadvantage of the *French*. Monsieur *de Puisieux*'s Memorial being nothing but meer Stuff, was laugh'd at by the Assistants; but People were very attentive when they proceeded to the Reading of the *British* and *Dutch* Memorial: The Governour and his Faction only appearing uneasie. The Prince of *Montbeliard*'s Council made a new Motion for a Delay; and after a long Debate, the

the States adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, having firſt paſs'd the following Reſolution : A. C. 1707.

Reſolution of the States againſt the French Memorial.

'THE Gentlemen of the Three States having 'examin'd the Memorial preſented by his 'Excellency the Ambaſſador of his Moſt Chriſtian 'Majeſty, they have been highly concern'd to ſee 'the harſh and hard Expreſſions contain'd therein, 'and that the Conditions on which a Delay is de-'ſir'd, is contrary to, and an Attempt againſt the 'Authority and Liberty of this Sovereign and In-'dependent Tribunal; the Rights and Competency 'whereof, they are oblig'd, both by Duty and their 'Oath, to maintain. And conſidering the formal 'Oppoſitions made on the Part of ſome of the High 'and Illuſtrious Pretenders, the ſaid Gentlemen of 'the Three States, in order to follow the judiciary 'Way, and the Courſe of the Cauſe, the Proceed-'ings being already finiſh'd, declare, That they ad-'journ themſelves to *Monday* next, when they will 'begin to proceed to the Reading of the ſaid Pro-'ceedings, that the contending Parties may plead 'on the ſame, and draw their Concluſions. As to 'the Demand made on the Part of his moſt Serene 'Highneſs the Prince of *Montbeliard*, the ſaid Three 'States find the ſame ill-grounded, reſerving, how-'ever, to the ſaid Prince the Faculty, if he has any 'juſt Cauſe of Recuſation, to propoſe now the 'ſame to the Audience. This Reſolution being communicated, the ſame Day, to the *French* Ambaſſador by the Council of State, that Miniſter fell into a great Paſſion, not only becauſe he ſaw his Demand rejected, but chiefly becauſe he was made ſenſible, that the Three States reſented the ill Language of his Memorial, and were not afraid to paſs a publick Cenſure thereupon. He diſpatch'd a Courier with the ſaid Reſolution to the Court of *France*; and the States being met again the 24th, upon the producing of two Letters, one from the Prince of *Naſſau Siegen*, and the other from the young Prince of *Montjoye*, the Tribunal was put off to the next Day. The *French* Ambaſſador having written to the Four Cantons allied to *Neufchatel*, to deſire them to joyn with him in his Demand of a Delay, the Canton of *Bern* return'd a mortifying Anſwer

A. C. 1707. Answer to that Minister; importing, 'That far 'from prescribing Rules to the Sovereign Tribunal 'of *Neufchatel*, they had nothing else in view, than 'to support its Liberty and Authority, and main- 'tain all its Sentences, conformably to their Alli- 'ance and Comburghership. And the same Can- ton wrote to the other Three, to dissuade them from joyning with the Ambassador of *France* in his Demand, representing it as a thing entirely injuri- ous to the Liberty of a Sovereign Tribunal.

The 25th, the States met again at 8 in the Morn- ing, and notwithstanding the Intrigues of the Go- vernour and his Faction, the Three States order'd, that the Proceedings should be read; and they began to do it accordingly. The next Day, Mon- sieur *Molondin*, the Governour, and his Party re- newed their Intrigues to prevent the Continuation of the reading of the Proceedings of the Tribunal, which took up some time; and the Partisans of the King of *Prussia* designing to regain it, caused the Clock to be put back. The Governour expected impatiently that it should strike Twelve, the usual Hour of the Court's rising; and perceiving by his Watch that there was Legerdemain in the Case, he got up in a great Passion, and said, That *it was only a Trick fit for School-Boys*; and declar'd, That he adjourn'd the States to the 29th. He pass'd several Reflexions on the Council of the Town, and retired with his Friends, notwith- standing he was desired to continue in the Assem- bly. The Four *Ministraux*, or Chief Magistrates, met in the Afternoon to reprimand him for his pre- suming to adjourn the Assembly; and as he pre- tended to have done nothing but what he had a Right to do, the Council of the Town, and the Deputies of the Commonalties were summoned the 27th, to consider how to oppose those dangerous Pretensions of the Governour, who had the Day before desir'd the City to withdraw the Garrison from the Castle, as useless. As that Gentleman was, in the mean time, perpetually talking of the Danger the Country was exposed to, this Proposal surprized the Town, and instead of having any Regard thereto, they order'd the Captain of the Guard to take more Men into the Castle, stand on his

his Guard, and examine all Perſons coming in; and he was likewiſe forbidden to eat with the Governour. The day (*k*) before, the Marquis de *Puiſieux*, receiv'd an Expreſs with Orders from his Court to leave *Neufchatel*, which he did accordingly the 27th in the Morning, without leaving any Memorial, or ſaying a Word to any Perſon; but he wrote to the Canton of *Zurich*, to demand the Convocation of a General Diet of the Cantons, at the *French* King's Expence. Madame *de Mailly* went away, the ſame Day, in great Hurry, for *Pontarlier*; thence to proceed with the Duke of *Villeroy*, and Count *Matignon*; who, by the ſame Courier, had Orders to return to Court.

A. C. 1707.

(*k*) Oct. 26. *N. S.* *The French Ambaſſador retires from Neufchatel.* Oct. 27. *N. S.*

The 29th, The States met again, and the Governor produced the Proteſtations of that Lady and Monſieur *d'Alegre*, which were declared void, as well as that delivered on the Part of the Prince of *Montbeliard*; and then proceeded to the Continuation of the Proceedings of the Court; but the Governor pretended once more to adjourn the Aſſembly by his own Authority. The *Banderet* of the Town, and the Advocate of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty oppoſed the ſame; whereupon the States being retired into the Chamber of Conſultation, reſolved to adjourn themſelves to the 31ſt, as they did by a Sentence, which was pronounced in open Court. The Governor believing that this was an Invaſion of his Prerogative, ſtood up, reſigned his Place, and quitted the Aſſembly: Grounding his Abdication upon the Slight put upon his Character; the Liberty taken by the States to adjourn themſelves without his Advice; and the Menaces made by ſome inconſiderate People, that they would oblige him with Cannon Balls to remove from the Caſtle. The Council of State met immediately after, and ſent to deſire Monſieur *Molondin* to aſſiſt therein, whereupon he repair'd thither, and renewed his Abdication, without hearkening to the Reaſons that were alledged to perſuade him to continue in his Place. He ſent back the ſame Day the Great Seal to the Chancellor, and the 30th he ſet out with his Family for *Solothurn*, and was followed by ſome turbulent Perſons, who put him upon theſe Violences. The Council of State being informed of his Retreat,

met

A. C. 1707.

met the 30th in the Evening, and appointed Monſieur *Triboulet*, a Counſellor, to preſide in the Aſſembly in the Room of Monſieur *Molondin*. That Gentleman was in the *French* Faction, but having a conſiderable Place in *Neufchatel*, he durſt not openly ſhew his Partiality; ſo that the next (*d*) Day the States met again, and after the Reading of ſeveral Papers, the King of *Pruſſia's* and Prince of *Carignan's* Councils ſpoke in behalf of their reſpective Clients. The Tribunal being fully convinced of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's legal Title, reſolv'd to pronounce Sentence in his Favour, and grant him the Inveſtiture of that Principality; and for that purpoſe adjourn'd to the 3d of *November*, N. S. a memorable Day in *Neufchatel*: For as it was upon the ſame Day 177 Years before, that they baniſh'd by Decree the *Romiſh* Superſtition out of that Country, ſo by their deciding the Diſpute about that Sovereignty in Favour of the King of *Pruſſia*, on the like Day, they extinguiſh'd the Hopes, the Papiſts entertain'd, to reeſtabliſh their Worſhip in their Territories.

(*d*) Oct. 31 *N. S.*

The *French* Court had fondly thought that they might deter the Tribunal of *Neufchatel* from proceeding any farther in that Affair, by cauſing the Parliament of *Beſançon*, at the Inſtance of the Attorney General, to make (*k*) a Decree, ordaining, 'That the Pre-'tenders to the Succeſſion ſhould be ſummon'd before 'them, to ſee it declar'd that the County of *Neufchatel*, 'with its Dependencies, belong to the *French* King 'excluſively of all others, as reunited to the Crown 'on Account of the County of *Burgundy*, and be-'cauſe the Barony of *Arlay*, ſituate in the County of '*Burgundy*, is the Paramount Fief of the County of '*Neufchatel*, not having in Form and according to 'Uſage, perform'd Fealty and Homage, his Majeſty 'may take the Advantage; the ſaid Decree forbidding 'the Pretenders to have Recourſe elſewhere than to 'the Parliament of *Beſançon*, and likewiſe forbidding 'the Governour, Council, and Judges of *Neufchatel* 'aforeſaid to take any manner of Cognizance of 'the Diſputes concerning that Succeſſion, on the 'Pain of Nullity and Caſſation: Which ſhould be 'ſignified to the Governor and Attorney-General of '*Neufchatel*; and in the mean time the Revenues 'Rights and Emoluments ſhould be ſequeſtred into 'the King's Hands, and the Profits ariſing there-'from

(*k*) Oct. 22. *N. S. Decree of the Parliament of* Beſançon *arrogating to themſelves the Deciſion of the Affair of* Neufchatel.

'from carry'd into the Royal Treaſury. But whether this Decree, which was a manifeſt Invaſion of the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, was notified to the States, or no, 'tis certain that the Tribunal took no manner of Notice of it; for on the 3d of *November*, N. S. they met, according to their laſt Adjournment to proceed to the final Deciſion of the Controverſy that had been ſo long depending. There were great Debates on this Occaſion; and Four of the Twelve Judges made all poſſible Inſtances, That the Deciſion ſhould be referr'd till after the Concluſion of the General Peace. They repreſented, That the *French* King having threatned them with his higheſt Reſentment, it was their Intereſt to prevent the Effects thereof, by putting off the Affair: Urging, That the *French* Troops being ready on the Frontiers, they might eaſily invade and waſte the Territories of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, before they could take, with their Allies, any Meaſures to prevent it; and that they ſhould have no other Satisfaction than a Treaty or Promiſe to the Cantons, that the like ſhould not be attempted for the future. This Advice, though not altogether impertinent, was rejected; nor did the Tribunal ſhew any Regard to the Proteſtation of the Deputies of *Landeron* and *Creſſier*, (whoſe Inhabitants are the only Papiſts in the Principality of *Neufchatel*) declaring, that their Corporations had never been under the Dominion of the Houſe of *Chalons*. The Three Eſtates, having cauſed the Sentence to be drawn up, ſent a numerous Deputation to Count *Metternich*, Mr. *Stanyan*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Great Britain*, and the Sieur *Runckel*, Miniſter of the States General, the Two latter being at that Time with the *Pruſſian* Miniſter; and they were all conducted to the Hall of Audience, in the Caſtle. Count *Metternich* went firſt, attended by two Counſellors of State, Members of the Tribunal; Mr. *Stanian* went next, conducted by two Members of the Tribunal, repreſenting the Third State; and the Sieur *Runckel* went laſt, conducted by the two firſt Officers of the State. The reſt of the Gentlemen, and the Retinue of the ſaid Miniſters cloſed the March, every one according to his Rank, and the Streets, from the Ambaſſador's Houſe to the Caſtle, were lin'd with People, who expreſſed all imagi-

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imaginable Joy upon the happy Concluſion of that Affair. The Miniſters being arriv'd at the Hall of Audience, Count *Metternich* was plac'd in an Elbow Chair, to the Right of the Preſident of the Aſſembly; the Envoy of *Great Britain* had alſo an Elbow Chair on the Right of the *Pruſſian* Ambaſſador, and next to him ſat the Deputy of *Bern*, upon a Chair, and the Sieur *Runckel* next to the ſaid Deputy, likewiſe on a Chair. The Secretary of State proceeded to the Reading of the Sentence of Inveſtiture, in favour of the King of *Pruſſia*; which done, the Prince of *Carignan*'s Council proteſted againſt it: But his Proteſt being declared null, the Preſident of the Aſſembly yielded his Place to Count *Metternich*, with the Scepter. Thus the King of *Pruſſia* was ſolemnly inveſted with the Sovereignty of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; after which, the whole Aſſembly, with the Count *de Metternich* at their Head, went to the Cathedral Church, to return God Thanks for the happy Iſſue of ſo important an Affair. All uſual publick Demonſtrations of Joy were given upon this occaſion; a good number of Medals, and a great Sum of Money thrown among the People, and the ſame Night Count *Metternich* took Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle. The next day (*Nov.* 4. N. S.) he received the publick Homage of the Magiſtrates and People, who, after the Ambaſſador had ſworn, on the part of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, to obſerve all their Rights and Privileges, took an Oath of Allegiance to their new Sovereign. Count *Metternich* preſently after notified theſe Proceedings to the four Cantons allied to that State, *viz. Bern*, *Solothurn*, *Friburgh* and *Lucern*: And on the 8th, his Excellency went to *Valangin*, to take the uſual Oath as Prince, in the Name of the King his Maſter; and at the ſame time to be preſent at the taking the Oath of Fidelity there. The other Corporations having perform'd the like Duty, there were Bonfires the 10th, throughout the Principality, except at *Landeron*, and *Creſſier*, which refuſed to ſwear Allegiance to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; but were, a Fortnight after, compell'd to it, notwithſtanding the Proteſtation of the Canton of *Solothurn*. On the 18th, an Embaſſy from the Canton of *Bern* arrived at *Neufchatel*, conſiſting of Three Senators of the little, and Three Members of the great Council,

The Inveſtiture of the Principality of Neufchatel *granted to the King of* Pruſſia. Nov. 3. N. S.

Council, attended by a numerous Retinue. The next Morning they were conducted in State to the Caſtle, where they had Audience of Count *Metternich*, in which they acknowledged, on the part of their Republick, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty for lawful Prince of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*. The Republick of *Geneva* made the like Acknowledgment by a Deputation to Count *Metternich*. A. C. 1707.

The *French* King who bore with great Impatience the Loſs of that Sovereignty, of which he had fondly thought himſelf almoſt as ſure, as if he had been actually poſſeſs'd of it, began to ſhew his Reſentment by cauſing his Parliament of *Beſançon* to make † a Decree, prohibiting all Commerce between the Inhabitants of the County of *Burgundy*, and thoſe of the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and afterwards order'd a Conſiderable Number of Forces to move towards the Frontiers of that Principality, as if he intended to invade it. On the other hand, Count *Metternich* took all imaginable Precautions for the Security of the Country; for in the firſt Place, he form'd a Regiment of 10 Companies of 120 Men each, out of the Militia, under the Command of experienc'd Officers, and poſted them on the Paſſes near the Frontiers; and when the Ambaſſadors from the Canton of *Bern* were ſent to congratulate his Maſter's Acceſſion to that Principality, he demanded the three following Points: 1. That the Canton of *Bern* would give 200 Men to ſerve on the Frontiers, as a publick Teſtimony that they took the Country into their Protection. 2. That they ſhould give Orders to their Militia to march without Delay to the Succour of *Neufchatel*, whenever they ſhould ſee their Beacons fir'd: And, 3. That when theſe Diſpoſitions were made and executed, the Canton would ſend a Deputation to Monſieur *Puiſieux*, to expoſtulate with him concerning the *French* King's Deſign on that Subject, and demand a definitive Anſwer, *Whether that Prince was willing that the Country of* Neufchatel *ſhould remain in a Neutrality with him, or, not?* The Ambaſſadors being return'd home, the Great Council of the Canton of *Bern* met, about the beginning of *December*, and had under Conſideration, whether their Alliance with *Neufchatel* was ſtill in Force, ſeeing that Principa-

† Nov. 9. N. S.

lity

A. C. 1707. lity was restored to the House of *Chalons*? Which Question was warmly debated, and carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 107 Voices, against 17 that were for the Negative. Hereupon it was resolv'd, That the Comburghership and Alliance with *Neufchatel* being still in Force, and as obligatory as heretofore, they would not only send 200 Men to join the Militia of that Country; but also, that, in Case of need, they would assist them with all their Forces, against whomsoever should attempt to disturb their common Tranquillity. In order to that, they directed Beacons to be set up in proper Places, that upon the Firing thereof, their Forces might draw together; and the Militia of the Countries of *Vaud* and *Nistland* were commanded to march immediately to the Assistance of *Neufchatel*, upon the first Signal that should be made, without waiting for farther Orders. They resolv'd likewise, That the Protestant Cantons should be desir'd to meet in a Diet at *Langenthal*, the 12th of *December*, N. S. to concert farther Measures for the Defence of *Neufchatel*: Which vigorous Resolutions were, in great Measure, owing to the earnest and powerful Interposition of *Great Britain* and *Holland*. The *Popish* Cantons, which some days before were assembled at *Lucern*, separated without coming to any Resolution about the Affair of *Neufchatel*, in which they wisely declined to concern themselves openly, notwithstanding the *French* Ambassador's Solicitations.

The Canton of Bern *resolves to assist the Principality of* Neufchatel.

The Deputies of all the Protestant Cantons, except those of *Appenzel*, met at *Langenthal* the 12th of *December* N. S. and those of *Bern* having given them a full Account of the Affair of *Neufchatel*, and imparted to them the Advices they had receiv'd of the Motions of the *French* on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, the whole Assembly declar'd to the Gentlemen of *Bern*, That if any Body offer'd to molest them, in any wise, upon that account, they would not only assist them with their Counsel, but likewise with all their Troops, that they might repel Force by Force. They propos'd afterwards to send a Deputation to the Ambassador of *France*; but that was put off for some Days, because the Deputy of *Bazil* declar'd, that he was not fully instructed to concur therein. That Gentleman set out for *Bazil* the

The Protestant Cantons meet at Langenthal Dec. 12. *N. S.*

the ſame Day, and came back the 16th with full Inſtructions to concur in that and other Reſolutions that ſhould be found neceſſary for preſerving the publick Peace; and ſo the Deputation was agreed upon the ſame Evening. The Deputies ſet out the next Morning for *Solothurn*, but they could not have their Audience of that Miniſter till the 18th, when they deliver'd the following Speech or Memorial to Monſieur *de Puiſieux*. A C. 1707.

Their Memorial to the French Ambaſſador.

'YOur Excellency very well knows how careful and provident the Laudable Helvetick Body has always been of the Safety of their Frontiers, in order to preſerve them from all manner of Hoſtilities, and thereby maintain Peace and Tranquillity in our common Country; and the Laudable Cantons ſtill remember with deep Acknowledgment, the important Offices your Excellency has, for that End, ſo effectually interpos'd on ſeveral Occaſions. The Laudable Helvetick Body ſtill entertains the ſame Deſire of preſerving entire that happy Tranquillity. Upon theſe Motives, the Laudable Evangelick Cantons have ſent their Deputies to this Diet of *Langenthal*, having underſtood with Sorrow, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ſhew'd himſelf diſpleas'd, in regard to the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and that he has even made appear the Effects of his Reſentment, by prohibiting all Commerce between *Burgundy* and the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, and that beſides the ſaid Country is threatned with other Inconveniencies.

'The Laudable Evangelick Cantons having taken this Matter into Conſideration, could not diſpenſe with ſending to your Excellency, Meſſieurs *John Lewis Wertmuller*, Stadt-holder and Captain-General; *John James Ulrick*, Stadt-holder, both Members of the Council of the City of *Zurich*; Meſſieurs *John Frederick Willading*, Lord of *Utinen* and *Maſtell n*, *Banderet*, and *Abraham Tcharnar*, both Members of the Council of the City of *Bern*; Mr. *John Henry Zvucki*, Land-Amptman, and a Member of the Council of the Canton of *Glaris*; and Mr. *John Kokly*, Burgo-Maſter, and a Member of the Council of the City of *Schaffhauſen*, to

A. C. 1707. 'have the Honour first to salute your Excellency, 'and assure you of their Respects and Services, and 'besides, farther to beseech you, that you would 'be pleas'd to consider, that the City and County of '*Neufchatel* is allied to the Canton of *Bern*, by very 'strict Comburgherships, which have lasted for 'above Three Ages; and for that very Reason has 'been included in the perpetual Peace, and in the 'Alliance of 1663, by the Name of Comburghers. 'That besides, that City and County is included, in 'in the Peace of *Ryswick*, as a Member of the Hel-'vetick Body; that it has always been look'd upon 'as *Swissers* in his Majesty's Service, and enjoy'd the 'Privileges of the Nation; and finally, that for 'these Considerations, it has always had, in the 'same manner, as the other States of *Swisserland*, a 'free Commerce in the Empire, altho' it was under 'the Dominion of a *French* Prince.

'Wherefore the said Evangelick Cantons most 'instantly pray your Excellency, that in considera-'tion of all these Reasons, you would be pleas'd to 'interpose your Powerful Offices with his most 'Christian Majesty, that the Prohibition of the Free 'Commerce with that Country may be taken off; 'but above all, that it be not molested by greater 'Misfortunes and Inconveniencies: For your Ex-'cellency, by your great Wisdom, may very well 'foresee, that thereby the Tranquillity of all *Swisser-'land* may insensibly be disturb'd.

'The Generous Sentiments which your Excellency 'has shewn, during all the Time of your glorious 'Ministry, for the Welfare of our Nation, and the 'Assurances so often repeated of the Honour of 'your good Wishes, permit us not to doubt, that 'you will still be pleas'd to favour us on this Occa-'sion; and in this Confidence, we again take the 'Liberty to recommend to you, with all possible 'Earnestness, the Interest of our common Country.

The Ambassador return'd them the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

'I Find, by the Speech you have now made to me, 'in the Name of your Superior Lords, That 'you interpose your Offices with me, in favour of 'those

'thoſe of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, both in reſpect to the Prohibition it has pleas'd the King my Maſter, to ordain about the Commerce they had the Liberty to carry on with his Majeſty's Subjects; and to demand, that they be not moleſted by greater Misfortunes and Inconveniencies, out of Apprehenſion, That thereby the Tranquillity of all *Swiſſerland* may inſenſibly be diſturb'd. A. C. 1707.

'I find alſo, Gentlemen, that the Pretence of that Demand is principally founded on the PRETENDED ALLIANCES of Comburgherſhip, that are between the Laudable Canton of *Bern*, and thoſe of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*; and upon other Conſiderations, whereby you pretend to infer, that the latter ought to enjoy all the Privileges of the Helvetick Nation.

'I ſhall begin with telling you, that I have no Orders from the King, that may enable me to return you an Anſwer to ſo unexpected a Demand. But I may aſſure you before-hand, That the King is ſo far from having any Deſign of diſturbing the Peace and Repoſe you enjoy, as well as the other Laudable Cantons, that he is as much diſpos'd, as ever, to maintain the ſame on his Part, and to entertain Union and a good Underſtanding between them.

'Therefore, in caſe it ſhould pleaſe his Majeſty to make thoſe of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* feel his juſt Indignation upon the crying Injuſtice they have done to the *French* Pretenders, his Subjects, about the Succeſſion of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, in relation to which, I have yet receiv'd no Orders from his Majeſty; you may be perſuaded, That he would not have therein any View contrary to the Aſſurances I gave you juſt now.

'The Surrender which the Laudable Cantons made to *Jane* of *Hochberg*, in 1529, both for herſelf, and her Heirs, and Succeſſors, is a ſufficient Proof of that Injuſtice, without inquiring into other Reaſons, too long to be explain'd in this Place, and which entirely over-throw the Title that has ſerv'd for a Pretence to the Inveſtiture given to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, his.

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'Majeſty's Enemy. And altho' I know not what 'Intentions the King may have, in particular, a-'bout the reſtoring of the Commerce, for which 'you ſeem to be concern'd, I cannot but be ſur-'priz'd to ſee you make ſuch a Step, after what 'has paſs'd between you and the Laudable Catho-'lick Cantons, the King of *Spain*'s Allies, about 'the Prohibition of Commerce, between the Empe-'ror and the Empire, and the ſaid Cantons, upon 'Occaſion of the renewing of the Capitulation of '*Milan*. You are not ignorant, *Gentlemen*, That 'you refuſed them then your Offices with the Em-'peror; or, if you had Regard to their juſt Re-'preſentations, which does not appear to me, the ſaid 'Prohibition ſubſiſting ſtill to this Day, you 'cannot deny but your Endeavours have been in-effectual.

'However, ſince you require me verbally to give 'the King an Account of the Step you have made 'towards me, I ſhall have the Honour to do it, 'and to receive his Orders, which I ſhall commu-'nicate to you.

Sign'd,

Solothurn, Dec. 18. 1707. *PUYSIEUX.*

This haughty threatning Anſwer, together with the great Warlike Preparations that were carried on in *Burgundy*, made Count *Metternich* redouble his Vigilance and Activity for the Defence of the Principality of *Neufchatel*; for which purpoſe he demanded Four thouſand Men of the Canton of *Bern*. His Demand was back'd by Mr. *Stanyan* and the Sieur *Runckell*, who on the 23d of *December*, preſented to that Canton the following Memorial.

Memorial of the Britiſh *and* Dutch *Miniſters to the Canton of* Bern, Dec. 23. *N. S.*

Magnificent and Potent Lords,

'THE Engagements her Majeſty the Queen 'of *Great Britain*, and their High Mighti-'neſſes, are entered into with his Majeſty the King 'of *Pruſſia*, in Relation to the Principality of *Neuf-'chatel*, as well as their Attention to any thing that 'may concern the Safety and Support of the Lau-

'dable

'dable Helvetick Proteſtant Body, oblige us to A. C.
'give herein, in their Names, poſitive Aſſurances, 1707.
'that her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and
'their High Mightineſſes, will uſe the moſt effectu-
'al Means, and ſuch as you will judge your ſelves
'convenient, to maintain the People of *Neufchatel*,
'the King of *Pruſſia*'s Subjects, and your Com-
'burghers, and to ſupport your ſelves againſt the
'Oppreſſion of *France*.

'Her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and
'their High Mightineſſes, immediately after the
'Inveſtiture was given to the King of *Pruſſia*, would
'have caus'd Troops to march for your Defence;
'and, in all Reſpects, have made the neceſſary Diſ-
'poſitions for the ſame End; But for the Fear of
'giving *France* a Pretence of invading the State of
'*Neufchatel*, *to prevent*, as ſhe would have ſaid, *the*
'*Deſigns* which *ſhe would have aſcrib'd to the Allies*;
'and to avoid whatever might afford her the leaſt
'Occaſion of diſturbing your Tranquility. Altho'
'moſt Parts of *Europe* have experienc'd what the
'Ambition and Paſſion of *France* ſuggeſt to her, we
'confeſs, nevertheleſs, *Magnificent and Potent Lords*,
'that we could not before have imagin'd, That,
'in her preſent Circumſtances, ſhe would have at-
'tempted any thing againſt the Country of *Neuf-
'chatel*. We did not believe, indeed, that ſhe would
'be with-held by conſidering the Injuſtice of ſuch
'an Attempt, and that ſhe ſhould thereby violate
'all her Alliances with the Laudable Helvetick Bo-
'dy, as well as the Declarations ſhe made in the
'beginning of this War, to let all *Swiſſerland* en-
'joy a perfect Tranquillity: Neither did we think
'ſhe would ſcruple to act againſt the Acknowledg-
'ment ſhe has made, on ſeveral Occaſions, of the
'Competency and Power of the Sovereign Tri-
'bunal of *Neufchatel*; and againſt the Regard ſhe
'ought to have for the Com-burghers of a State,
'which, like yours, has done her ſuch ſignal Ser-
'vices: Experience has ſhewn but too well, That
'ſhe never ſtuck at her Alliances, Engagements, De-
'clarations, or Senſe of the moſt juſt Acknow-
'ledgments, when the Gratifying her Ambition and
'Paſſion has been in view.

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'But when we conſider'd the Perplexities ſhe is 'in; the exhauſted Condition of her Finances; 'the Oppreſſion of her People; the Diſcontent of 'the *Burgundians*, your Neighbours; the Neceſſity 'her Troops are under of reſting themſelves 'during the Winter, in order to be able to oppoſe 'our Efforts next Campaign; the Means we ſhall 'have to ſupport the State of *Neufchatel*, conſider-'ing its Situation, and the Seaſon of the Year, if 'proper Meaſures be taken, as well as the Conve-'niency all the High Allies will have of ſending 'you Succours on all ſides; The Neceſſity ſhe would 'drive you to, of ſupporting (by Virtue of your 'Comburgherſhip, and moſt precious Concerns) 'the Country of *Neufchatel*; And the favourable and 'juſt Occaſion ſhe would thereby afford you, of 'ſecuring for ever your Liberty (with the Aſſi-'ſtance of the High Allies, upon which you may 'depend) by procuring to your ſelves ſufficient Barriers: All theſe Conſiderations, *Magnificent 'and Potent Lords*, would have perſuaded us, That 'ſhe would never have dared to abandon herſelf to 'ſo dangerous an Attempt.

'Nevertheleſs, all the Steps ſhe makes, will not 'ſuffer us to doubt any longer, that ſhe deſigns to 'proceed to Extremities. All the Advices from '*France* inform us of it; the Approach of her 'Troops, and the great Numbers of Infantry ſhe 'has poſted in the County of *Burgundy*, a Coun-'try where formerly her Cavalry uſed principally 'to winter; The Magazines of Proviſions ſhe has 'erected on the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*; The En-'deavours the Marquis *de Puiſieux* has uſed to divide 'the Laudable Reformed Cantons from your In-'tereſt, and engage them to abandon you; The 'Anſwer he has return'd to the Deputies of the 'Laudable Evangelick Cantons, wherein he dares 'to treat ſo ancient Alliances, as PRETENDED; 'The Liberty he arrogates to his King, of attack-'ing the Country of *Neufchatel*, Part of *Swiſſerland*, 'without troubling, as he pretends, your Tranquil-'lity; The ſlighting manner in which he treats 'your Comburghers when he ſpeaks of them; His 'Refuſal to enter into a Neutrality, that would 'have

'have ſecured *France* on the ſide of *Neufchatel*: All 'this ſufficiently ſhews, That that Power ſuffers 'herſelf to be hurried on by the Paſſion of a Mini- 'ſter, who has proſtituted his Character at *Neuf-* 'chatel, by ſo prepoſterous Menaces, which he will 'maintain; as well as by the Solicitations of the 'divers Pretenders to the Principality of *Neufcha-* 'chatel, who would engage her to gratifie their De- 'ſires. It can no longer be doubted, but that your 'Tranquillity will be troubled, unleſs you put ſpee- 'dily your Allies in ſuch a Poſture of Defence, as 'may ſhew to *France* your Firmneſs and Courage, 'and the Dangers ſhe would draw upon herſelf, by 'ſuch an Attempt. We own, *Magnificent and Po-* 'tent Lords, that Peace is the moſt precious Thing 'in the World, and that your Situation, in particu- 'lar, engages you to endeavour to preſerve it. But 'your deep Wiſdom will ſufficiently ſhew you, 'that the moſt effectual way to maintain your ſelves 'in ſo bleſſed a State, is, forthwith to take proper 'Meaſures to baffle your Enemy's Deſigns. Do not 'fear timely Expences, and which may ſpare you 'infinitely greater, and, perhaps, unprofitable Char- 'ges, if you ſhould not take ſpeedily the neceſſary 'Meaſures. Beſides, knowing, as we do, how much 'her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their 'High Mightineſſes, are concern'd for your Intereſt, 'we are perſuaded, that as ſoon as we ſhall have 'given them an Account of the Affairs of theſe 'Parts, we ſhall receive ſuch Orders, as will be able 'to ſatisfie you, as well as Means to put them in 'Execution: And we may, moreover, poſitively 'aſſure you, That they will make all proper Diſ- 'poſitions to maintain you in all Reſpects; unleſs 'France be with-held, by the Precautions you will 'take for your own Support, and the Defence of 'your Comburghers. We pray God may bleſs your 'Reſolutions, and that the ſame may turn to the 'Welfare of your State, and of our holy Reli- 'gion.

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The *French* Emiſſaries left no Stone unturn'd to prevent the Canton of *Bern*'s granting Count *Met-ternich*'s Demand, but their Intrigues were ſo effectually thwarted by the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* En-

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voys, that on the 29th of *December*, the Sovereign Council of *Bern*, after a very warm Debate, came to an uanimous Reſolution, importing: 'That 'they would aſſiſt and defend the Principality of 'Neufchatel with all their Might, and take all con- 'venient Meaſures relating thereunto: That they 'would forthwith aſſemble 4000 Men, to be ſent 'on the Frontiers of their Canton towards Neufcha- 'tel, to canton there till farther Orders: That ſome 'experienced Officers ſhould be ſent to the Fron- 'tiers of Neufchatel, to view the Paſſes leading there- 'into from Burgundy, and ſee where the Troops of 'this Canton might be moſt conveniently quarter'd: 'That if, in the mean time, France ſhould invade 'the Territories of Neufchatel, and its Dependen- 'cies, the ſaid 4000 Men ſhould immediately march 'to the Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants, without wait- 'ing for any farther Orders: That 6000 Men 'more ſhould be commanded to hold themſelves in 'a Readineſs, for reinforcing the firſt Body: That 'the Council of War ſhould forthwith provide eve- 'ry thing for the March and Subſiſtence of the 'ſaid Troops, with the neceſſary Ammunition: 'That the Commiſſaries appointed for the Affairs 'of Neufchatel, ſhould prepare and draw up a Let- 'ter to acquaint the moſt Chriſtian King with the 'Reſolutions of this Canton, which they were to re- 'port to the Sovereign Council, in order to be 'approved and forwarded; And, laſtly, That theſe 'Particulars ſhould be notify'd to all the Cantons, 'which, according to the Treaties of Alliance, were 'to be deſired to hold themſelves in a Readineſs to 'march to their Aſſiſtance.

Vigorous Reſolutions of the Canton of Bern *to aſſiſt* Neufcha- *tel.*

The Town of *Neufchatel* having deſir'd the Canton of *Bern* to ſend them 300 Men for their own Security, the Sovereign Council met the 4th, 5th, and 6th of *January*, N. S. to take that Affair into Conſideration; but after a great many Debates, ſome Members, who were thought to be in the Intereſt of the *French*, propos'd to put off the farther Conſideration of that Affair, till the Return of the Deputies they had ſent to view the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*. This was agreed to, but the Council having received, the ſame Evening, a Letter from

from those Deputies, dated from *Neufchatel*, importing, That there were 17 Battalions on the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, besides several Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons: That 400 Waggons, loaded with Ammunition and Provisions, were arriv'd, the 3d, at *Mortier*, and the like Number at *Pontarlier*: That the *French* Troops were, for the most part, arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of that Place, and quarter'd in the Villages, and chiefly about the Glass-Houses of *Joux*, which are separated from the Glass-Houses of *Neufchatel*, only by a small Brook or Ditch, not three Foot broad: That they were repairing and enlarging the Roads; And, That the Mareschal of *Villars* had reviewed the Troops: These Advices appear'd so material, that the Sovereign Council thought fit to meet again the 7th; when those very Gentlemen, who, the Day before, had made such pressing Instances for a Delay, were the most pressing for taking Measures against the Designs of the Enemy. It was therefore unanimously resolved, 'That that Canton would assist the Prin-'cipality of *Neufchatel* with all their Forces: That 'the 300 Men desir'd for the Security of the Capi-'tal City, should march thither, the next Day, 'being the 8th: That all the Inhabitants of the 'Canton should be forewarned to hold themselves 'in a Readiness to march upon the first Signal: 'That these Resolutions should be communicated 'to the whole *Helvetick* Body: That all the Pro-'testant Cantons should be, in particular, requir'd 'to get their Troops ready to march to the Assi-'stance of *Bern*: That these Resolutions should 'be likewise communicated to the Ambassador of '*France*, and that that Canton was resolv'd to ven-'ture their All, rather than suffer that the Tran-'quillity of the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* should 'be any ways disturb'd: That the Council of War 'should meet the 8th, to consider what Measures 'were to be taken; And, that the same should be 'laid before the Sovereign Council the 9th The Letters for the *French* Ambassador and the Cantons, and the Orders for the Bailiffs and other Officers of the Canton of *Bern*, were dispatch'd away the same Evening; so that, the next Morning, the

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Three

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The same Day in the Morning, the Deputies return'd to *Bern*, and in the Afternoon made their Report to the Council of War, and the next Day to the Sovereign Council; and both were well satisfy'd with the Disposition of the *Neufchatelois*, for the Defence of their Rights and Country. The Sovereign Council having farther debated that Affair, and received new Advices of the Motions of the *French*, order'd the rest of the Four thousand Men already mention'd, to march into the Country of *Neufchatel*, and joyn the Troops of that Country. They resolved also, 'That another Body of 'Troops should be forthwith order'd to the Fron-'tiers for supporting the former; That Ten Pieces 'of Cannon, with a sufficient Quantity of Ammu-'nition, should be likewise sent to *Neufchatel*; That 'every Inhabitant of that Canton, without any 'Exception, unless it were for Sickness or Age, should 'hold themselves ready to march: That the Can-'ton should send two of their *Banderets* to *Neufcha-'tel*, to represent them, and assist in the Councils 'of War that should be held there: That the Can-'ton of *Zurich* should be desired to cause some of 'their Troops to be ready at Hand for their As-'sistance; And, lastly, That the same Deputies who 'assisted in the Diet of *Langenthal*, should assist in 'the General Diet, summon'd to meet at *Baden* the '15th of the same Month. According to these Resolutions, the Troops posted in the Frontiers, march'd the 10th and 11th of *January*, N. S. into the Territories of *Neufchatel*.

They send 4500 Men into the Principality of Neufchatel.

Before we conclude the Foreign Affairs of this Year, we shall take notice of some Transactions relating to the Queen's Ministers abroad. On the 18th of *March* (N. S.) Dr. *Newton*, Envoy Extraordinary from her *Britannick* Majesty, having made his publick Entry at *Genoa*, went immediately, with a Noble Attendance, to the Senate, where he made a Speech (in *Latin*) which for the Singularity of it, deserves to be preserved to Posterity; and is as follows:

Most

Moſt Serene DOGE, *and Illuſtrious Senators,* A. C.

'THE Queen of *Great Britain*, ANNE, my 1707.
'Miſtreſs, the moſt Potent of all Queens, both
'by Sea and Land, paſſionately deſires to preſerve *Dr.* New-
'that Friendſhip, which, without Interruption, has ton's
'been cultivated, for many Ages, to this Day, by *Speech to*
'mutual good Offices, and an inviolable Faithful- *the Repub-*
'neſs, between the Kingdom of *England*, and your *lick of*
'moſt flouriſhing Republick. Her Majeſty, I ſay, Genoa.
'*Moſt Serene Doge, and Illuſtrious Senators*, is fully di-
'ſpoſed to preſerve that Friendſhip, and not only
'tranſmit it to Poſterity, but even to knit it faſter,
'and carry it to the higheſt Pitch it is capable
'to attain, for the Common Good of the Two
'Nations, and the Benefit of all Chriſtendom.

'And why ſhould She not? Her Majeſty, and
'the *Engliſh* Nation, which ſubmits ſo willingly
'to her Empire, and ſo readily obeys her Orders;
'who is ſo powerful, and renowned in this Age:
'And in what Age has ſhe not been ſo, by her
'Arms, and her Victories, obtain'd in the whole
'Univerſe? Particularly in the Ages paſt, and at
'the time of the Holy War in the *Eaſt*, when the
'*Engliſh* ſubdued the Iſland of *Cyprus*, preſerv'd *Sy-*
'*ria*, and would have conquer'd *Jeruſalem* it ſelf,
'and vindicated the Holy Grave, under *Richard*
'their King, and Hero, if the *French*, who were
'ever jealous of the *Engliſh*, and againſt the Com-
'mon Good of the Chriſtians, had not ſtrongly op-
'poſ'd it by their Artifices, Wiles, and, at laſt, their
'Arms. *England* is, at this Day, the Miſtreſs of
'the Two Seas, the Ocean and Mediterranean;
'and fills the World with her Fleets and Com-
'merce. Wherefore, I ſay, why ſhould not the
'Queen, my Miſtreſs, and the *Engliſh* Nation, wiſh
'all manner of Good and Proſperity to the *Genoeze*?
'A Nation ſo powerful, and ſo fortunate in *Italy*,
'who has formerly ſo often triumph'd over her
'Neighbours, and thoſe that envied her; and who
'has almoſt been Miſtreſs of *Venice*, that great and
'celebrated Republick; Queen of the *Mediterrane-*
'*an*, and the Iſlands, which have formerly been
'obliged to receive Laws from her; And, moreover,

'of

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'of those of *Pisa*, who voluntarily offer'd to submit 'to *Your Lordships*; but either in regard to your 'own Dignity, or out of Modesty; the first where- 'of is an undoubted Sign of Power, and the other 'of a Spirit that knows how to rule over itself, and '(which seldom happens) how to set Bounds to 'its own Felicity; their Subjection was not accept- 'ed, (which is hardly to be believ'd) nor their 'Prayers receiv'd.

'You have carried your Arms and Trophies a- 'broad into *Spain*, *Mauritania* and *Asia*, and into 'all Parts of the World known by the Ancients, a- 'gainst the cruel Enemies of the Faith and of Man- 'kind, those wicked and impious *Saracens*. All the '*Mediterranean*, and its Gulphs, the *Bosphorus*, and 'the utmost Parts of *Pontus Euxinus*, (or Black Sea) 'have been overspread with your Fleets and Tri- 'umphs, and fill'd with lasting Monuments of 'your Exploits and Atchievements. The Isles of '*Minorca*, *Sardinia*, *Chios*, *Cyprus*, *Corsica*, which is 'still under your Dominion; *Syracusa* in *Sicily*; *Cal- 'chis* in *Eubœa*; *Cidon*, and little *Cirta* in *Candia*; '*Peram* in *Africa*; *Amistram* on the *Bosphorus*; in '*Tautica*, the Towns situated on the *Palus Mœotis*, 'and on the *Tanais*, upon the Borders of *Europe* and '*Asia*, and in *Asia* itself. I pass over in silence *Tri- 'poli*, *Biblos* and *Joppa*, three very ancient Towns; '*Ptolomais* and *Cesarea* in *Syria*; *Sidon* and *Tir*, the 'Capitals of the *Palestine*, so celebrated by the 'Fame of their Navigation and Riches; which 'have always had the Mastery over the Sea, and 'formerly been under your Power. In short, where 'have the *Ligurians* or *Genoeze*, not been heard of? 'Where has their Name not been celebrated, and 'their Power known? Even *Jerusalem*, which, in those 'Heroick Times, has, for so many Ages, been the 'only Seat of the true Religion, and sacred Wor- 'ship, was, by your Succours, and by your Arms, 'deliver'd and restor'd to CHRIST, our com- 'mon Master and Saviour: and in the Holy Grave, 'the Memory of your Power, and, at the same 'time, of your Piety, was acknowledged by the 'victorious King *Baldwin*; and the mighty Suc- 'cours of the *Genoese*, were propos'd as an Example

'to

'to all Perſons, that went to viſit that Sacred Place. A. C.
'Theſe great Things, beſides the perpetual Praiſes 1707.
'you have gain'd for having defended the Chriſtian
'Name, and ſpread it among Profane and Rebel-
'lious Nations, have been rewarded by the Com-
'merce and Correſpondences you have cultivated
'in all Parts, particularly the Ware-Houſes erected
'at *Theodoſia*, *Peram*, and *Ptolomais*, Cities, which
'in thoſe days flouriſh'd, and abounded in all man-
'ner, of Riches; and *Genoa* it ſelf, which is become,
'in a manner, the common Port and Mart of
'all the World. Moreover, both the Indies, which
'are much more conſiderable by their Riches and
'Extent; that new World, which was diſcover'd
'by *Colombus*, one of your Fellow Citizens, and
'open'd for our Advantage and Uſe, ought now to be
'look'd upon as one of your Provinces; and, in
'ſome manner, Tributary to the *Genoeſe*. The
'Gold is, indeed, digged there; and afterwards
'brought into Europe; but, at laſt, it is landed in
'this City, the laſt Manſion and Reſidence of St.
'*George*, where the Treaſures of the Weſt are laid
'up.

'Therefore, what greater Felicity can befal you
'now, *Venerable Senators*, than ſtill to enjoy your
'ancient Renown, your new Riches, your Liberty,
'and, at the ſame time, ſecure your Peace and
'Safety for the future? This *England* procures and
'offers, at preſent, to all Nations. She does no
'longer permit them to dread a Haughty, Power-
'ful, Reſtleſs Nation, and which, but lately graſp'd
'and devour'd in her Mind the Univerſal Monarchy
'of *Europe*.

'We *Engliſh* and *Genoeze*, carry the ſame Banner,
'we hoiſt the ſame Victorious Croſſes of Blood-Co-
'lour; we reſpect and honour the ſame Patron, St.
'*George*, every where Conqueror and Triumphant.
'We have both been the firſt among the Nations
'that receiv'd the Chriſtian Faith; and have made
'Profeſſion of the True ſaving Worſhip. Ah! how
'great are theſe Motives, and how powerful theſe
'Tyes, to oblige us to mutual Love!

'We are not known to be, nor have made our
'ſelves formidable, by Burnings and Ravages, nor

'by

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'by repeated Violations of publick Faith. Believe 'your own Annals; the Conſpiracies ſo often for-'med, and the Arms taken up againſt your Liberty, 'altho' it has been in vain, and without Succeſs.

'When Allies, we do not command, as Maſters, 'our Confederates. We do not uſe the Doge, and the 'Senate, as our Servant and Slaves; we do not un-'dervalue, and ſet at nought, the Rights of a free 'Government, and the Dignity of the Republick. 'We Honour and Reſpect the *Dorias* and *Spinolas*, 'thoſe true Fathers and Deliverers of their Country, 'the true Aſſertars and Preſervers of Liberty, who 'deſerve to be propos'd as Patterns both in Peace 'and War. Trade continues in its flouriſhing ſtate; 'it has always been ſo with us in reſpect to you, 'and will, for the future, be ſafe and unmoleſted. 'Being juſt to All, We are formidable only to our 'Enemies, and to the Diſturbers of the Publick 'Peace and Tranquillity. We ſend abroad our Ar-'mies and Fleets, according as the Common Good 'of Nations requires, having only a Regard to the 'Benefit of all People, and particularly yours, and 'not to our own. This Vertue was almoſt un-'known to the *Romans*, which conſiſts in relieving 'Diſtreſs'd Nations, and ſupporting the Authority 'of Kings, oppreſs'd by a Superior Power and 'Force. *Holland*, and even *Germany*, which main-'tains, and with much ado, defends the Place and 'Majeſty of the Ancient Empire, having been 'lately deliver'd and preſerv'd; the *Milaneze* lately 'reſtor'd to its rightful Maſter; *Turin* ſnatch'd out 'of the Enemy's Hands, and ſecur'd to its lawful 'Prince; *Amedeus* and *Eugene*, thoſe great and in-'vincible Heroes, will willingly and chearfully ac-'knowledge how much they are, in this reſpect, 'beholden to *England*: And *Spain* herſelf, puffed 'up as She is by the Conjunction and Addition of 'the New World: Ah! how many Changes and 'Revolutions has ſhe not undergone, ſince ſhe has 'been under the *French* Yoke! But the *Engliſh* and '*Dutch* join'd together, have at laſt, broke it down, 'as is evident by the Confeſſion of an infinite num-'ber of Witneſſes, and by the general Conſent, 'which is admired and applauded by all Nations.

'Tis

'Tis for no other End, that the *Engliſh* Fight A. C.
and Win, at preſent, ſo many Battles, both by 1707.
Sea and Land; and that the Ocean, as large as it is,
and as far as it reaches, and the *Mediterranean*, are
over-ſpread and filled by our Naval Armies. I ſay,
'tis for no other end, than to give back and reſtore
to *Europe*, which has been ſo miſerably, and for
ſo long a time, afflicted with ſo many Evils, its
juſt Laws; and to preſerve to all Nations, and
particularly to your Republick of *Genoa*, Liberty,
and free Government, by a firm and durable
Peace, which is ſought after, by a holy, juſt, and
neceſſary War: For 'tis neither for us, nor our
Profit, that we make War and fight; 'tis not
for Us, that we conquer; we *Engliſh* do not
work herein for Ourſelves, but rather, for all
Mankind.

Two Deputies of the Council gave Doctor *Newton* Thanks for his Speech, aſſuring him withal, that the Republick would carefully cultivate their Friendſhip with *Great-Britain*, and inviolably obſerve a perfect Neutrality, in reſpect to the Differences depending at preſent between the great Potentates of *Europe*. During his ſtay at *Genoa*, (which was till about the Middle of *June*, when he return'd to *Florence*) Dr. *Newton* was treated with particular Marks of Diſtinction, that Commonwealth being willing to ſhew their great Reſpect to her *Britannick* Majeſty, in the Perſon of her Miniſter.

Nor did the Republick of *Venice* pay leſs Honour to Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary, of which the *London* Gazette gave the following Account.

The 21ſt of this * Month having been appointed for the publick Entry of his Excellency the Earl of *Mancheſter*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from Her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, his Excellency's Servants and Equipage were ſent in the Morning to the Iſland of *Santo Spirito*, about Three Miles from the City; and his Excellency himſelf, attended with a Train of Gentlemen, repair'd thither at Three in the Afternoon. There was an Apartment richly furniſh'd in the Convent for his Reception. About half an Hour

* Sept. N. S.

An Account of Earl of Mancheſter's Extraordinary Embaſſy to Venice.

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cover'd and lin'd with black Velvet, trimm'd with Fringes of many agreeable Colours. When the Solemnity came near St. *Mark's*-Place, the *Norton* Galley hoiſted the UNION Colours, and fir'd all her Guns. The great Canal was full of Boats, and the Windows and Balconies crowded with Perſons in Maſquerade. Upon his Excellency's Landing at his own Door, Sixty Mortars were fir'd; which were follow'd by a Conſort of Trumpets, Drums and Hautboys. His Excellency aſcended the Stairs on the Right Hand of the Cavalier, and the *Engliſh* Gentlemen on the Right Hand of the Senators: But as they were entring the Room of Audience, the Ambaſſador and *Engliſh* Gentlemen gave the Right to the *Venetians*. After a magnificent Entertainment, his Excellency, and the Gentlemen of his own Nation, attended the Cavalier and Senators to their Boats. On the Twenty Second, the Cavalier came, attended in the ſame manner as the day before, to his Excellency's Palace, having ſignified his Arrival by an Officer of the Republick. His Excellency's Secretary, accompanied by other *Britiſh* Gentlemen, received him in the Hall; and the Ambaſſador met him on the middle of the Stairs. The Cavalier conducted his Excellency, as did the Senators the *Britiſh* Gentlemen, into their Gondolas, his Excellency's Boats attending the Ceremony. Upon the Ambaſſador's entring the College, the *Doge* and all the Aſſembly roſe from their Seats: And his Excellency making his Approach, according to the Ceremonial, aſcended the Steps of the Throne, and placed himſelf on the Right Hand of the Doge. As ſoon as his Excellency was ſeated, and had delivered his Credentials to the Doge, he made a Speech in *Engliſh*, giving the Tranſlation to a Secretary, who read it in *Italian* to the College. His Excellency was conducted to his own Houſe in the ſame Manner that he came to the Aſſembly. On the Twenty Fourth he was brought with the uſual Ceremony to receive the Anſwer of the Doge and Senate; and was afterwards re-conducted to Rialto, where he took Water, and return'd to his Palace.

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The Praiſes of Queen Anne, *and the* Union *celebrated at* Leipſick, Aug. 6. *N. S.*

The Sixth Day of *Auguſt* (N. S.) being the Feſtival of St. *Anne*, was celebrated at *Leipſick* with great Solemnity. It was begun in the Morning with Ringing of Bells, while the whole Univerſity aſſembled in one Body. Then the Rector of the Univerſity, both the Burgomaſters of the City, the Profeſſors, and above One Hundred Graduates, all dreſt in their proper Habits, went in Proceſſion to the Church of St. *Paul*, where a new Pulpit was erected, very finely ſet out with the Arms of *Great-Britain* and other Ornaments: And at the Door of the Church a Guard was plac'd to prevent all Diſturbances that might happen. The Proceſſion was receiv'd by Eight Mareſchals, moſt Noble-Men, by whom alſo the Foreign Miniſters, *viz.* the Ambaſſador of *Denmark*, Monſieur *Feſſen*; the *Britiſh Envoy*, Dr. *Robinſon*; the Envoys of *Holland* and *Hannover* Monſieur *Cranenburgh*, and Monſieur *Goor*; and the *Pruſſian* Miniſter Monſieur *Setman*, were receiv'd and conducted to their Seats, which were prepar'd for them on an eminent Place over againſt the Pulpit and hung with fine Tapeſtry, where they were ſeated under a Canopy. After the Company had been for a while entertain'd with a very fine Conſort of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick by Three Choirs (the Words ſung, were taken from the Hundred and Third Pſalm, which was compos'd into an elegant Latin Ode) D. *John Burchard Menke* Hiſtory Profeſſor, and a Member of the Royal Society of *Great-Britain*, as the Orator for this Solemnity appointed by the Univerſity, pronounc'd a very excellent Oration, in Praiſe of her Majeſty of *Great-Britain*, and the Happy *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, which was receivd with great Applauſe from the whole Auditory: The Concourſe of People being exceeding great on this Occaſion. The Solemnity being over, the *Britiſh* Envoy Dr. *Robinſon*, gave a very noble Entertainment, at which were both the Miniſters of his Imperial Majeſty, the Counts of *Wratiſlaw* and *Zintzendorf*, and all other Foreign Miniſters reſiding there, the Rector Magnificus, Two Profeſſors of each Faculty, the Orator Dr. *Menke*, beſides Fifty

Fifty Persons more of the best Quality. Through the whole City was observ'd a general Joy; every Body wishing her *Britannick* Majesty a long and prosperous Reign, and to the *united Kingdoms* uninterrupted Prosperity. C. A. 1707.

Having run thro' all the Material Transactions abroad, let us now bestow our Attention on the Occurrences at Home, under which Head, we shall comprehend some remarkable Events at Sea. On the 27th of *March*; her Majesty in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, appointing the first of *May* next ensuing, to be observ'd as a Day of Publick and General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for 'the 'wonderful and happy Conclusion of the Treaty 'for the UNION of Her Majesty's Two King-'doms of *England* and *Scotland*, *a Work*, (as the Pro-'clamation express'd it) *of so much Difficulty and* † *Ni-'cety, in its own Nature, That till now all Attempts 'which had been made towards it, in the Course of above 'an Hundred Years, had proved ineffectual.* Not many Days after, (*k*) the Duke of *Somerset*, Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, accompanied by his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops

Transactions at Home.

Proclamation for a Publick Thanksgiving for the Union.

(*k*) Apr. 6. *Congratulatory Address of the University of Cambridge, about the Union.*

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† The two following Latin Epigrams upon the UNION, were sent to the Author of these *Annals*.

PLaude, Licet, Magno lætis Successibus Anno:
Sed magis AUGUSTÆ plaude, Britanne, Tuæ.
Scilicet Ipsa jubet Saturnia Regna reduci,
Cogit & Imperio Fata Subesse suo.
Hactenùs Invisam si jam pendere Bonorum
Congeriem Spectas, quis, nisi Diva, dabit?
Præteriti Centum debent quas Legibus Anni,
ANNÆ servatus reddet is Annus Opes.
Annus eò Heroum toto felicitor Ævo,
Quò major cunctis ANNA coruscat Avis.
UNIO nonne Micat Sæcli labor inclytus inde,
Unde petat Fastos, Æra Britanna novos?

Alterum.

Junxerat antè ROSAS Henricus; REGNA Jacobus;
Ex binis *UNAM* Gentibus, *ANNA facit.*

A. C. 1707. of *Norwich* and *Peterborough*; and attended by the Vice-Chancellor, ſeveral of the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and other Members of the ſaid Univerſity, in their Habits, preſented to Her Majeſty the following Congratulatory Addreſs, upon that happy Event.

May it pleaſe Your moſt Sacred Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Chancellor, Maſters and 'Scholars of Your Univerſity of *Cambridge*, do 'humbly beg Leave to teſtify our unfeigned Joy 'for the Accompliſhment of the great and happy 'UNION between Your Two Kingdoms of *Eng-'land* and *Scotland*, to the mutual Advantage and 'Satisfaction of both Nations, and the Prevention 'of thoſe Miſchiefs that might hereafter have ariſen, '(as it has often happen'd in Times paſt) when-'ſoever Two diſtinct and independent Sove-'reigns ſhould have reign'd at once within this 'Iſland.

'We are firmly perſuaded, That Your Majeſty's 'earneſt Zeal in promoting ſo deſirable a Work, 'was the Effect of that tender Concern for the 'Happineſs of your Subjects, which has appear'd in 'ſo many remarkable Inſtances through the whole 'Courſe of Your wiſe and gracious Adminiſtra-'tion.

'And we beſeech the Divine Providence, which 'has enabled Your Majeſty to overcome thoſe Diffi-'culties that were thought inſuperable, and which 'had baffled all former Attempts of this Nature, 'ſtill to proſper all Your great and good Deſigns, 'and make every Year of Your Auſpicious Reign 'productive of new Wonders, as thoſe we have al-'ready ſeen. May Your Arms be ſtill victorious 'abroad, and Your Government undiſturbed at 'home: May you long continue to reign over us, 'and late exchange this Earthly, for a Heavenly and 'Eternal Crown.

To

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To which Her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

My Lords,

'I Thank you Heartily for your Addreſs, and your 'Congratulations upon the Union of the Two 'Kingdoms.

'I make no doubt, but I ſhall receive the ſame 'Marks of your Loyalty and Affection upon all 'other Occaſions.

The Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, was both preceded and followed by others, on the ſame Subject, from all the Cities, Towns and Corporations of *England*, but not to tire our Readers, we ſhall only ſet down here four more, and firſt that of the Corporation of *Eaſt-Retford*, in the County of *Nottingham*; which was preſented to her Majeſty, by *Robert Moleſworth*, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

Addreſs of East-Retford.

'THE frequent and extraordinary Occaſions 'which your Majeſty's moſt unparallel'd 'Reign affords your loyal Subjects, of laying their 'hearty Congratulations at your Feet, will (we hope) 'entitle us to your Majeſty's gracious Pardon for 'our repeated Preſumptions of this kind. The 'Wiſdom of your Majeſty's Councils, in thoſe ma'ny Acts of Piety, ſignal Victories by Land and 'Sea, wholeſome Laws, and inimitable Adminiſtra'tion, had ſo eminently appear'd, that we thought 'nothing could have been ſuperadded to our own 'Felicity, or to thoſe Glories which muſt for ever 'crown your Majeſty's Name in Hiſtory; when, 'to our Aſtoniſhment, we behold accompliſh'd a 'Work of a far higher Nature, of greater Difficulty 'and Niceneſs in the Tranſacting, and of a more 'laſting Advantage to all your Majeſty's Subjects, 'than what had ever hitherto been done for us; the 'entire Union of your Two Kingdoms of *England* 'and *Scotland*: A Work of ſo great and happy Con'ſequences, that we could ſcarce reach it even with

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'our Wiſhes, being that which compleat all thoſe 'Securities for our Religion and Liberties, which 'your Majeſty and your Royal Predeceſſor (of glo-'rious Memory) had formerly granted, to the ear-'neſt Requeſts of your People.

'But this ineſtimable Bleſſing of the Union, is 'your Majeſty's own peculiar Free Gift to us: 'Tis 'the Product of an Heart truly Royal, and the Re-'ſult of the moſt prudent Adminiſtration that any 'Age can give an Inſtance of.

'Permit us therefore, moſt Gracious Sovereign, 'thankfully to accept this ſurprizing Benefit, and to 'expreſs our Gratitude in the beſt manner we are 'able, both by Words and Actions, tho' very diſ-'proportionable to the Greatneſs of the Occa-'ſion.

'Your Majeſty, by your Royal Example, has 'inſtructed your Subjects wherein true Liberty con-'ſiſts, and ſet our Souls free from thoſe narrow 'Self-Intereſſed Notions which, thro' the Prejudices 'of an unhappy Education, had ſo long cramp'd 'and fetter'd them. We begin now to find that 'true Chriſtian Charity is extenſive to all Mankind, 'and that loving our Neighbour as our ſelves is as 'really our Advantage as 'tis our Duty: We begin 'to ſee that we were in a Miſtake, when we for-'merly imagined, that Diffuſiveneſs of Trade, and 'a Freedom of Commerce, to all your Majeſty's 'Subjects, was prejudicial to particular Towns or 'Perſons; at leaſt we find that it's highly condu-'cive to the Good of the Whole, which ought to 'be the principal Regard of honeſt Men.

'We therefore promiſe on our Parts, to cultivate 'and increaſe ſuch good Diſpoſitions of Love and 'Affection for our Brethren of *Scotland*, that this 'Union may really prove a ſincere and compleat 'one, every way; whereby *Great-Britain*, govern'd 'by ſuch a Queen, cannot fail of becoming the 'Throne of Liberty, the Sanctuary of the Op-'preſſed, and the Arbitrator of *Europe*, whoſe Power '(contrary to that of thoſe Tyrants who have long 'infeſted and diſtreſſed the World) will be exer-'cis'd only in doing Good.

'May

'May Heaven continue to pour its Bleſſings on your moſt Sacred Majeſty; and grant that you may long reign over your Subjects, who place their greateſt Glory, in obeying a Princeſs who may moſt juſtly be ſtil'd, The Delight of Humane kind. C. A. 1707.

'In Teſtimony whereof, we have caus'd our Common Seal to be hereunto affixed, this 12th Day of *April*, in the Sixth Year of your Majeſty's moſt happy Reign, *Annoq; Domini* 1707.

The Second Addreſs about the Union, is that of the Town and Borough of *New-Windſor*, which was as follows: *And of* New-Windſor.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, do moſt humbly and heartily congratulate your Majeſty's Joy and Satisfaction, in the happy Concluſion of the long deſired Union of the Two Famous Kingdoms of *Great-Britain.*

'A Work ſo difficult, that while other Princes have glory'd in the Attempt alone, it ſeems reſerved for the peculiar Honour of your Reign, and the Glory of your Miniſtry, to bring it to effect.

'A Work ſo happy in its Conſequences, that thereby the Succeſſion of the Crown is preſerved in the Proteſtant Line, the beſt Religion in the World ſecured and eſtabliſhed, and all the Bleſſings of Peace, Plenty and Liberty, we now enjoy, tranſmitted to Poſterity for all Generations.

'The Hearts of Kings are in the Hands of God: It was he that enclined your Progenitors to chuſe the Lion and the Unicorn to ſupport their Arms; and it is He certainly, who hath fulfilled the Prophetick Emblem, and made Victory and Union the Two Supporters of your Throne.

'We have nothing left to do, but to bleſs God and the Queen, for the many inexpreſſible Advantages we receive from her Government; to beſeech Him to continue them, by lengthening the Thread of that important Life, on which they

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'depend, by adding length of Days to your Glory 'and Honour, and making the Years of your 'Reign as numerous as the Bleſſings we enjoy un-'der it.

And of the Diſſenting Miniſters.

The Third Addreſs is that of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters of the ſeveral Denominations in and about the City of *London*; introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, which runs thus:

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'AMongſt the reſt of your dutiful and loyal Sub-'jects, we beg leave with all Humility to 'congratulate your Majeſty upon the Acceſſion 'every Year makes to the Glories of your auſpicious 'Reign; and more eſpecially upon the happy 'Union of your Two Kingdoms of *England* and '*Scotland*.

'We adore that Divine Providence which hath 'removed the Difficulties that were inſuperable to 'your greateſt Predeceſſors, even under the Advan-'tages of Peace, and reſerv'd to Your Majeſty the 'Honour of making us one flouriſhing People, 'through your wiſe and ſteddy Councils, together 'with the unparalell'd Judgment, Application and 'Fidelity, of your Majeſty's Commiſſioners, and 'your Two Parliaments.

'By this entire Union of the Two Nations, we 'with Joy behold the Peace and Quiet of your Ma-'jeſty's Government firmly ſettled; the Proteſtant 'Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*, 'and the Reformed Intereſt in general, ſecur'd; the 'ſtrength and Honour of the whole Iſland much 'advanc'd; and our common Safety, both againſt 'Attempts from abroad, and Breaches upon our 'happy Civil Conſtitution at home, effectually pro-'vided for.

'Herein we have a repeated Inſtance of your Ma-'jeſty's Parental Care of your People; and cannot 'but hope, that ſo Illuſtrious an Example will in-'ſpire all Your Proteſtant Subjects with that gene-'rous Love and Charity, that it may never more be

'in

'in the Inclination of any of them to moleſt one 'another, upon Religious Accounts. A. C. 1707.

'May the Great God ſo proſper your Arms, and 'thoſe of your Allies, that your Majeſty may be 'the glorious Inſtrument of re-eſtabliſhing the Peace, 'and ſecuring the Liberty, of *Europe*; and, at the 'ſame time, of reſtoring our Proteſtant Brethren 'abroad to their ancient Rights.

'May your Majeſty and your Illuſtrious Con-'ſort, the Prince, be continued in Health.

'May your Sacred Majeſty be bleſs'd with a 'long and proſperous Reign over a People more 'reform'd in their Manners, and united in Af-'fection, (according to your Majeſty's earneſt Re-'commendations) and ſtill reap the Benefits of a 'Government, which, by the Divine Bleſſing, you 'have made ſo conſiderable for Safety and Great-'neſs.

'May all theſe our Requeſts be as fully anſwer'd, 'as thoſe we have offer'd to the Almighty for this 'Union.

'Then will our Thankſgivings be laſting; and 'your Majeſty will have the Satisfaction of 'tranſmitting Liberty and Union to all ſucceeding 'Ages.

The Fourth Addreſs we thought fit to inſert in theſe *Annals*, is from the Borough of *Brackley* in *Northamptonſhire*, preſented to her Majeſty by the Honourable *Charles Egerton*, and the Honourable *Henery Mordaunt*, Eſquires, their Repreſentatives in Parliament, which is as follows: *Addreſs of* Brackley.

AFter the little Notice that has hitherto been taken of the Union *by thoſe who enjoy the* greateſt Share, *or, at leaſt, an* Equivalent *of the Advantage, we had ſome Thoughts of not diſturbing Your Majeſty at this Time in your grand Concernments for the Liberties of all* Europe, *had we not been afraid, leſt the Malice of the World ſhould have unjuſtly* tack'd us *to ſome of Your* miſtaken Subjects, *who, by* their Silence in not Addreſſing, and their deliberate Reſolutions to the contrary, have ſufficiently declar'd their Diſlike and Diſtaſte to what Your Majeſty has own'd *Your greateſt*

A. C. 1707.

greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction. We therefore moſt heartily and ſincerely congratulate Your Majeſty upon this Your Union *of your Kingdoms: An Action ſo entirely Yours, that the greateſt of Your Predeceſſors, with the ableſt of their Miniſters, tho' often attempted, could never compaſs; and was undoubtedly, like Your Majeſty, only reſerved for the Bleſſing of theſe Times: At which, if any* Mongrel Engliſhmen *do not heartily rejoyce, may they for the future not be reckon'd among Your Truſty* Britains, *nor pretend to the Honeſty and Loyalty of this Your ancient Corporation.*

The French *Refugees Addreſs and Petition to the Queen.*

On *Monday* the 31ſt Day of *March*, about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Miniſters of the *French* Churches in the City of *London*, and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, and the principal Perſons among the *French* Refugees, (by private Direction from the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and ſome Perſons in Power, met in the Royal *French* Chappel in the *Savoy*, where Mr. *de la Riviere*, one of the Miniſters of that Congregation, open'd the Aſſembly by a Devout, Pathetick Prayer to Almighty God, 'That he would 'continue his Bleſſing on the victorious Arms of her 'Majeſty, and make her the glorious Inſtrument of 'the Reſtoration of the Proteſtant Churches in the 'Kingdom of *France*. After this, the ſaid Miniſter being unanimouſly choſen Moderator of the Aſſembly, read to them the Draught of an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein in an humble and reſpectful manner, the *French* Refugees of this Kingdom 'did congratulate the wonderful Succeſſes with 'which it has pleaſed God to bleſs her moſt Sacred 'Majeſty's Government both at home and abroad; 'inſomuch that the very Beginning of her Majeſty's 'auſpicious Adminiſtration exceeded the long Reign 'of the great Queen *Elizabeth*, of Glorious Memory. Afterwards they repreſented, 'That the 'Proteſtant Churches of *France*, tho' ever ſtruggling 'under Oppreſſion, did formerly hold a conſiderable Rank; and that her Majeſty's Predeceſſors 'had always ſuch a tender Regard for them, as to 'protect and ſupport them, as far as it lay in their 'Power: That the famous Edict of *Nants*, in favour of the Proteſtants of *France*, was, in great

'meaſure,

'measure, owing to the great Intereſt Queen *Eliza-* A. C.
'*beth* had with King *Henry* IV. of *France*; That 1707.
'King *James* I. her Majeſty's Great Grandfather, did
'often interpoſe, by his Ambaſſadors, in behalf of
'the *French* Reformed Churches. And that King
'*Charles* I. her Majeſty's Grandfather, intervened
'as Mediator, in the Treaty which *Lewis* XIII.
'made with the *Rochellers*, (who held the principal
'Rank among the Proteſtants of *France*) and af-
'terwards, upon the *French* King's Infraction of
'that Treat, begun a War with *France* upon that
'Account. Moreover, they ſet forth, That they
'found and accounted themſelves ſo happy in living
'under her Majeſty's gentle and equal Government,
'and among a Nation, where they had been ſo
'kindly entertain'd, when driven from their native
'Country by the Violence of Perſecution, That
'if they had nothing but their own private Intereſt
'in view, they would ſit quiet and eaſie, and be
'contented to ſhare the Felicity of her Majeſty's na-
'tural born Subjects: But that the juſt Concern
'they ought to have for their Brethren, Relations,
'and Friends, who ſtill groan'd in *France*, under
'the Preſſure of Perſecution, obliged them to lay
'hold on this Occaſion, moſt humbly to beſeech her
'Sacred Majeſty, that when her Thoughts ſhould
'be employ'd in ſettling the great Concerns of
'*Europe* in a Treaty of Peace, her Majeſty would
'graciouſly vouchſafe to take into her Royal Care,
'the Intereſt of the poor diſtreſſed Churches of
'*France*, which having been ruin'd by the ſuper-
'ſtitious Vanity of the Enemy, ſo it would add ſolid
'Glory to her Majeſty's Reign, to be inſtrumental
'in reſtoring the ſame.

This Addreſs having been approved, and ſigned by moſt of the Perſons there preſent, was, a Week after, preſented to her Majeſty by the Earl of *Lifford*, Son to the late Count *de Roye*, accompanied by Monſieur *le Coq*, Monſieur *St. Leger*, and ſeveral other *French* Proteſtant Gentlemen, Miniſters and Merchants, introduced by the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State: To which Addreſs the Queen was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

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The Queen's Answer, Apr. 7th.

I Have always had a great Compassion for the unhappy Circumstances of the Persecuted Protestants of France. *I will communicate my Thoughts upon this Matter to our Allies, and hope such Measures may be taken, as may effectually answer the Intent of your Petition.*

The French *Refugees in* Holland, *discouraged from Addressing the* States.

The *French* Refugees in *Holland* design'd to have had a solemn Meeting among themselves, in order to consult about presenting to the States General, an Address of the same Nature with that which their Brethren in *England* had put up to the Queen; But having first intimated their Intention, to try how such a Proceeding would be taken by the States, they were given to understand, that it might have dangerous Influences; that the *Roman Catholick* Potentates who were in the Grand Alliance, might be disgusted at it; and that it would give some Colour to the false and disingenuous Insinuations of *France*, that in this War the Allies had Designs of Religion, tho' they had none but for the general Liberty and Safety: But the true Reason was, That their High Mightinesses were too well acquainted with the Interest of their Country, to encourage or forward any Measures that might tend to the Restoration of the Protestants of *France*, which would infallibly drain *Holland* and the other Protestant States, of many Thousands of Rich, at least, industrious and trading Inhabitants.

About this time the Court of *Great Britain* received the melancholy News of the Loss of the *Resolution* Man of War, which was so honourable both to the Commander thereof, and the Officers and Men under him, that we think it proper to do them Justice, by transmitting to Posterity the following Account:

The Resolution *Man of War lost on the Coast of* Genoa.

'THE Earl of *Peterborough* sailed from *Barcelona* 'the 13th of *March*, O. S. for *Genoa*, together 'with a Gentleman sent by the King of *Spain* in the 'Quality of his Envoy to the Duke of *Savoy*, on 'Board the *Resolution* Man of War, commanded by 'Captain *Mordaunt*, his Lordship's Son; with whom 'sailed at the same time the *Enterprize* and *Milford*

'Frigats.

'Frigats. The 19th, being within Fifteen Leagues A. C.
'of *Genoa*, they fell in with Six *French* Men of 1707.
'War, whereof two were of 80, two of 70,
'one of 68, and the other of 58 Guns, who chaſed
'them; upon which his Lordſhip, with the *Spaniſh*
'Envoy, went on Board the *Enterprize*, got away
'in the Night, and ſail'd for *Leghorn*. The *Mil-*
'*ford* likewiſe made her Eſcape, and got to the
'ſame Port. The Enemy continuing to chaſe the
'*Reſolution*, one of their Ships came, about ten at
'Night, within Gun-ſhot of her, but did not be-
'gin to fire till the twentieth, about ſix in the Morn-
'ing, by which time the reſt of the Enemy's Ships,
'they being all clean, and newly come out of *Tou-*
'*lon*, were all come up with the *Reſolution*. Then
'began a very ſharp Fight, which Captain *Mordaunt*
'maintain'd with great Bravery and Reſolution, till
'half an Hour after three in the Afternoon; at
'which time, finding no poſſibility of getting clear
'of the Enemy, and his Ship being very much
'ſhatter'd, it was thought moſt proper to run her
'on Shore, which was done accordingly. The E-
'nemy ſtill purſued her, and kept continually firing
'upon her; but finding by the Captain's returning
'their Fire, that he would not quit his Ship, they
'ſent out their Boats to burn her; but thoſe were
'ſoon beat back. The Twenty-firſt in the Morn-
'ing one of the Enemy's Ships of 80 Guns came
'very near her, with a deſign to batter her; but
'ſhe being full of Water, and the Powder wet, it
'was reſolved to burn her rather than ſhe ſhould
'fall into the Enemy's Hands; and accordingly by
'Eleven that Morning all that part of her which
'lay above the Water, was conſumed. The Cap-
'tain and his Ship's Company got ſafe on Shore,
'with what was moſt valuable on her. He was
'wounded in his Thigh during the Engagement by
'a Cannon-Ball, but not dangerouſly. The *Enter-*
'*prize* and *Milford* were both attack'd ſingly as they
'were going into *Leghorn*, by a *French* Man of War
'of Forty Guns; but ſhe ſoon left them.

Towards the middle of *April*, the Earl of *Stam-*
ford, the Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, *Robert Monkton*,
and *John Pultney*, Eſquires, were made Commiſſi-
oners

A. C. 1707.

oners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, who formerly reſign'd that Place, and of *William Blaithwait*, *John Pollexfen*, and *Matthew Prior*, Eſquires, who were put out on different Accounts. Not many Days after, it was * publiſh'd in the Gazette, That her Majeſty had granted her Commiſſion to his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *England*; *William* Lord *Cowper*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and the Lord Chancellor of *England*, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* for the time being; *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, and the Lord High Treaſurer of *England* for the time being; *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Preſident of her Majeſty's Council, and the Preſident of the Council for the time being; *John* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and the Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal for the time being; the Lord High Admiral of *England* for the time being; *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, and her Majeſty's principal Secretaries for the time being; the firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury for the time being; the firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty for the time being; *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*, and the Biſhop of *London* for the time being; *William* Lord *Dartmouth*; *Henry* Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*; *Henry Boyle* Eſq; Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of her Majeſty's Exchequer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being; and Sir *Philip Meadows*, Knt. *George Stepney*, *John Pultney*, and *Robert Monkton*, Eſquires, or any Three or more of them, for promoting the Trade of this her Majeſty's Kingdom, and for inſpecting and improving her Majeſty's Plantations in *America* and elſewhere.

* April 28*th*. *New Commiſſion of Trade and Plantations.*

Her Majeſty, at the ſame time, was pleaſed to conſtitute Sir *Simon Harcourt* Knight, her Attorney General, in the Room of Sir *Edward Northy*, and to appoint Sir *James Montague* Knight, to ſucceed him in the Place and Office of her Majeſty's Solicitor-General; And the Honourable *Spencer Compton* Eſq; to be Treaſurer and Receiver-General to his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and Pay-

Sir Simon Harcourt *made Attorny-General, and Sir* James Montague *Solitor-General.*

Pay-maſter to her Majeſty's Penſioners, in the Room of Mr. *Nicholas.* A. C. 1707.

On the 28th of the ſame Month *Ahmed Ben Ahmed Cardenaſh*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*, had a private Audience of Leave of her Majeſty, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State, and conducted by Dr. *Inglis*, Marſhal of the Ceremonies. After which, he had a like Audience of Leave from his Royal Highneſs: To which he was likewiſe conducted by Dr. *Inglis*. The next Day, a Proclamation was iſſued out, containing her Majeſty's Declaration, That it was expedient, That the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, which ſtood prorogued to the 30th of *April*, ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, for and on the Part of *England*. Which Declaration her Majeſty was empower'd to make on or before the firſt of *May*, (on which Day the *Union* was to take place) by the Twenty-ſecond Article of the Treaty of Union, ratify'd and confirm'd by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

The Morocco Ambaſſador has his Audience of Leave. Apr. 28th.

Proclamation, declaring, the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of England, to be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the 1ſt Parliament of Great Britain, on the Part of England. Apr. 29th.

The firſt Day of *May* being appointed for the General Thanſgiving for the happy Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which commenc'd that very Day, her Majeſty went in a Coach of State to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, attended by a magnificent Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry of each Nation, to return Thanks to Almighty God for that great Bleſſing. The Streets were lin'd from St. *James's* to *Temple-Bar*, by the *Militia* of *Weſtminſter*; from thence to St. *Pauls*, by the City *Train'd-Bands*; the ſeveral Companies in their Gowns being placed on Scaffolds erected for that purpoſe; and a Battalion of her Majeſty's Two Regiments of Foot-Guards made a Lane from the Entrance into the Church to the Choir. The Balconies and Windows of the Houſes were hung with Tapeſtry, and crowded with Multitudes of Spectators. Her Majeſty was met at *Temple-Bar* by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities: The Lord Mayor preſented to her Majeſty the

Thankſgiving for the Union obſerv'd, May 1ſt.

A. C. 1707. the City Sword; which the Queen being graciouſly pleaſed to return to him, he carried it before her Majeſty to the Church. Her Majeſty was received at the Entrance into the Church by the Peers, and led up to the Choir by the Marquis of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, the Earl of *Seafield* carrying the Sword of State before her Majeſty. *Te Deum* being ſung, and the Office of the Day read, Dr. *Talbot*, Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*, preach'd an excellent Sermon on theſe Words out of the 133d *Pſalm* Verſe 1. *Behold how good and pleaſant a Thing it is, for Brethren to dwell together in Unity.* Divine Service being ended, her Majeſty returned to St. *James's*. The great Guns of the Tower, and thoſe at St. *James's Park* were thrice diſcharged; the firſt time, when her Majeſty parted from St. *James's*, the ſecond at the Singing the *Te Deum*, and the third when her Majeſty came back to her Palace. The publick Demonſtrations of Joy were ſuitable to ſo great an Occaſion; and the Day was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Expreſſions of a General Satisfaction.

Scheme of the Arms of Great Britain.

The Arms of *Great Britain* were order'd to be diſpoſed according to the following Scheme.



On

A. C. 1707.

On the 4th of *May*, her Majesty in Council declar'd *William* Lord *Cowper*, formerly Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*. Not many Days after, the Brigadiers-General, *How*, *Mordaunt*, *Brudenell*, *Farrington*, and *Shrimpton*, were advanced to the Post of Major-Generals of her Majesty's Armies; and about * the same time, the Queen was pleased to constitute Colonel *Sherrington Davenport*, *Thomas Pulteney*, *William Villiers*, *George Kellum*, *Thomas Crowther*, and *Bartholomew Ogleby*, to be Brigadiers-General of her Majesty's Forces. *William Douglas*, *Alexander Wedderburn*, *John Montgomery*, *John Witham*, and *David Ross*, Esquires, were, the same Day, appointed Commissioners for the Excise in *Scotland*. And her Majesty was pleased to confer a Prebend of *Windsor* on the Reverend Mr. *Goddard*, Chaplain to the Honourable House of Commons.

The Lord Cowper *made High Chancellor of* Great Britain, May 4*th*.

Promotion of General Officers, May 10*th*.

* May, 17*th*.

Commissioners of the Excise in Scotland *appointed.*

The Day * before, his Excellency *Andrew de Matueof*, Privy-Counsellor, Governour of the Principality of *Jaroslavia*, and Ambassador Extraordinary from his *Czarish* Majesty the Emperor of *Muscovy*, had a private Audience of her Majesty and his Royal Highness: Introduced by Mr. Secretary *Harley*, and conducted by Sir *Charles Cotterell* Master of the Ceremonies. In this Audience his Excellency deliver'd to the Queen the following Letter from his *Czarish* Majesty:

* May, 16*th*.

Czar's *Ambassador has a private Audience.*

We send our Friendly and Brotherly Greeting to your Royal Majesty, the most Serene, and most Potent Lady, by the Grace of God, Queen of GREAT BRITAIN.

Most Honoured and Beloved Sister,

'ALthough 'tis not unknown to your Royal 'Majesty, yet we have judged it necessary, as 'Affairs now stand, in a friendly and brotherly 'manner, to acquaint you, by this Letter, and as 'briefly as possible, with the Services we have done 'King *Augustus*, from his first Election to the Crown 'of the Kingdom of *Poland*. Having by our powerful Endeavours, for the Common Benefit of that 'Crown, hindred the Prince of *Conti*, who had

The Czar's *Letter to the Queen of* Great Britain.

A. C. 1707. 'been choſen before by Part of the Republick, 'by taking Poſſeſſion of it; and even ſent a numerous Army againſt the Prince of *Conti*'s Party, 'for the Uſe and Service of thoſe Senators that ſided 'with King *Auguſtus*, before any League had been 'concluded with him, or his Entrance into *Poland*; 'This Army was immediately, upon his Arrival, 'put under his Command, that he might be able 'to puniſh his Enemies; Beſides which, we threatned the contrary Party with Fire and Sword, 'upon Apprehenſion whereof many were forc'd to 'acknowledge him, and ſo by our Aſſiſtance he 'was firmly ſettled upon the Throne. Afterwards, 'by his particular Entreaties, and a Meſſage by 'General *Carlowits*, in the Year 1700, We concluded with him an Alliance againſt the Crown of '*Sweden*, in which there were no Subſidies of Money promiſed him. Moreover, many Affronts 'and Injuries having been done us, at the beginning of the War, by the Crown of *Sweden*, we 'were prevail'd with by the earneſt Sollicitations 'of his Miniſter, General *Langa*, in an unproper 'Seaſon, it being the latter end of Autumn, for his 'Relief, to make the Enemy turn their Arms a'gainſt us, to begin the Attack of *Narva*; And 'then his Forces, contrary to his Promiſe, leaving 'ours in Action, went into Quarters in *Poland* and '*Courland*, on which Occaſion our Forces ſuffer'd 'no ſmall Loſs. Notwithſtanding which, a League 'being renew'd with him at *Birſa*, in 1701. not 'a ſmall Sum of Money was lent him; beſides which, 'we aſſiſted him with 20000 Foot. Nevertheleſs, 'this ſignify'd nothing, nor were our Armies made 'uſe of, according to the Treaty; but by the 'Intrigues of the *French* Ambaſſador, *du Giron*, (to 'whom, contrary to our Agreement, and perſonal 'Proteſtation confirm'd by us, full Power was, at 'at that time, given to treat about a ſeparate Peace) 'thoſe, our Forces, without Neceſſity, were greatly fatigued; the Enemy permitted to paſs the '*Dwina*, and our Armies diſmiſs'd, without being 'ſupplied with Proviſions during their March, for 'which the ſaid King received Money from us; 'which cauſed great Numbers of them to periſh,

and

'and others to desert. Notwithstanding all this, A. C.
'upon his repeated Assurances and Messages, we 1707.
'renewed a League with him in the Year 1703, and
'promised him 300000 *Rubles* for the Use of his
'Forces, and 12000 Foot to be maintain'd at our
'own Charge, which we faithfully perform'd. And
'altho' the Subsidies and Auxiliaries were not then
'specified in that Treaty; nor whether the same
'should be given yearly, yet we sent him every
'Year no less than the above-mention'd Sum, not
'reckoning other immense Charges we were at
'for preserving the Republick in his Interest. But
'instead of employing the Forces against the Ene-
'my, he made them march to and fro in *Poland*,
'whereby they were very much fatigued, and af-
'terwards parting from them, without any Occa-
'sion, he permitted them to be driven into *Saxony*
'together with the *Saxons*; whereby, without any
'Necessity, half of them were unaccountably lost,
'and the rest were forced to die with Hunger.
'And altho' free Winter-Quarters were promised
'them in the Treaty, yet, on the contrary, 'twas
'forbidden to supply them with Bread in their
'Quarters, upon which our Minister Extraordinary,
'*Van Patkul*, then residing at his Court, and Chief
'General of those Forces, in order to preserve
'them from utter and certain Ruin, agreed with
'the Emperor's Ministers, to put them into his
'Imperial Majesty's Service, for which, by the
'Suggestion of the said King's wicked and treache-
'rous *Saxon* Ministers, he was put under an Arrest,
'contrary to the Laws of Nations; and without
'our Consent, was cast, like a Traitor, into a
'loathsom Prison. Altho' we are oblig'd for the
'Interest of the said King *Augustus*, as well before
'the Affront offer'd to our Minister, as after the
'going of the said King out of *Poland*, in order to
'preserve him upon his Throne, and defend the
'Republick of *Poland* against the *Swedish* Forces,
'to leave all our Armies to act for his Interest,
'and at the Desire of the Republick, by their Ex-
'traordinary Embassy, to march with all our For-
'ces into *Poland*, where they were oblig'd to be
'maintain'd to this Day, to our great Charge, in

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'our own Pay: Yet notwithſtanding all this, his 'Generals, at their going out of *Saxony* with ours 'and their Troops, ſuffer'd themſelves, not with- 'out Suſpicion of Treachery, to be beaten with- 'out any Reſiſtance; and our poor Forces were 'ſo deſerted, that only 1600 of them remain'd, 'and theſe, with much ado, ſaved themſelves, and 'return'd into *Saxony*. Altho' King *Auguſtus*, up- 'on our repeated Inſtances and Sollicitations, pro- 'miſ'd both before and after his infamous Peace, 'by his Meſſages and Proteſtations made to us by 'General *Goltz*, either to deliver up to us, or ſe- 'cretly to ſet at Liberty, our ſaid Miniſter and 'General *Van Patkul*, yet nothing was perform'd: 'Notwithſtanding which, without regarding the 'intolerable Falſhoods of the ſaid King *Auguſtus*, 'his Non-performances of the Treaty made with 'us; his impriſoning our Miniſter, and violating 'the Laws of Nations; nor his many ſecret Meſ- 'ſages to the Enemy, (contrary to our Intereſt, and 'tending to a ſeparate Peace) as well by the Sieur 'Octptimana, as by Count *Koningſmark*, and after- 'wards in Writing by their Secretaries *Nemits* and '*Tiggſtone*, from the beginning of the War, and af- 'ter their Entrance into *Saxony*; of which Tranſ- 'actions we had Notice given us by ſeveral of our 'faithful Friends; And notwithſtanding we had 'thoſe Treaties in our Hands, yet we did not leave 'to aſſiſt him both with our Forces and Money; 'And in the laſt Campaign, tho' the Seaſon of the 'Year was ſo far advanc'd, it being the latter end 'of Autumn, yet being deſirous to draw the Ene- 'my back, and harraſs his Army, we ſent our Ca- 'valry under the Command of our General Prince '*Menſhicof*, to joyn him, and his *Saxon* and *Poliſh* 'Forces; who marching towards *Caliſh*, met with 'the *Swediſh* General *Mardefelt*, and the *Poles* of the 'contrary Party, under the command of the Vay- 'vode of *Kiow*; and by the Aſſiſtance of the Moſt 'High entirely defeated them, and took their 'Chief General, and many other Inferiour Officers 'and Soldiers, Priſoners of War; whereby all *Po- 'land* was brought under his Obedience. After 'this, being fully ſupply'd with all Neceſſaries, we 'de-

'deſign'd, by the Help of the Moſt High, to act 'ſtill in his Defence, which was begun with the 'Action at *Wybourg* in *Finland*; and did expect 'many good Conſequences from that Defeat, and 'rely'd on a ſtrict Obſervance of the Treaty, pur-'ſuant to the Aſſurances we had received from him 'in two Letters, written ſince the Battle; the firſt 'dated the 31ſt of *October*, and the ſecond the 20th 'of *November*; But ſaw, at firſt, that he began to 'take away from our ſaid General Prince *Menſhicof*, 'the General Officers, and other Priſoners we had 'taken; giving his Royal Word, and many Aſſu-'rances, that he would either exchange them for our 'Generals, and other Officers, detain'd in *Sweden*, '(for in the Performance whereof, General *Mard-'felt*, with the reſt of the Officers, gave alſo their 'Parole, and confirm'd the ſame to our General;) 'or if it were not poſſible to effect this Exchange, 'that he would reſtore the ſaid Priſoners into our 'Hands: But, contrary to all his Promiſes, he let 'them go, without any Exchange. After this, we 'underſtood, to our great Aſtoniſhment, that he had 'already concluded a diſhonourable Peace with the 'King of *Sweden*, and *Leſcheinsky*, yielding up all 'his Rights to the Crown of *Poland*, and ſurrendring 'all to the Pleaſure of his Enemies, without giving 'us any previous Notice, that we might have pro-'vided for our own Security; in return of the in-'numerable Favours done him by us. But what 'ſhews his Ingratitude in the higheſt Degree, is, 'That the Agreement was confirm'd by him many 'Days before the Battle; after which, by his Letters, 'he gave us earneſt Aſſurances of his firm Adherence 'to the Treaty. The Inconſtancy of his Promiſes, 'Non-performance of the League, and Forgetful-'neſs of our many Favours and Aſſiſtance, we leave 'to the righteous Judgment, and Vengeance of 'Almighty God, upon whoſe powerful Aſſiſtance, 'in our juſt Cauſe, we firmly rely: Proteſting a-'gainſt the ſaid King *Auguſtus*, and his Subjects; 'and leave alſo to all the World, to judge impar-'tially of our faithful Performance of the League 'to the very laſt. Moreover, we are extremely ſur-'priz'd at three Articles in the aforeſaid League, *viz.*

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'the 11th, 12th and 20th, in which he, the ſaid 'late King *Auguſtus*, promiſes to deliver up our 'publick Miniſter and Plenipotentiary, reſiding at 'his Court, into the Hands of our Enemies, in an 'unheard-of manner, and to his utter Ruin, upon 'Pretence of his being a *Swediſh* Deſerter. Secondly, 'In the 12th Article he maliciouſly obliges himſelf 'to deliver up to the Enemy, as Priſoners of War, 'the Remains of 12 Regiments, *viz.* 1600 Auxiliary 'Troops, who, for his Preſervation, have often 'expoſed their Lives, and were then ſent by him as 'Auxiliaries into the Empire, which is not only 'contrary to Divine and Human Laws, but even 'to the Cuſtoms and Laws of *Barbarians*. Thirdly, 'In the 20th Article he ſtipulates for himſelf, in 'caſe of Peace, between us and the Enemy, full 'Satisfaction; and afterwards, He, the ſaid *Au-* 'guſtus, in that Treaty, obliges himſelf to procure 'your Royal Majeſty's Guaranty. Therefore We, in 'a Brotherly and Friendly manner, deſire your Royal 'Majeſty, that, through your innate and wonted 'Goodneſs, you would be pleaſed not to conſent 'thereunto, nor countenance his diſhonourable Acti- 'ons. It would have been neceſſary we ſhould, be- 'fore this time, have exhibited this our Proteſtati- 'on, both to your Royal Majeſty, and other Po- 'tentates, in Writing, which we already would 'have performed by our Miniſters, had we not been 'deluded, as we have made it appear, by the freſh 'Aſſurances he ſent us by Major-General *Goltz*, 'who among many other falſe Aſſurances of Friend- 'ſhip, engaged for the Performance of the League; 'and ſolemnly aſſur'd us, That our Miniſter ſhould 'never be deliver'd up; and that, in caſe it ſhould 'come to the laſt Extremity, King *Auguſtus* would 'either privately ſet him at Liberty, or detain him 'in *Koningſtein* till the Departure of the *Swedes*, 'and afterwards deliver him ſafe into our Hands; 'But we have ſince, with Wonder and bitter Grief, 'underſtood, that that Prince forgetting his Ho- 'nour, has deliver'd up our innocent publick Mi- 'niſter, contrary to the Laws of Nations, and 'even Cuſtoms of *Barbarians*, and without the Fear 'of God, into the Hands of his Enemies; for which

'Reaſon

'Reaſon we have the rather thought fit to acquaint A. C.
'your Majeſty with all the Premiſſes, and, in a 1707.
'Friendly and Brotherly Manner, to deſire,
'that you would be pleaſed, by your good Offi-
'ces, to procure the Liberty of our ſaid Miniſter
'*Van Patkul*; or, at leaſt, that he may be uſed by
'the King of *Sweden*, as our Miniſter, and not as
'his Subject, which we are confident his *Swediſh*
'Majeſty will grant, at your Royal Majeſty's De-
'ſire, whereby he will gain, with all the World,
'the Name of a *Magnanimous Monarch*, inſtead of
'giving an Example of ſo wicked and barbarous
'an Action. But if, on the contrary, *Van Patkul*
'be hardly dealt with, and not uſed as our Mini-
'ſter, we ſhall be forced to ſeek Opportunities to
'return the like Uſage, truſting that in our juſt
'Cauſe, we ſhall receive all Aſſiſtance from the
'Moſt High. We hope likewiſe by your Maje-
'ſty's good Offices, to obtain from the King of
'*Sweden*, the Liberty of our General Officers, and
'others our Subjects detain'd at *Stockholm*, and now
'under Arreſt, *viz.* the ſame Number, and of the
'ſame Rank as were thoſe that were permitted to
'go on their Parole, from our General Prince *Men-
'ſhicof*, namely, his General *Mardefeldt*, and o-
'ther Officers and Soldiers, by order of King *Au-
'guſtus*, and on the Parole of the reſt of the *Swe-
'diſh* Officers. The ſaid *Auguſtus* having thus evi-
'dently, before all the World, violated his Vows,
'and the Laws of Nations, by his unheard of,
'diſhonourable Proceedings, contrary to the Di-
'ctates of Conſcience, as appears by thoſe Trea-
'ties, we ſhall be oblig'd to do our ſelves Juſtice,
'and ſeek for entire Satisfaction of him, as the
'Elector of *Saxony* and a Member of the *Roman*
'Empire, which our fair Proceedings, and Sted-
'faſtneſs to the League, entitle us to; the rather, be-
'cauſe by the 20th Article, contrary to his own
'Conſcience, he propoſes to ſeek for full Satis-
'faction from Us. The remaining part of our
'Auxiliary Troops now upon the Rhine, we put
'under your Royal Majeſty's Protection, and de-
'ſire that they may either enter your Majeſty's Ser-
'vice, or that of your Allies; or, at leaſt, we

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'intreat your good Offices, that they may have 'leave to return home with ſafety. Hoping you 'will favour us with your Concurrence and Aſſi-'ſtance in theſe our juſt Deſires, We, the Imperial 'Czariſh Majeſty, pray God to grant your Royal 'Majeſty, many Years Health, and a Happy 'Reign over your Majeſty's Dominions. Given at *Zolkiow*, *April* 27. 1707. and in the 25th Year of our Reign. Your Majeſty's Affectionate, Loving Brother.

PETER.

(b) May 19th. *The Venetian Ambaſſadors make their publick Entry.*

Three days (*b*) after, The Chevaliers *Erizzo* and *Piſani*, Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from the Commonwealth of *Venice*, made their Publick Entry. They were received at *Greenwich* by the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, and Sir *Charles Cotterell* Maſter of the Ceremonies, accompanied by Six Gentlemen of Her Majeſty's Privy-Chamber, and brought by Water in her Majeſty's Barges to the Tower. Their Excellencies were complimented by the Commanding Officer at their Landing there, and ſaluted with a Diſcharge of the Cannon, and a Standard diſplay'd. From thence they were conducted to *Somerſet-Houſe* in her Majeſty's Coach, follow'd by a Coach of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*. Fifty Footmen in Velvet Liveries, richly Lac'd, walk'd before: After whom rode on Horſeback a Courier of the Republick, Twelve Pages, and Two Trumpets. Next the Coach of his Royal Highneſs, follow'd Six Coaches of their Excellencies the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, One drawn by Eight, and Five by Six Horſes; and Three of his Excellency *Signior Cornaro*, the Ambaſſador in Ordinary, preceded by Eighteen Footmen, and Six Pages on Horſeback. After which follow'd a long Train of rich Coaches and Equipages of the Nobility. When their Excellencies arriv'd at *Somerſet*-Houſe, they were complimented from her Majeſty by the Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*; and from his Royal Highneſs by the Lord *Delaware*, Firſt Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Grome of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs. To conclude the Honours of the Day, they were attended to a ſump-

ſumptuous Banquet, and very magnificent Apartments prepar'd for their Reception in that Palace where they were entertained for three Days in the moſt ſpendid manner, with all Diſtinctons due to their Characters. A. C. 1707.

The next day (c) *James* Duke of *Montroſſe*, *James* Earl of *Seafield*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudoun*, were, by her Majeſty's Command, Sworn of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, and took, their Places at the Board accordingly. Her Majeſty order'd likewiſe the Duke of *Queensberrry* to be Sworn of Her moſt Honourable Privy-Council; but want of Health prevented his Grace's Attendance. At the ſame time, the Queen was pleas'd to appoint a new Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, wherein the Party, who of late diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by the Name of *Moderate* or *Low-Church-Men* had a greater ſhare than in the former. (c) May 20th. *Scotch Peers admitted into Privy Council.* *New Lieutenancy for the City* London.

The Twenty Second of the ſame Month, the Two Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, came from *Somerſet-Houſe* in Her Majeſty's Coach to St. *James*'s, conducted by the Earl of *Grantham*, and Sir *Charles Cotterell*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, accompanied by Six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, in his Royal Highneſs's Coach; after which follow'd the Equipages of their Excellencies, and a great Train of Coaches of the Nobility. At the Gate of her Majeſty's Palace they were receiv'd by the Deputy Knight Marſhal, and the Marſhal of the Ceremonies; and as they paſs'd through the Court, were ſaluted by the Officers of the Foot Guards, at the Head of their Guard. When they had aſcended to the Guard-Chamber, they were receiv'd there by the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and afterwards by his Grace the Duke of St. *Albans*, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners; and at the Door of the Room of Audience, by the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majeſty's Houſhold. *Signior Piſani* complimented the Queen in a Speech, and the Audience being over, their Excellencies were reconducted to the Houſe of Signior *Cornaro*, Ambaſſador in Ordinary, where all the Company were mag- *The* Venetian *Ambaſſadors have a publick Audience.* May 22d.

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magnificently entertain'd. On the 25th of *May*, Signior *Erizzo* and *Pizani* had a private Audience of Leave, introduc'd by Mr. Secretary *Harley*, in the Abſence of the Earl of *Sunderland*.

And a private Audience of Leave.

On the Fifth day of *June* was publiſh'd her Majeſty's Proclamation, declaring her Majeſty's Pleaſure for holding the Firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain*, at *Weſtminſter*, on the Twenty Third of *October* next. The ſame day (*June* 5th) The Duke of *Queensberry* was Sworn of the Privy-Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly; And on the 6th of the ſame Month, the following Perſons were appointed Commiſſioners under the Seal of *Great-Britain* for managing the Equivalent due to *Scotland*, according to the Treaty of *Union*: Sir *Andrew Hume*, *William Dalrymple* of *Glenmure*, Eſq; Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Stevenſon*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*, Sir *John Erskin* of *Alva*, Sir *James Campbel* of *Aberurhill*, Sir *John Swinton* of *Swinton*, Sir *James Smolet* of *Bowhill*, Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun*, late Provoſt of *Edinburgh*; Sir *Francis Grant*, Advocate; *George Baily* of *Jerviſwood*, *John Halden* of *Glenagies*, *John Bruce* of *Kinroſs*, *William Seaton* of *Pittmeden*, Junior, *John Clark* of *Pennycook*, Junior, *Alexander Abercromby* of *Glaſſock*, *Mungo Graham* of *Gorthy*, *John Pringle* of *Hanying*, *John Graham* of *Dougalſton*, ----- *Douglaſs* of *Kelhead*, *Daniel Campbel* of *Arntennet*, Eſqs; Sir *John Cope*, Kt. *Jacob Ranardſon*, *John Bridges*, *James Houblon*, Eſqs;

May 25th *Proclamation for holding the 1ſt Parliament of* Great-Britain.

Commiſſioners for the Equivalent *appointed.*

Jun. 6th.

On the 23d of *June*, at a Council held at *Windſor*, her Majeſty was pleas'd to make a new Appointment (on occaſion of the *Union*) of the Lord Chancellor and Lord High Treaſurer; their Lordſhips, for ſome time, left their Places of Poſt at the Council Table, and ſat only according to their Rank of Peerage, till her Majeſty was pleas'd, after the reading a Publick Inſtrument which took up near half an hour's time, to reinveſt them with the Titles of the Lord Chancellor and Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, and new Patents paſs'd the Seal for that Purpoſe. A Week † after, the Queen and Prince, who went to *Windſor* the 12th, came from thence to *Kenſington*; and on the firſt of *July* his Royal Highneſs took the Oath in the High Court,

The Lords Chancellor and Treaſurer reinveſted.

† July 30.

* *Prince* George *takes the Oath as High Admiral.*

Court of Chancery, as Lord High Admiral of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and the Plantations; And the ſame Evening Her Majeſty and the Prince return'd to *Windſor*. His Royal Highneſs, by a new Commiſſion, appointed Sir *David Mitchel*, Knt. *George Churchill*, Eſq; the Honourable —— *Walpole* Eſq; and Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, to be of his Council in the Affairs of the Admiralty. A. C. 1707.

On the 27th of *June* the new Lieutenancy of the City of *London* open'd their Commiſſion, and choſe for their Colonels, Sir *William Aſhurſt*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Sir *Jeffery Jefferys*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, Sir *Charles Thorold*, and Sir *Samuel Stanier*; for their Clerk, *Nicholas Baker*, Eſq; and for their Muſter Maſter, Mr. *Joſeph Hide*. About three Weeks after, the Lord Mayor, and the reſt of her Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy, † preſented to her the following Addreſs: *The Lieutenancy of London chuſe their Colonels, &c.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'WE humbly beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, 'That it is not without the moſt unſpeakable Joy and Satisfaction that we find more frequent 'Occaſions given in Your moſt auſpicious Reign 'for the Acknowledgments and Gratulations of 'Your People, than ever were given for Petitions 'for redreſſing of Grievances, or than were ever 'taken by the People, when they had the greateſt 'Diſpoſition to complain. *Their Addreſs to the Queen* † July 22.

'There has ſcarce been a Campaign ſince Your 'Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne that has 'not afforded us freſh Matter of Praiſe to Almighty 'God, for giving Your Majeſty a moſt compleat 'Victory over Your Enemies; and at the ſame time 'the true Wiſdom and Goodneſs to make no other 'Uſe of it, than to become a moſt Illuſtrious Example of thoſe Princely Virtues, that are render'd 'ſo very difficult by an uninterrupted Series of Succeſs.

'Your Majeſty's Triumphs having indeed far 'exceeded thoſe of Your moſt Renowned Predeceſſors: But 'tis Your Majeſty's Moderation that 'has put them entirely beyond all Competition. 'Whilſt all the Confederate Princes and States of

Europe

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'*Europe* are acknowledging the Benefits they receive 'from Your wiſe Adminiſtration, and are making 'their Applications to You for Your Powerful Pro-'tection and Aſſiſtance, Your Majeſty don't allow 'Your Self to forget the meaneſt, the remoteſt, or 'the moſt unfortunate of Your People, nor the Op-'preſs'd in any Part of the World.

'Your Majeſty is contending againſt Bigotry and 'Faction at Home with the ſame Zeal and In-'tenſeneſs that You are diſputing the Liberties of '*Europe*, with an overgrown Oppreſſor Abroad. 'We beg Leave upon this Occaſion, with all Hu-'mility to aſſure Your Majeſty, That we want 'Words to expreſs the Exultation it has rais'd in 'us, to ſee your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours 'in this glorious Conteſt crown'd with ſuch amazing 'Succeſs. Your Majeſty has had the ſingular Fe-'licity to unite Your Two Kingdoms into One 'Body, and to take the only ſure Method of bring-'ing all Your People to be of one Mind; having in 'Your great Wiſdom already made it their mutual 'Intereſt to agree in purſuing thoſe Meaſures that 'make for the Common Peace and Happineſs, and 'in bearing with one another in their Differences 'about thoſe Things, from which, if it be poſſible 'that any Hurt at all can accrue, yet at leaſt none 'can to any but themſelves.

'And we make no Queſtion, but the ſame Great-'neſs of Mind, which has carried Your Majeſty to 'make ſo juſt an Improvement of all the Advan-'tages that it has pleas'd Almighty God to give You 'over Your Enemies, will engage Your Majeſty to 'redouble Your Efforts, where it has ſeem'd good 'to Divine Providence to give a Check to the Glory 'of Your Undertakings, till Your Majeſty has put 'King *Charles* the Third, into the quiet Poſſeſſion of 'the Throne of *Spain*.

'We beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, That we 'think our ſelves bound upon all theſe Accounts, by 'all the Ties imaginable, to do every thing on our 'Parts, to facilitate the Execution of all thoſe 'great Deſigns with which it has pleas'd Almighty 'God to inſpire Your Mind. We take the Liberty 'with all Submiſſion, to promiſe an unfeigned

Loy-

'Loyalty to Your Majeſty's Perſon; a moſt chear- A. C.
'ful Submiſſion to your Government; a ſincere 1707.
'Love and Affection to all our Fellow Subjects,
'eſpecially to thoſe with whom Your Majeſty in
'Your great Goodneſs has been pleas'd to unite
'us; and a faithful Execution of the great Truſt
'Your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleas'd to veſt
'in us, to the Utmoſt of our Power, for thoſe Pur-
'poſes for which Your Majeſty has thought fit to
'give us this Commiſſion: And, laſt of all, that
'we will pray without ceaſing for the Continuance
'of Your Majeſty's Life, that ſo you may long re-
'ceive the Acknowledgments of a grateful World,
'and a moſt obedient People; that You may have
'the Satisfaction to ſee all Diſtinctions aboliſh'd a-
'mong us, but thoſe which ſhall ariſe from a Con-
'ſcientious and Dutiful Regard to Almighty God,
'and to Your Majeſty, and the Want of ſo happy
'a Diſpoſition: And that ſo we may ſtill have the
'Continuance of one of the greateſt Bleſſings Hea-
'ven can beſtow; and Your Majeſty may late,
'very late, receive that Reward which will make
'up for the vaſt Deficiences of the beſt Returns
'that can ever be made to Your Majeſty by the
'World, or Your own People.

To which Addreſs Her Majeſty was pleas'd to make the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for your Addreſs; and I don't queſtion but you will anſwer the Truſt and Confidence I have repoſed in you, for the Safety and Quiet of the City. *The Queen's Anſwer.*

The Queen having on the 17th of *April*, declared in Council, That She thought fit to appoint the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident of her Majeſty's Council, to be Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, his Excellency ſet out for that Kingdom about the middle of *June*, and arrived at *Dublin* the 24th of that Month, about Ten of the Clock in the Morning. Upon immediate Notice of his landing, the Lords Juſtices and Privy Council appointed Four of *The Earl of* Pembroke *appointed Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland. *He arrives at* Dublin, June 24.

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The Parliament of Ireland *meets* July 7.

On the Seventh of the next Month, the Parliament of *Ireland* met, and the Lord Lieutenant being come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houſes.

'THE QUEEN through the whole Courſe 'of her Glorious Reign, has not only ſhewn 'her great Care for the Preſervation of the Liberties 'of *Europe*, but has been always intent on whatſo'ever may contribute to the Good of all her Sub'jects; and to the utmoſt of her Power, has en'deavour'd to unite them in Love and Affection: 'And now in particular, to manifeſt her tender 'Concern for you, of this her Kingdom of *Ireland*, 'ſhe has again call'd you together, to conſider of 'ſuch Laws as may be thought neceſſary for the 'farther Proſperity of this her Realm; and in all 'Things to provide for the Security of it againſt 'Foreign and Domeſtick Enemies: And in order to 'the attaining of theſe Bleſſings, I am commanded 'by her Majeſty to recommend to you Unanimity 'amongſt your ſelves: And to inform you that her 'Majeſty conſidering the Number of Papiſts in this 'Realm, would be glad of any Expedient for the 'ſtrengthening the Intereſt of her Proteſtant Sub'jects in this Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'The Publick Service requiring that ſeveral Re'giments upon the Eſtabliſhment ſhould be ſent 'abroad, I am commanded by her Majeſty to in'form you, that ſhe intends to ſupply the like 'Number of Forces for the Security of this King-

of

'dom; and I don't doubt but you will make Proviſion of the neceſſary Supplies for Payment of the Army, as well as for defraying the Charges of the Government: And that you may have a perfect View of what is owing, I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare and lay before you an exact State of the Revenue. A. C. 1707.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'In order to the attaining and eſtabliſhing the Safety and Welfare of this Kingdom, I ſhould think my ſelf extremely Happy, if, during my Adminiſtration, all Matters ſhould be conducted with that Temper and Prudence, as may juſtly entitle you to the Continuance of her Majeſty's Affections: For my own Part (though a great Honour to ſerve in this Poſt) I can propoſe no Satisfaction in it, without your Happineſs and Proſperity, the which I ſhall ſincerely endeavour to promote, and hope (but chiefly by your Aſſiſtance) to ſecure the Good of this Kingdom, and ſhew, in our ſeveral Stations, That we are United in our Affections to each other, as well as in Duty to the beſt of QUEENS.

Proceedings of the Commons.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, reſolv'd, Firſt, 'That the Houſe do addreſs her 'Majeſty on the Accompliſhment of the great 'Work of UNITING her Majeſty's Kingdoms 'of *England* and *Scotland*; And 2dly, That the 'Thanks of this Houſe be return'd to the Lord 'Lieutenant for his Speech. They alſo order'd, That leave be given to bring in the following Bills, *viz.* 1ſt, 'For preventing Expence and De'lays in Suits in Law and Equity. 2d, For the 'Publick Regiſtry of all Deeds, Conveyances and 'Wills that ſhould be made of any Honours, Man'nors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments. 3d, 'To explain and amend an Act, Entituled, An 'Act to prevent Papiſts being Sollicitors. 4th, For 'leſſening Sheriffs Fees on Executions. 5th, For 'the more effectual preventing, and taking away, 'and Marrying Children againſt the Wills of their 'Parents and Guardians. 6th, To prevent the Diſ'orders that may happen by marching of Soldiers, and

A.C. 1707. 'and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of 'Soldiers in their March; And 7th, for Explaining 'and Regulating Privilege of Parliament. The following day they ordered, 1ſt, 'That a Bill be 'brought in to enable Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and 'other Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, to make Leaſes to 'Proteſtants only. 2d, To prevent Impriſonment 'of the Subjects upon Account of Criminal Matters 'beyond Seas, in the Dominions belonging to *Great 'Britain.* 3d, To qualify and enable Tenants ha-'ving particular Eſtates to make Leaſes. 4th, For 'ſuppreſſing Lotteries and Gaming Tables; and '5th, For the better Application of Money, and 'the Profits of Lands given, or left to Superſtitious 'Uſes.

The next Day, the Commons waited upon the Lord Lieutenant, with Two Addreſſes, the Firſt to her Majeſty, which was as follows:

The Commons Addreſs to the Queen.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal 'Subjects, the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled, crave Leave 'chearfully to lay hold of the earlieſt Opportunity, 'humbly to addreſs Your Majeſty with our moſt 'hearty and ſincere Congratulations for the inward 'Joy and Satisfaction you are bleſſed with, and the 'Glory You have acquir'd by accompliſhing the 'Union of Your Majeſty's Kingdoms of *England* 'and *Scotland.*

'This great and glorious Work, which Your 'Anceſtors with their utmoſt Endeavours labour'd 'to compaſs, lay above the Reach and Wiſdom of 'former Times, and ſeems reſerved by Heaven for 'Your Majeſty's Reign, as one great Reward of an 'Exemplary Piety and Heroick Virtue, ſignally de-'monſtrated in what You have reſolutely under-'taken, and ſucceſsfully carry'd on, to procure the 'general Happineſs, and ſecure the Liberty of '*Europe.*

'The Difficulty of the Attempt required the 'greateſt Genius to ſurmount it; and we cannot 'but highly honour and admire the Wiſdom of 'thoſe Councils that have by it given a farther Se-

'curity

'curity to the Peace and Safety of Your Majeſty's 'Government, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the 'Church by Law Eſtabliſh'd in *England* and *Ire-* 'land. A C. 1707.

'May God long preſerve that Life, on which 'Your People's Happineſs ſo much depends; may 'he put it into Your Royal Heart, to add greater 'Strength and Luſtre to your Crown by a yet more 'comprehenſive Union; may the Succeſſes and 'Bleſſings which have attended Your Reign be 'daily multiply'd; may you ſee the Power of the 'Inſolent Enemy of Mankind broken in pieces, and 'in due time the World bleſſed with an honourable 'and laſting Peace; and after you have long liv'd 'in the Enjoyment of it, and the greateſt Glory, 'may Your Piety be rewarded with an immortal 'Crown in the Kingdom of Peace.

This Addreſs having afterwards been preſented to the Queen, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, her Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer.

ANNE R.

'HER Majeſty returns her hearty Thanks to 'the Houſe of Commons for their Addreſs: 'They may be aſſur'd nothing ſhall be wanting on 'her Part to make the Union of all her Subjects as 'extenſive as is poſſible. And her Majeſty is very 'glad to find, they are ſo well ſatisfied with her 'Endeavours for their Advantage and Happi- 'neſs.

The other Addreſs of the Commons, to the Lord Lieutenant, was as follows:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

'WE her Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Sub- 'jects, the Commons in Parliament Aſſem- 'bled, beg leave to return our hearty Thanks for 'your Excellencies Speech to both Houſes of Par- 'liament.

A. C. 1707.

'And to assure your Excellency, That as the unparallel'd Successes of her Majesty's Reign, have 'rais'd in us the highest Esteem and Admiration of 'the Wisdom of her Councils, and Power of her 'Arms, so her Generous Concern for the Liberties 'of *Europe*, the Safety of her People, and for the 'Uniting her Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom, 'in Interest, Love and Affection, has inspir'd us 'with the deepest Sense of Duty to so Glorious, so 'Gracious a Sovereign.

'We thankfully acknowledge the Benefits we 'enjoy in this happy Opportunity of Meeting under Your Excellencies Government, to enact such 'Laws as are yet wanting to strengthen the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

'And we assure your Excellency, That we are 'met with firm Resolutions, to improve this Opportunity to the utmost of our Power, to disappoint 'the Designs of those who endeavour to give Advantage to our Common Enemy, by creating Misunderstandings amongst Protestants.

'In all our Debates, we resolve to lay your Excellencies most extraordinary Pattern of Temper 'and Moderation before us, and to pursue those 'Methods which are most effectual to supply the 'Deficiency of the Revenue, so far as the present 'Circumstances of this Nation will allow.

'And we humbly beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as you are pleased to signifie to 'us, That our Happiness and Prosperity, is the 'great Satisfaction you propose in the Government 'of this Kingdom; so, we will endeavour to attain 'the same by such Methods as we hope may be to 'your Excellencies Satisfaction.

'Thus we shall best express the grateful 'Sense we have of her Majesty's tender Regard 'for the true Interest of this Nation, manifested 'in her Choice of so Eminent and Wise a Governor.

'And thereby convince the World, that we 'have nothing more in our Desires, than her Majesty's Service, and the Success of your Excellencies Administration for the Prosperity of this Kingdom.

Thereupon

A. C. 1707.

Thereupon his Excellency was pleas'd to give the Anſwer following.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

'THE Queen's Gracious Intentions of doing 'all things for the Good of this Nation, 'with the Aſſurance you give, leave me no room 'to doubt every thing will ſucceed to her Incli- 'nations, which is your Happineſs, and I have on- 'ly to concur in it.

Two Days † after, the Lords Spiritual and Tem- † July 11. poral, attended the Lord Lieutenant with the following Addreſs to the Queen:

Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem- 'poral in Parliament aſſembled, do with all Hu- 'mility congratulate the Glorious Succeſs of Your 'Majeſty's Endeavours, for ſecuring by Your 'Arms Abroad, the Liberties of *Europe*; and the 'Welfare of Your Subjects at Home, by uniting '*Great Britain* into One Body, under the ſame 'Proteſtant Succeſſion, to the Throne of all Your 'Dominions.

'We are ſenſible how effectual a Means that 'will prove to prevent the Attempts of Papiſts 'from diſturbing the Quiet of Your Majeſty's Em- 'pire, and more particularly of this Kingdom, that 'has been ſo often endanger'd by them.

'May You go on, and extend Your Favour to 'all Your Subjects, till none are excluded from ſo 'great a Bleſſing, but ſuch as by their own Frow- 'ardneſs or Diſaffection to the Publick Good, de- 'bar themſelves from the general Advantages of 'Your Majeſty's Glorious Reign: And do hope, 'Your Majeſty's unparallel'd Goodneſs and Wiſdom 'will conquer even thoſe, and make them ſenſible 'of their true Intereſt.

A. C. 1707.

'We with Joy obſerve the Aſſurances of Your 'continued Affection to the Church, in putting us 'of this Kingdom on the ſame Foot as to Religion 'with *England*, by obliging all Your Succeſſors at 'their Coronation to take and ſubſcribe an Oath 'to maintain and preſerve inviolably the Settle-'ment thereof in Doctrine, Worſhip, Diſcipline 'and Government, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd in this 'Realm.

'We with the ſame Gratitude acknowledge 'Your Majeſty's tender Concern for our Temporal 'Happineſs, manifeſted in ſo many Inſtances, par-'ticularly in Your chooſing for our Chief Gover-'nors thoſe that have ſhewed the greateſt Regard 'for our Proſperity; and for this laſt ſignal Inſtance, 'in ſending his Excellency the Earl of *Pembroke* to 'be your Lieutenant here, whoſe Integrity and 'Prudence in managing many great and different 'Truſts have been ſo eminent, that they leave no 'room for us to doubt, but that the like Succeſs 'will attend his Government here, which has ac-'companied him in all his other Employments.

'Your Majeſty's putting this Kingdom into the 'Hands of one ſo able to execute Your gracious 'Intentions, is a freſh Evidence that Your Majeſty 'deſigns yet greater Favours for us.

'We with loyal and chearful Hearts, promiſe 'Your Majeſty, That, to the Utmoſt of our Abi-'lity, we will contribute to carry on the Common 'Cauſe of *Europe*, in which Your Majeſty is ſo 'eminently and happily engaged, and all other Your 'Majeſty's pious and generous Undertakings: And 'that we will avoid, with our greateſt Care, con-'tending among our ſelves about any other thing 'but who ſhall be moſt zealous for Your Majeſty's 'Service, and moſt earneſt in our Prayers to God 'for the long continuance of ſo great a Bleſſing, as 'we are convinc'd Your Majeſty's Life is to the 'World.

Which Addreſs having alſo been preſented to the Queen, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, her Majeſty return'd this Anſwer:

ANNE R.

ANNE R. A. C. 1707.

HER Majeſty returns their Lordſhips Her hearty Thanks for their Addreſs, and is very ſenſible of their Zeal for Her's and the Publick Service. Her Majeſty is alſo very well pleaſed with the Satisfaction their Lordſhips expreſs in their Endeavours to unite all her Subjects.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer

The Lords at the ſame time, preſented to the Lord Lieutenant the following Addreſs:

The Lords Addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant

'WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in 'Parliament aſſembled, do return your Ex- 'cellency, our moſt humble and hearty Thanks for 'your Excellent Speech from the Throne to both 'Houſes of Parliament.

'We are highly ſenſible of her Majeſty's moſt 'Gracious Diſpoſition towards this Kingdom, by 'many repeated Inſtances, particularly by ſending 'a Perſon ſo valuable to her Majeſty, and all her 'Subjects, to be our Governor. And we ſhall be 'encouraged by the great Character your Excellency 'bears with all People, entirely to concur with 'your Excellency's Sentiments, and to confide in 'your Conduct. And, purſuant to her Majeſty's 'Commands, ſhall endeavour to promote, with our 'utmoſt Care, UNANIMITY amongſt our ſelves: 'And, we hope, with your Excellency's Aſſiſtance, 'to find out ſuch Expedients to ſtrengthen the Pro- 'teſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom, as may ſecure 'Us from the Dangers of Popery.

'My Lord, we cannot, but with all imaginable 'Gratitude acknowledge your Excellency's Good- 'neſs, enjoining our Happineſs and Proſperity with 'your own Satisfaction, which muſt always go to- 'gether under your Excellency's moſt Prudent Ad- 'miniſtration.

'His Excellency's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

My LORDS,

I Am extremely pleaſed with the true Senſe your Lordſhips have expreſſed concerning the Queen's Diſpoſition for the Good of this Kingdom; and I ſhall in every thing contribute with your Lordſhips towards it.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

A. C. 1707.

Proceedings of the Commons.

On the 10th of *July*, the Commons order'd, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Explaining and Amending an Act, entituled, *An Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery*. And having on the 14th appointed a Committee to inſpect the publick Accounts, unanimouſly reſolv'd, the next Day, to agree to the Reſolution of the Committee of the whole Houſe, That a Supply be granted to her Majeſty. The 28th of the ſame Month, the Committee of the whole Houſe went on the Supply, and reſolv'd, *Firſt*, 'That the Funds formerly 'granted by Parliament, and the Revenue of the 'Kingdom, were ſufficient to ſupport the Govern-'ment, and diſcharge the Publick Debts to and for 'Michaelmas, 1707. *Secondly*, That the Supply 'granted to her Majeſty be a Sum ſufficient to make 'good the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment, 'from Michaelmas, 1707, to and for Midſummer, '1709: To which Reſolution the Houſe agreed.

A Supply granted.

* July 29. *A Poſtſcript to Mr.* Higgins's *Sermon cenſuer'd.*

The next * Day, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal reſolv'd, 'That it is the Opinion of this 'Houſe, that a Pamphlet, entituled, *A Poſtſcript 'to Mr.* Higgins's *Sermon, very neceſſary for the better 'underſtanding it*, is a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſedi-'tious Libel, deſign'd to vilify and leſſen a moſt 'Reverend Prelate in *England*, and Reflective on 'ſeveral other Reverend Prelates, and on the Cler-'gy of *Ireland* in general, and tending to the Di-'ſturbance of the publick Peace in both King-'doms. And order'd, on Motion, That the Pam-'phlet, entituled, *A Poſtſcript to Mr.* Higgins's *Ser-'mon, very neceſſary for the better underſtanding it*, 'be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, 'at the *Tholſel* of the City of *Dublin*, and at the 'Parliament-Houſe Door, on Thurſday next, be-'tween the Hours of Twelve and One.

On the 4th of *Auguſt* the Commons reſolved to grant 135000 Pounds to her Majeſty, for the Support of the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment for one Year and three quarters, from the 29th of *September*, 1707, to the 24th of *June* 1709. And the following Days went on Ways and Means to raiſe the ſaid Supply.

On

On the 5th of that Month, the Commons re- A. C.
ſolv'd, 'That any Proteſtant Guardian that permits 1707
'a Papiſt to educate and diſpoſe of his Ward, does
'thereby betray the Truſt repos'd in him, evade *Reſolutions*
'the Law, and propagate Popery. Reſolved, That *Papiſts.*
'any Papiſt who ſhall take upon him to manage
'and diſpoſe of the Subſtance and Perſon of any
'Infant, committed to a Proteſtant Guardian, is
'guilty of a notorious Breach of the Law. Re-
'ſolved, That altering a Proteſtant Guardian duly
'appointed, without ſufficient Reaſon, is a Diſ-
'couragement to the Execution of the Act againſt
'the farther Growth of Popery.

Four Days after the Report from the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, for ſtating the Publick Accompts of the Nation, being read, it was re- *And againſt the Truſtees* ſolved, 'That this Kingdom has been put to exceſ- Aug. 9.
'ſive Charge, by Means of great Arrears of Rent
'and Debts, return'd by the late Truſtees, to be
'due out of the forfeited Eſtates of this Kingdom;
'and that moſt of the ſaid Arrearages return'd, ap-
'pear to be unjuſt Charges on the Subject, and
'falſe Returns, by Receipts under the Hand of
'the Truſtees, or their Receivers, or Entries in
'their own Books. Reſolved, That an humble
'Repreſentation be laid before her Majeſty, of the
'great Charge and Preſſures the Kingdom lies un-
'der, by the ſaid Returns, and ſeveral other, the
'oppreſſive Proceedings of the late Truſtees: And
'appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a
'Repreſentation on the ſaid Reſolution.

This Seſſion of the *Iriſh* Parliament was ſeveral times interrupted, and prolong'd, by Adjournments, occaſion'd by divers Bills being ſent to *England* for the Royal Approbation. On the 6th of *October*, the Commons paſs'd a Cenſure upon Mr. *Thomas Putland*, an under Officer of the Treaſury; and reſolved, 'That having no-
'toriouſly betray'd his Truſt, he was unfit to ſerve
'in any publick Employment in the Kingdom of
'*Ireland*.

On the 18th of the ſame Month, Mr. *Caulfield* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom a Bill entituled, *An Act for Explaining and*

A. C. 1707.

Amending an Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, was committed, That they had gone thro' the Bill, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed to all of them, except one (by which the Sons of Papists that should turn Protestants, might be injur'd) to which the House disagreed, and rejected the Bill. Then Mr. *Caulfield*, according to Order, presented to the House, Heads of *a Bill for the better Securing the Protestant Religion and Interest, in this Kingdom, against Popery*; which were received, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

A Bill for the better Security of the Protestant Religion.

On the 24th of the same Month, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, in the usual manner, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.* 'An Act for granting to her Ma-'jesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-'Waters, Tobacco, Callicoes, Linnens, Muslins, 'and other Goods and Merchandizes. 2. An Act 'for the publick Registring of all Deeds, Con-'veyances, and Wills, that shall be made of any 'Houses, Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and He-'reditaments. 3. An Act for cleansing the Port, 'Harbour, and River of *Dublin*, and for erecting 'a Ballast-Office in the said City. 4. An Act for 'lessening Sheriffs Fees on Execution. 5. An Act 'for explaining and limiting the Privileges of Par-'liament. 6. An Act for Partition of Lands. 7. An 'Act to explain and amend an Act entituled, An 'Act to prevent Papists being Sollicitors. 8. An 'Act against murdering Bastard-Children. 9. An 'Act for Civil Bills. 10. An Act for settling the 'Estate of *Anne*, Lady Viscountess Dowager of 'Clanmalier, on *Richard*, Lord *Bellew*, Baron of 'Duleek, and for raising 3000 l. thereout, for the 'Portion of *Mary Nugent*, Niece to the said Lady 'Clanmalier, and Wife of *Francis Bermingham*, el-'dest Son of *Edward*, Lord Baron of *Athentree*.

Acts pass'd, Oct. 24.

Upon presenting the Bill of Supply, *Alan Broderick*, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, made the following Speech to his Excellency:

Ma

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

'THE Commons, with extreme Satisfaction, 'preſent themſelves before your Excel- *The Speaker of the Commons's Speech.*
'lency, to make a publick and grateful Acknow-
'ledgment of the Great Bleſſings they enjoy un-
'der her Majeſty's moſt Auſpicious Reign, of
'which they count it not the leaſt, to have Una-
'nimity and Unity in Love and Affection among
'themſelves, ſo earneſtly Recommended and In-
'culcated from the Throne.

'Her Majeſty's Conſummate Wiſdom convin-
'ces her, that no People ever was, or can be hap-
'py, without it: And her Goodneſs towards her
'Loyal Subjects of this Kingdom, hath ſet over
'it a Perſon, who, by a peculiar Happineſs of
'Temper, and the healing Influence of his own
'Example, is moſt likely to bring ſo deſirable a
'Work to Perfection.

'How great are the Obligations this Nation
'lies under to their Gracious Sovereign, who, at
'a time when Affairs of the laſt Importance and
'Difficulty are in Agitation in another Kingdom,
'vouchſafes (for the Good of this) to deprive
'her ſelf of your Excellency's Advice and Atten-
'dance in Council, where, with Univerſal Sa-
'tisfaction and Applauſe, you happily pre-
'ſide!

'May your Excellency's Adminiſtration here
'redound as much to your Honour; may it
'create as many Admirers of your Indefatigable
'Application of Mind, Wiſe Conduct, and
'Watchfulneſs for the Good of the Publick, as
'your ſucceſsful Negotiations in Foreign Parts,
'and faithful Diſcharge of all other Weighty
'and Honourable Truſts, have already done.

'This the whole Kingdom heartily wiſh, and
'aſſuredly promiſe themſelves.

'And I beg leave to ſay, That as it is of
'great Benefit to the Publick, that the Commons
'have been able to detect and redreſs ſeveral
'of the Grievances, under which Multitudes
'have ſuffer'd, by Exorbitant Deductions out of

'Payments

A. C. 1707.

'Payments made by Under-Officers in the Treasury: So it is for the Honour of your Excellency's Government, that a Practice ſo pernicious, 'and ſo long uſed, hath been brought to Light, 'and remedied under your Excellency's Adminiſtration.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

'The Commons have chearfully and unanimouſly granted an Aid to her Majeſty, by paſſing a Bill, entituled, *An Act for Granting to her Majeſty an Additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Calicoes, Linnens, Muſlins, and other Goods and Merchandizes.*

The Lord Lieutenant having given the Royal Aſſent to the Bills preſented to him, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houſes.

'IT is with great Satisfaction I have obſerv'd your Chearfulneſs in the Proſecution of her 'Majeſty's Service in this Seſſion of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'By your Unanimity in Granting the neceſſary Supplies for the Eſtabliſhment, it appears 'you had nothing more at Heart than her Majeſty's Service and the Common Safety: And 'I ſhall not be wanting to repreſent to the Queen, 'your Zeal and Affection for her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I am very ſenſible how much your Application has given Diſpatch to the Publick 'Bills; and I muſt deſire the Continuance of 'it, that the Kingdom may receive the Benefit 'of ſuch Laws, as are ſtill under your Conſideration.

The

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, order'd the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to be enter'd in their Journals, and that an Addreſs of Thanks ſhould be preſented to his Excellency, which they did accordingly the 29th, and was as follows: A. C. 1707.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

'WE the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in 'Parliament aſſembled, do return your 'Excellency our moſt humble Thanks for your 'moſt Excellent Speech from the Throne, to 'both Houſes in Parliament. *The Commons Addreſs to his Excellency.*

'Her Majeſty's faithful Commons have no- 'thing more at Heart, than her Majeſty's Ser- 'vice, and the Common Safety of the Prote- 'ſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom; which are ſo 'interwoven, that what ſtrikes at the one, ne- 'ceſſarily proves prejudicial to the other.

'We crave leave to take this Opportunity of 'aſſuring your Excellency, that we ſhall, in all 'Inſtances, endeavour to deſerve the Continu- 'ance of your Excellency's Favour, in repreſent- 'ing our Zeal and Affection for the Perſon and 'Government of the beſt of Queens.

'And we ſhall (as hitherto we have, with the 'utmoſt Application) give diſpatch to the pub- 'lick Affairs ſtill before us, that the Kingdom 'may receive the Benefit of thoſe many good 'Bills, your Excellency has been pleaſed to tranſ- 'mit into *GREAT BRITAIN.*

'We gratefully acknowledge her Majeſty's 'tender Regard of our Welfare, in placing your 'Excellency over us, whoſe prudent and equal 'Adminiſtration, hath juſtly raiſed in us, the 'higheſt Eſteem for your Excellency's Perſon and 'Government. Which Addreſs his Excellency 'anſwer'd to this Effect:

My Duty to her Majeſty, and Satisfaction in your Proſperity, will always be a ſufficient Inducement for me to uſe my beſt Endeavour; and I am always pleaſed when it's agreeable to you; and therefore heartily thank you for this Addreſs. *His Exeellency's Anſwer.*

The

A. C. 1707.

The next * Day the Commons came to these unanimous Resolutions:

I. That the Thanks of this House be return'd to his Grace, *Narcissus*, Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate of all *Ireland*, for his Noble, Charitable, and most useful Bounty, by the Erection of a publick Library.

* Octob. 30th. *Resolutions of the Commons.*

II. That *Lewis Cromline* has been eminently useful to this Kingdom, in promoting the Linnen Manufacture thereof.

III. That all Popish Priests within this Kingdom, are obliged to take the Oath of Abjuration, by the Laws in force in the Kingdom; and all such Priests refusing or neglecting to take the same, ought to be prosecuted for such Refusal or Neglect.

IV. That it is the indispensable Duty of all Judges and Magistrates, to put the said Laws in Execution against Popish Priests.

* Octob. 30th.

The same * Day, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.* 'An Act for the Encouragement and Improve-'ment of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufacture. 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and 'and the better Advancement of Justice. An Act 'for explaining and amending Two several Acts 'against Tories, Robbers and Rapparees. An 'Act for the continuing and perpetuating of di-'vers Laws and Statutes heretofore Temporary: 'And for amending of the Law, in relation to 'Butter-Casks. An Act to impower Justices of 'the Peace to determine Disputes about Servants 'Wages, and to oblige Masters to pay the same; 'and to punish idle and disorderly Servants. An 'Act to prevent the Disorders that may happen 'by the marching of Soldiers, and for providing 'Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their 'March. An Act to supply the Defects, and 'the better Execution of an Act, entituled, An 'Act for the avoiding of Privy and Secret Out-'lawries of his Majesty's Subjects in personal 'Actions. An Act for the more effectual pre-

vent-

'venting the Taking away, and Marrying Children againſt the Wills of their Parents and 'Guardians. An Act for ſuppreſſing Lotteries 'and Gaming Tables. An Act for the Encou-'raging the Exportation of Corn. An Act for 'Settling and Preſerving a publick Library for 'ever in the Houſe for that purpoſe built by the 'Archbiſhop of *Armagh*; and to ſome private Bills. After which his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houſes: A. C. 1707.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'IT is with very great Satisfaction that I now 'put an end to this Seſſion of Parliament, 'wherein you have conducted all Affairs with 'due Regard to the Crown, and in it the Good 'of your Country; and I cannot doubt but you 'have a grateful Senſe of many good Laws the 'Queen has now given you. *The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houſes.*

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'Before we part, I cannot but obſerve among 'all the Qualifications with which her Majeſty 'is endowed, her Subjects have been moſt eminently bleſs'd by her Majeſty's Vigilance, Moderation and Juſtice; and by practiſing them 'in your ſeveral Stations, the firſt will prevent 'all Foreign Attempts, the ſecond, by healing 'your Diviſions, will ſtrengthen the Proteſtant 'Intereſt, and ſecure your Peace at Home; and 'by the good Adminiſtration of Juſtice you 'will ſuppreſs Profaneneſs and Immorality, and 'altogether make a flouriſhing and happy Peo-'ple, to which End I earneſtly recommend 'them. *The Parliament prorogued.*

After which, the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Thurſday* the ſixth of *May* next. * Novem. 29th.

About a Month after the Lord Lieutenant * embark'd for *Great Britain*, and the next day landed near *Cheſter*. *The Lord Lieutenant returns to* Great Britain.

To

A. C. 1707.

To return to *Great Britain*: On the 12th of *August*, the Admiralty-Office publiſh'd the following Account which they had receiv'd, relating to the Ships bound to *Ruſſia*, which lately fell into the Enemy's Hands on the Coaſt of *Lapland*. Ad-

Ruſſia *Ships taken by the* French

'miral *Whetſtone* convoy'd the *Ruſſia* Fleet be-'tween the Iſlands of *Shotland*, and kept them 'company until they were out of ſight of the ſaid 'Iſlands, when he left them: And two Days af-'ter the Commander in Chief of the *Ruſſia* Con-'voy, Captain *Haddock*, made a Signal, by hoiſt-'ing and lowering his Colours Eleven times one 'after another, which the Maſters of the *Ruſſia* 'Ships did own they took, was to acquaint them 'that there were Eleven Sail in ſight: but they '(namely the Maſters of the Ships which were 'taken) hearing no more of them for two Days 'after, and being within 100 Leagues of *Arch-'angel*, did truſt to their ſailing, and made the 'beſt of their way; and ſome time after they fell 'into the Enemy's Hands, they ſaw the three '*Engliſh* Ships of War, with the reſt of the Fleet, 'lying by in order to engage the Enemy's Squa-'dron; in the *interim* whereof the *Ruſſia* Ships 'made the beſt of their way towards *Archangel*; 'but that our Ships finding thoſe of the Enemy 'declined to give them Battle, did ſoon make af-'ter the Merchant Ships, in order to conduct 'them in Safety into their Port. This *confuſed Account* was clear'd by a private Letter, im-porting, 'That Fifteen Merchant Men were 'taken on the Coaſt of *Lapland*, in the Iſland of '*Kildine*, in the Latitude of 69 Degrees, 40 Mi-'nutes the 11th of *July*, And that the reſt of the 'Fleet, conſiſting of above Forty Ships, with 'their Convoy of Three Men of War, had a 'great Deliverance by a hard Gale, and a thick 'Fog.

The Duke of Devon-*ſhire dies.*

On the 18th of the ſame Month, about Nine of the Clock in the Morning, his Grace *William Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, one of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, Lord Lieute-

nant

nant of the County of *Derby*, &c. died at his House in *Piccadilly*, in the Sixty-seventh Year of his Age. His natural and acquired Accomplishments, both in Person and Mind, made him a great Ornament to the Peerage, and his Eminent Zeal for the *English* Constitution, and the Protestant Religion, which he exerted, on several Occasions, in the most difficult Times, will render his Memory famous amongst the greatest Patriots of this Nation. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son *William Cavendish*, Marquis of *Hartington*, whom he left his sole Executor, and whom her Majesty was pleased, Three Weeks † after, to appoint Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, in the Room of the late Duke his Father; which Favour her Majesty heighten'd by her gracious Expression, *That she had lost a Loyal* Subject, *and good* Friend *in the* Father, *but did not doubt to find them both again in the* Son. Two Days * afterwards, the new Duke was sworn one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, and some † time after constituted Lord Lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum*, of the County of *Derby*, and Warden and Chief Justice in *Eyre* of all the Forests, Parks, Chases and Warrens beyond *Trent*.

A. C. 1707.

His Character.

He is succeeded his eldest Son.

†Sept. 6th.

The Queen's gracious Expression to the new Duke.

*Sept. 8th.

† Octob. 29th.

On the 15th of *September*, *George Stepney*, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary from her Majesty to the States General of the United Provinces, and one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, departed this Life in the Forty-fourth Year of his Age: He had served his Country in Foreign Courts for the space of Twenty Years, having successfully acquitted himself in many difficult and important Negotiations, for which he was qualify'd by extraordinary natural Abilities, improv'd by a great Knowledge in all the politer Parts of Learning, and long Experience in Business.

Mr. Stepney *dies.* Sept. 15th.

On the 24th her Majesty and the Prince came from *Windsor* to *Kensington*, and on the last Day of that Month went from thence to *Newmarket*. The Day before the Common Hall of the City of *London*, according to Custom, proceeded to the

The Queen and Prince go to Newmarket, Sept. 30th.

1707. A. C.

the Election of a Lord Mayor; and having return'd Sir *William Withers* and Sir *Charles Duncomb* to the Court of Aldermen, they unanimouſly made choice of the firſt, who was accordingly declared Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing.

Sir W. Withers *elected Lord Mayor of* London, Sept. 29*th.*

On the 4th of *October*, Dr. *Balderſton* Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, accompanied by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, Proctors, and many others, waited upon her Majeſty; and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, their Chancellor, made a Speech full of Duty and Affection to her Majeſty's Sacred Perſon and Government: To which her Majeſty was pleas'd to return a moſt gracious Anſwer, and they were afterwards, by her Majeſty's Order, ſplendidly entertain'd by the Board of Green Cloth. The 17th of the ſame Month her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs return'd from *Newmarket* to *Kenſington*.

The Liſbon *Fleet attack'd, and three of the Convoys taken, and one blown up.*

A *Britiſh* Fleet of about 130 Veſſels bound for *Lisbon* with Merchandize, Proviſions, Stores of War, and 1000 Horſes bought in *England* for the King of *Portugal*, which ſailed from *Plymouth* the 9th of *October*, under Convoy of the *Cumberland*, Commodore, the *Devonſhire*, *Royal-Oak*, *Cheſter* and *Ruby*, fell in the next Day, off of the *Lizard*, with the *Breſt* and *Dunkirk* Squadrons, making in all Fourteen Sail, under the Command of Count *Fourbin*, and Mr. *du Guay-Trouyn*. The *Britiſh* Convoy, to give the Merchant-men the better Opportunity to eſcape, engaged the *French*, and fought with great Courage and Obſtinacy, but the *Cumberland* having loſt her Maſts, and being over-power'd, was taken by Mr. *du Guay*, as were alſo the *Cheſter* and *Ruby*, by Meſſieurs *de Courſerac*, and *de Neſmond*. The *Devonſhire* maintain'd a running Fight againſt Five Men of War, till the Dusk of the Evening, when (by what Accident is unknown) ſhe was blown up, and two of her Men only were ſaved. Mr. *de Beauharnois*, Commander of the *Achille*, boarded the *Royal-Oak*, but both their Bolt-ſprits being broken, the *Britiſh* Ship made off, and with ſome few Veſſels, made the Harbour of *Kinſale*,

ſale, having loſt only Twelve Men kill'd, and Twenty-four wounded. The Bravery and ſtout Reſiſtance of the *Devonſhire* favour'd the Eſcape of moſt of the Tranſports and Trading Ships, which ſafely arriv'd at *Lisbon*. A. C. 1707.

Not many Days after, *Great Britain* ſuſtain'd a much greater Loſs at Sea. On *Michaelmas-day* Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* ſail'd from *Gibraltar* with Fifteen Men of War of the Line of Battle, Five of a leſſer Rank, and one Yacht, *viz.* the *Aſſociation*, Admiral; the *Royal Ann*, Sir *George Bing*, Commander; St. *George*, Lord *Durſley*; *Somerſet*, Captain *John Price*; *Torbay*, Sir *John Norris*; *Eagle*, Captain *Hancock*; *Monmouth*, Captain *Baker*; *Swiftſure*, Captain *Griffith*; *Rumney*, Captain *Coney*; *Panther*, Captain *Hubbart*; *Orford*, Captain *Cornwall*; *Rye*, Captain *Vernon*; *Lenox*, Sir *William Jumper*; *La Valeur*, Captain *Johnſon*; *Cruizer*, Captain *Shales*; the *Firebrand*, Captain *Piercy*; the *Vulcan*, Captain *Hockman*; the *Phenix*, Captain *Sanſom*; the *Grafton*, Captain *Holden*; the *Weaſel*, Captain *Gulman*; and the *Iſabella* Yacht, Captain *Riddel*.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* having made an Obſervation the 21ſt of *October*, and having the next Day Soundings in Ninety Fathom, he brought to, and lay by from Twelve till about Six in the Afternoon, the Weather being very hazy; but then the Wind coming up freſh at S. S. W. the Admiral made the Signal for ſailing; The Fleet ſteering E. by N. and ſuppoſing they had the Channel open, ſome of the Ships were upon the Rocks to the Weſtward of *Scilly*, before they were aware, about Eight of the Clock at Night, and made a Signal of Diſtreſs. The *Aſſociation*, in which Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* was, ſtruck upon the Rocks call'd, *The Biſhop and his Clerks*, and was loſt with all the Men in it, as were alſo the *Eagle* and *Rumney*. The *Firebrand* was likewiſe daſhed on the Rocks, and founder'd, but the Captain, and Four and twenty of his Men, ſaved themſelves in the Boat. And Captain *Sanſom*, who commanded the *Phenix*, being

Sir Cloudeſly Shovel *drowned, and his Ship the* Aſſociation, *with the* Eagle, Rumney, *and* Firebrand, *loſt.* Octob. 22.

A. C. 1707. ing driven on the Rocks with the Iſland, ſaved all his Men, but was forced to run his Ship aſhore. The *Royal Ann* was ſaved by great Preſence of Mind, both in Sir *George Bing* and his Officers and Men, who in a Minute's Time, ſet her Top-ſails, one of the Rocks not being a Ship's length to Leeward of her, and the other on which Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* was loſt, as near as in a Breach of the Sea. Nor had the Lord *Durſley*, Commander of the *St George*, a leſs miraculous Eſcape; for his Ship was daſh'd on the ſame Ridge of Rocks with the *Aſſociation*, and the ſame Wave which he ſaw beat out all Sir *Cloudeſly*'s Lights, ſet his own Ship a-float.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*'s Body being the next Day after this Misfortune, taken up by ſome Country Fellows, was ſtripp'd and buried in the Sand; But on Inquiry made by the Boats of the *Salisbury* and *Antelope*, it was diſcover'd where he was hid; from whence being taken out, and the Earth waſh'd off, he appeared as freſh as if alive, tho' he had lain interr'd from the 22d to the 26th, on which Day he was brought on Board the *Salisbury*, embowell'd, and the 28th of that Month brought into *Plymouth*, from whence he was afterwards carried to *London*. This was the fatal End of one of the greateſt Sea-Commanders of our Age, or, indeed, as ever this Iſland produced; Of undaunted Courage and Reſolution, of wonderful Preſence of Mind in the hotteſt Engagements, and of conſummate Skill and Experience: But more than all this, he was a juſt, frank, generous, honeſt, good Man. He was the Artificer of his own Fortune; and, by his perſonal Merit alone, from the loweſt, rais'd himſelf to almoſt the higheſt Station in the Navy of *Great Britain*. To enumerate all the Actions he was concern'd in, would bear and require a Volume; and therefore being ſtinted to a very narrow Compaſs, we ſhall content our ſelves with touching upon the moſt remarkable. He gave early Proofs of his Valour, on the 14th of *January*, 1674-5, when being Lieutenant to Sir *John*

Sir Cloudeſly Shovel's Character, with a ſhort Account of his principal Actions.

John Narborough, Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, he burnt in the Harbour, and under the Caſtle and Walls of *Tripoly*, Four Men of War belonging to the Pirates of that Place, which forc'd them to accept ſuch Conditions of Peace, as Sir *John Narborough* was pleas'd to preſcribe them. He diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the firſt Sea-Engagement that happen'd in the late War, in *Bantry-Bay*, on the firſt Day of *May*, 1689. for which he receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, being then Commander of the *Edgar*. He was ſoon after advanc'd to the Rank of a Flag-Officer; and upon the breaking out of the preſent War, in 1702. he was ſent with a Squadron of about Twenty Men of War, to join the Grand Fleet, and bring home the Galeons and other rich Booty taken by the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook* at *Vigo*. The next year he was promoted to a higher Poſt, being appointed to command in Chief the Confederate Fleet deſign'd for the Streights conſiſting of Thirty-five *Engliſh*, and Fourteen *Dutch* Men of War; and being come into *Leghorn*-Road, maintain'd the Honour of the *Engliſh* Union-Flag, and forc'd the Governour of that City to give him a Royal Salute, which he had at firſt refus'd. In that Expedition Sir *Cloudeſly* ſent two Men of War to endeavour to ſupply the *Cevennois* with Money, Arms, and Ammunition; but for want of Intelligence, the *Cevennois* not coming to the Sea-ſhore, the Admiral expreſs'd a great Concern, that he could not relieve them; having always been a warm Stickler for Liberty, and the Proteſtant Religion. In the Month of *June*, 1704, he joyn'd the Grand Fleet commanded by Sir *George Rook*, in the *Mediterranean*, had his Share in the Honour of taking of *Gibraltar*; and by his admirable Conduct, Bravery, and Succeſs, in the Sea-Fight that happen'd ſoon after, between the Confederate and *French* Fleets, oblig'd the Enemies Van to bear away out of the Reach of his Cannon; and Count *Toulouſe* to follow the Example of his Van,

A. C. 1707.

A. C. 1707. and tow out of Danger from Sir *George Rook*. In a Word, Sir *Cloudesly*, tho' but the second then in Command, yet got the principal Honour of that Day, and contributed most to the Preservation of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet: For which signal Piece of Service, he was some Months after (*January* 170$\frac{4}{5}$.) appointed Rear-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's FLEET, in Conjunction with the EARL of *PETERBOROUGH*. King *CHARLES* resolv'd to try his Fortune with those two Brave and Daring Men, to whose unanimous Counsels, and invincible Courage, he was soon after indebted for the sudden, unexpected, and most important Conquest of *Barcelona*. In the Year 1706. Sir *Cloudesly Shovell* commanded the whole Confederate Fleet, which had on Board Ten Thousand Men, under the Command of the Earl *Rivers*, design'd for a Descent upon *France*, but being detain'd by stubborn, contrary Winds, in *Torbay*, till the first of *October*, the Admiral, according to his new Orders, sail'd for *Lisbon*, and from thence to *Alicant*, where having set on shore the Land-Forces, he return'd to *Lisbon*, to prepare for a greater Expedition in the Year 1707. Accordingly, about the latter End of *June*, Sir *Cloudesly Shovell*, with the Confederate Fleet under his Command, cast Anchor in the Road of *Nice*, where he nobly entertained the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, and the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers on Board his Ship, and with them concerted Measures for the Attack of *Toulon*. The Reasons that induced the High Allies to that stupendous Undertaking, with the unforeseen Accidents, and unsurmountable Difficulties, that occasion'd its Miscarriage, have already been laid open, but we may here once more observe, *That as the Winds and Waves are subject to no other Authority, than of the great Director of all human Affairs, so*, according to the Duke of *Savoy*'s publick Testimony and Declaration, *the Operations at Sea were carried on with all the Dili-*

Diligence and Succeſs, that could poſſibly be expected from the Roughneſs of the Seas, and Inclemency of the Weather; and that his Royal Highneſs gave particular Marks of his Eſteem and Gratitude to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*; who, before he left the Harbour of *Toulon*, had the Satisfaction to ſee Eight of the Enemy's Capital Ships burnt and deſtroy'd. Upon the whole matter, as his eminent Services have merited a publick Monument for his Aſhes, ſo his Memory ought ever to be dear to this Nation, and his Example propoſed to the Imitation of all *Britiſh* Seamen. A. C. 1707.

About this time the Court receiv'd, and publiſh'd an Account of Captain *Underdown*, Commander of the *Falkland*'s ſucceſsful Expedition againſt the Enemy's Fiſheries in the North of *America*, in which the *French* ſuſtain'd the following Damage, *viz.* Two Ships taken, One of Thirty Guns, and an Hundred and Ten Men, another of Twenty Guns, and an Hundred Men; One Ship taken and burnt of Twenty Guns, and Eighty Men; Two Ships burnt by the Enemy, one of Thirty-two, and another of Twenty-ſix Guns; Two hundred and Twenty-eight Fiſhing-Boats burnt; Four hundred and Seventy Boats and Shalloways, that were not employ'd in the Fiſhery this Seaſon; Twenty-three Stages, and Twenty-three Train-Fats burnt; Seventy ſeven thouſand Two hundred and eighty Quintals of Fiſh, and One thouſand Five hundred and ſixty eight Hogſheads of Train-Oil deſtroy'd. But all this was too inconſiderable to alleviate the Loſs of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*, and of the Ships and Men that periſh'd with him. *Captain Underdown's ſucceſsful Expedition in the Weſt-Indies.*

On *Thurſday*, the 23d of *October*, the FIRST PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN met the firſt time at *Weſtminſter*, and the Queen being come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual Solemnities, and the Commons ſent for up, the Lord Chancellor, by her Majeſty's Command, directed the Commons to return to their Houſe, and chuſe a Speaker, and preſent him to her Majeſty, that day ſevennight. Accordingly the *The Parliament of Great Britain meets.*

A. C. 1707. Commons being return'd to their Houſe, unanimouſly made choice of the Right Honourable *John Smith*, Eſquire, Speaker of the laſt Parliament of *England*, for their Speaker; and then adjourn'd till the *Thurſday* following. The Houſe of Lords adjourn'd likewiſe to the ſame Day: After Thirteen Peers of that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, had been admitted to their Places, by Virtue of their reſpective Writs, each being introduced by Two Peers of the ſame Rank, of that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*. On the 30th of the ſame Month, the Queen came again to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, and the Commons being ſent for up, preſented to her Majeſty, their Speaker, *John Smith*, Eſquire, whoſe Election her Majeſty was pleaſed to approve: And then the Lord High Chancellor, by her Majeſty's Command, acquainted both Houſes with her Majeſty's Pleaſure, That they ſhould adjourn to that Day ſevennight, which they did accordingly; and the Queen being then * come to the Upper Houſe, and the Commons attending, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

John Smith Eſq; choſen Speaker.

The Queen approves him, Oct. 30th, N. S.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nov. 6th. Her Majeſty's ſpeech to both Houſes.

'IT is with all humble Thankfulneſs to Almighty God, and with entire Satisfaction to my Self, that I meet you here in this firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, not doubting but you come with Hearts prepared, as Mine is, to make this Union ſo proſperous, as may anſwer the well-grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reaſonable Apprehenſions of our Enemies.

'To this end, nothing is ſo immediately material, as to convince, as ſoon as poſſible, both our Friends and our Enemies, that the Uniting of our Intereſts, has not only improved our Abilities, but our Reſolutions alſo, to proſecute this juſt and neceſſary War, till we obtain

'a ſafe

'a ſafe and honourable Peace for our ſelves, and 'for our Allies. A. C. 1707.

'In ſo great and extenſive a War as this is, 'many Things may be uſefully undertaken, 'which are not fit to be communicated before-'hand: The Attempt upon *Toulon* was of this 'Nature, and though it had not wholly its de-'ſired Effect, has, nevertheleſs, been attended 'with many great and obvious Advantages to 'the Common Cauſe in this Year, and has made 'our Way eaſier, I hope, to greater in the 'next.

'As the *French* have gained Ground upon us 'in *Spain*, ſo they have been wholly driven out 'of *Italy*, by which it is become more eaſie for 'all the Allies to join their Aſſiſtance next year, 'for enabling the King of *Spain* to recover his 'Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the 'whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to his Obedience.

'The Weakneſs, and ill Poſture of Affairs up-'on the *Rhine* in the Beginning of the year, has 'given an Opportunity to the *French* to make 'themſelves ſtronger in all other Parts; but this 'Defect ſeems in a very promiſing way of being 'fully remedied againſt next Campaign, by the 'Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Ha-'nover*, whoſe ſeaſonable Acceptance of that 'Command, has ſtrengthned and obliged the 'whole Confederacy.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'The juſt Application of the Supplies given 'Me by former Parliaments, the plain Neceſſi-'ty of continuing this War, the reaſonable 'Proſpect of putting a good End to it, if we 'be not wanting to our ſelves, and the Honour 'of the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, are, I 'make no doubt, ſufficient Arguments to incite 'you to provide the neceſſary Supplies which I 'am obliged to deſire of you for the enſuing 'Campaign in all Parts, and particularly for the 'timely Support of the King of *Spain*, and the

A. C. 1707. 'making good our Treaty with *Portugal*, as alſo 'for ſtrengthning the Confederate Army under 'the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*; All which 'Services, I don't doubt, but you will think ſo 'neceſſary, that they ought not to be neglected, 'even though they ſhould require an Augmen-'tation.

'The Sums already expended in this War, 'have been very great, and they are ſufficient 'Proofs how well ſatisfied my Subjects have al-'ways been with the Ends of my Government, of 'which I am ſo ſenſible, as never to ask any Sup-'plies from them, but what are abſolutely ne-'ceſſary for the Preſervation of their Religion 'and Liberty; and I look upon it as my great 'Happineſs, that I have not the leaſt Intereſt ſe-'parate from that of all my good Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'In a Work ſo great and new in its kind as 'that of the Union, it is impoſſible but that 'ſome Doubts and Difficulties muſt have ariſen, 'which, however, I hope, are ſo far overcome, 'as to have defeated the Deſigns of thoſe who 'would have made uſe of that Handle to foment 'Diſturbances.

'There are ſeveral Matters expreſly made 'liable, by the Articles of the Union, to the Con-'ſideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, 'which, together with ſuch others as may rea-'ſonably produce thoſe Advantages that, with 'due Care, muſt certainly ariſe from that Trea-'ty, I earneſtly recommend to your ſerious Con-'ſideration.

'On my part nothing ſhall be wanting to pro-'cure to my People all the Bleſſings which can 'follow from this happy Circumſtance of my 'Reign, and to extinguiſh, by all proper Means, 'the leaſt Occaſions of Jealouſie, that either the 'Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of this 'my United Kingdom can ſuffer by the Conſe-'quences of this Union.

to

'Such a Suggeſtion ſhall never in my Time 'have any Foundation, how reſtleſs ſoever our 'Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Arti- 'fices to diſturb our Peace and Happineſs, thoſe 'Great and Valuable Bleſſings cannot but be al- 'ways ſecure to Us, if we heartily endeavour 'to confirm and improve our preſent Union; I 'hope therefore you will ſuffer nothing to pre- 'vail with you to diſunite among your ſelves, 'or abate your Zeal in oppoſing the common E- 'nemy. A. C. 1707.

The Speaker and Members of the Houſe of Commons having ſpent the 30th of *October*, and the 6th, 7th, 8th and Part of the 10th of *November*, in taking the Oaths, making and ſubſcribing the Declaration, and taking and ſubſcribing the Oath of *Abjuration*, according to the Laws made for that Purpoſe: Mr. Speaker (*c*) reported the Queens Speech, for which they unanimouſly reſolved to return her Majeſty Thanks, and appointed a Committee to draw up an Addreſs for that purpoſe. This done, they appointed proper Days for the ſitting of the Five Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Juſtice, Trade, and Privileges, and Elections: In relation to which laſt, they made the ſame Reſolutions mention'd in our laſt Year's (*d*) *Annals*. Then, upon Motion, ſeveral Clauſes in the Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Majeſty's Reign, entituled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line*, relating to the diſabling ſeveral Officers to ſit in Parliament, being read, it was reſolved, 'That 'every Perſon, who, by the ſaid Act of the firſt 'Seſſion of the laſt Parliament, was diſabled, 'from and after the Diſſolution or Determinati- 'on of the ſaid Parliament, to ſit and vote as a 'Member of the Houſe of Commons in any Par- 'liament to be hereafter holden, was by Virtue 'of the ſaid Act incapable of Sitting or Voting 'as a Member of the Houſe of Commons in this 'pre-

(*c*) Dec. 10*th*.

(*d*) *Pag.* 383.

Several Officers diſabled to ſit in Parliament.

A. C. 1707.

'preſent Parliament; And order'd Liſts of the *Commiſſioners of Prizes*, *Commiſſioners of Tranſports*, *Commiſſioners of the Sick and Wounded*, *Commiſſioners for the Wine-Licenſes*, *Governours and Deputy-Governours of the Plantations*, *Commiſſioners of the Navy*, *Pay-maſters of the Army*, and the Secretaries and Agents under them; as alſo Liſts of the Perſons who had Grants of any Offices of Profit or Penſions, to be laid before the Houſe. Whereupon ſeveral Members, who were affected by the forementioned Act, reſign'd their Places of Profit to preſerve their Seats in the Houſe.

(e) Dec. 11th. The next (e) Day, Mr. *Henry Boyle*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, reported from the Committeee, the Addreſs they had drawn up, which being unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe, was the Day (f) following preſented, by the whole Houſe, to her Majeſty at St. *James*'s, and was as follows:

(f) Dec. 12th.

The Commons Addreſs to the Queen.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects. the Commons of *Great Britain* 'in Parliament aſſembled, do with all Thankfulneſs and Humility acknowledge the Divine 'Goodneſs in making your Majeſty the Glorious Inſtrument of *Uniting* Your Two Kingdoms.

'And we ſhall never be ſo wanting in our 'Duty to Your Majeſty, and to the Truſt re'poſed in us by thoſe we repreſent, as not to em'brace all Occaſions of confirming and impro'ving the Advantages of this happy Union.

'As this cannot fail to ſtrengthen your Maje'ſty's Government at Home, and anſwer the 'well-grounded Hopes of all Your good Sub'jects, ſo your Faithful Commons are reſolved 'to exert the united Strength of this Iſland in 'ſuch a Manner as ſhall make it a Terror to 'Your Enemies.

'The

'The Elector of *Hanover* being at the Head 'of the Army on the *Rhine*, gives us the greateſt 'Hopes of Succeſs on that ſide, from his Conduct 'and Authority. A. C. 1707.

'And tho' Your Majeſty's Great and Wiſe 'Deſigns for the Advantage of this Nation, and 'the Good of the Common Cauſe, have not had 'all the deſired Effects in the laſt Campaign, 'yet we beg leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, That 'no Diſappointments ſhall diſcourage us from ma-'king our utmoſt Efforts to enable your Majeſty, 'in Conjunction with Your Allies, to reduce the 'whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Obedience of 'the King of *Spain*, to make good the Treaty 'with *Portugal*, and to ſtrengthen the Confede-'rate Army under the Command of the Duke 'of *Savoy*.

'Your Majeſty has ſhewn, through the whole 'Courſe of your Reign, That You have no In-'tereſt ſeparate from that of Your People; who 'have been ſo ſenſible of the many Bleſſings they 'have enjoy'd under Your Adminiſtration, as 'never to be wanting on all Occaſions to expreſs 'their Gratitude to the beſt of QUEENS.

'And we Your United Commons of this Par-'liament, do faithfully promiſe Your Majeſty, 'That we will proceed upon publick Buſineſs 'with Unanimity and Diſpatch; and give ſuch 'Effectual Supplies as may carry on the War 'with Vigour, and by the Bleſſing of God upon 'Your Majeſty's Arms, obtain an Honourable 'and Laſting Peace.

To this Addreſs the Queen was pleaſed to anſwer:

The Queen's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

'I Thank you very kindly for this Addreſs: 'The Deſires you expreſs of taking all Occa-'ſions to improve the Advantages of our happy 'Union are extremely agreeable to Me.

'As

A. C. 1707.

'As you cannot give a more ſenſible Proof of 'your Loyalty and Affection to me, and my Go-'vernment, than by your Aſſurances of ſupport-'ing me effectually in a vigorous Proſecution 'of the War: So I make no doubt but that 'theſe Aſſurances will have their due Weight 'abroad, and be of the greateſt Advantage ima-'ginable to the Common Cauſe.

(d) Nov. 12. *The Lords do not addreſs the Queen.*

It was expected, that according to Cuſtom, the Lords would have begun their Seſſion, with an Addreſs of Thanks to the Queen, but when her Majeſty's Speech came firſt to be (*d*) conſi-der'd, the Earl of *Wh---n* made an elaborate Speech, wherein, amongſt other Things, he took Notice of the great Decay of Trade and Scar-city of Money. He was ſeconded by the Lord *S-----s*, who likewiſe enlarged upon the ill-Con-dition and late Miſmanagements of the Navy. So that when the Earl of *St-----d* moved for an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to return her Thanks for her Speech, he was oppoſed by the Duke of of *B---m*, the Earl of *R---r*, and Lord *G---y*, who ſaid, they ought, in the firſt Place, to con-ſider the State of the Nation; inſinuating, at the ſame time, that Addreſſes had before been made to little purpoſe, meaning in relation to the Navy. After ſome other Speeches, it was order'd, That the State of the Nation ſhould be taken into Conſideration the *Wedneſday* * following, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, wherein the Queen aſſiſted *incognito*. The Lord *Henry Her-bert* of *Cherbury*, being choſen Chairman of the Committee, a Petition, given in by the Two Sheriffs of *London*, and ſubſcribed by about two Hundred of the moſt eminent Merchants of the City, was read, complaining of the great Loſſes they had lately ſuſtain'd at Sea, for want of Convoys and Cruizers, and begging a ſpeedy Remedy. After the reading of this Petition, which was preſented to the Committee by the Earl of *Wharton*, his Lordſhip begun the De-bate,

* Nov. 19. *They take the State of the Nation into Conſi-deration.*

bate, with laying open the miſerable Condition of the Nation, and the great Decay of Trade. Several other Peers ſpoke to the ſame Effect, and among the reſt, the Lord *Haverſham* made the following ſtudied *Sple---ck* Speech: C. A. 1707.

The Lord Haverſham's Speech.

My Lord Herbert,

'I Was ſo unfortunate as not to be in the Houſe, 'when your Order was moved, but thought 'it my Duty to pay Attendance *upon ſo Extraordinary an Occaſion*: I know it is generally 'look'd upon as a Mark of great Weakneſs and 'Imprudence, *to attempt Impoſſibilities*; That 'Man would ſcarce be thought in his Right 'Senſes, that ſhould endeavour *to ſtop the Tide 'at* Graves-end *with his Thumb*, and not rather 'ſuffer it to take its own Courſe, as knowing 'that it will as ſurely have its Ebb as it has its 'Flux; but yet there are ſome Caſes wherein 'the univerſal Practice of Mankind ſhews the 'Miſtake of this Maxim. Who is there, that 'ſeeing his Parent languiſhing, and in an irrecoverable Conſumption, would not think it his 'Duty to give him all the Aſſiſtance in his 'Power, though he was morally certain all his 'Endeavours would prove ineffectual, and the 'fatal Hour was juſt approaching? Nay, does 'not every Man endeavour to preſerve his own 'Life, *while at the ſame time he knows that Death 'it ſelf is moſt unavoidable?*

'*This I take to be much the preſent Caſe of* 'ENGLAND, (I ask your Lordſhip's Pardon, that I have not yet forgot *that beloved 'Name*) *I mean* BRITAIN. *Our Condition 'is very low and deſperate*, and yet I think my 'ſelf obliged to do all I can towards the helping *a poor ſinking Iſland*, though I am convinced, at the ſame time it will prove very Inſignificant.

'My

A. C. 1707.

'My Lord, the Two things you have now under your Conſideration, *your* FLEET *and your* TRADE, have ſo near a Relation, and ſuch mutual Influence upon each other, they cannot well be ſeparated: *Your Trade* is the Mother and Nurſe of your Seamen; *your Seamen* are the Life of your Fleet; and *your Fleet* is the Security and Protection of your *Trade*, and both together are the Wealth, Strength, Security, and Glory of *BRITAIN*.

'And this is ſo manifeſt, that thoſe who have writ upon theſe Subjects, whether Foreigners, or among our ſelves have all owned it, which makes it aſtoniſhing that a thing ſo clear and Evident, and wherein our Intereſt and Safety does ſo much conſiſt, *ſhould be Poſt-poned to any Foreign Conſideration whatſoever*, wherein we are leſs concerned; but we are ſo Unhappy as to Struggle with ſo many complicated Difficulties, *that what is proper for one thing, is prejudicial to another.*

'My Lord, I muſt make the ſame Apology for my ſelf, as that Noble Lord did, who firſt began this Debate, though I may ſpeak very plainly, it is with a very honeſt Intention of Service, and a very real Sence of our great Loſſes and Misfortunes; his Lordſhip has ſpoke ſo very well and ſo fully too to theſe Points; that whatever I can ſay upon the ſame Subjects will, after what has been ſaid by him, come from me with a very ill Grace, yet give me leave my Lord to ſpeak a Word or Two.

'*Your Diſaſters at Sea, have been ſo many*, a Man ſcarce knows where to begin; *your Ships have been taken by your Enemies, as the* DUTCH *take your Herrings by Shoals upon your own Coaſts*, nay your ROYAL NAVY, it ſelf has not eſcaped, and theſe are *pregnant Misfortunes*, and big with INNUMERABLE MISCHIEFS; *your Merchants are beggared, your*

'Com

'*Commerce is broke, your Trade is gone, your Staple and Manufacture ruined, the Queen has loſt her Cuſtoms, and the Parliament muſt make good the* DEFICIENCIES, *while, in the mean time, our* ALLIES *have an* open and flouriſhing Trade, *and our Enemies make uſe both of our own* SHIPS *and* SEAMEN *too againſt us*: There is yet a farther Grievance, when through a Thouſand Difficulties and Dangers, the honeſt Trader has brought home ſome ſmall Effects, he is fallen upon and oppres'd by vexatious and unjuſt Proſecutions; *I mention this with relation to the* UNION, and to ſhew, *that though I was always againſt it, yet ſince it is made, I am for keeping firm and exactly to it.* A. C. 1707.

'My Lord, the *Face* of our *Affairs* is *viſibly changed* in the ſpace of *one Year's* time, and the *Temper of the Nation too*: Formerly Men ſtifled their Misfortunes and were afraid of whiſpering them out for fear of being *overheard and undone*; now, it is hard *to ſtop their Mouths, or keep them within any Bounds*; the moving *Objects of Sorrow we meet with every where, the Tears of the Fatherleſs and Cries of the Widows have raiſed both a Compaſſion frr the diſtreſſed* and a *Reſentment and Indignateon againſt the Authors of theſe Misfortunes*; and the very *Fames* which of late have † flew abroad, *no Body knows from whence*, and *Papers* which have been cried in your Streets are all Marks of the *great Ferment* the Nation is in.

† *It ſhould be* flown *but the Speech printed by his Lordſhips Direction has it flew.*

'My Lord, you are now upon the Enquiry by *what Ways and Perſons we have been brought into this miſerable Condition*; I think it very indifferent which Way you proceed, it ſeems reaſonable that thoſe Lords who firſt moved this Order, ſhould put it into what Method they pleaſe, but I muſt take leave to ſay, that begin where you will, if you do not *end with the Miniſtry*, we ſhall be in a *worſe Condition*, in my Opinion, than we were before.

'As

A. C. 1707.

'As to the ADMIRALTY, if the *Prince's Council* have committed any Fault, it is very 'fit they ſhould have what they deſerve, but I 'hope *no Perſuaſion will prevail with the* PRINCE *himſelf to* lay down *that Commiſſion*; the Navy, I think, is *ſafer in his Hands than in any other Man's Hands whatſoever*, and I'll give your 'Lordſhip my Reaſon for it; he has Advantages no other Perſon can pretend to: *He* 'owes not his Commiſſion *to the Favour of any* 'great Miniſter *whatſoever*, nor is he within *the Reach of their Power*; he ſtands upon a much 'more unſhaken and firm Foundation, and if 'there be any Miſtake, it is impoſſible to be the 'Effect either of the *Fear* or the *Anger* of a *great Miniſter*, or a *care to pleaſe him*.

'My Lord, I take the ROOT *of all our Misfortunes to lye in the* MINISTRY, and 'without a *Change of Miniſtry* in my Opinion, 'no other *Remedy* will be *effectual*. I may perhaps be told by ſome Lord, that I *arraign the Miniſtry*: I know that is not proper here, 'yet every Lord has Liberty of ſpeaking his 'Thoughts freely, and taking notice of any 'thing he thinks a Grievance to the Nation; 'and it is under this Notion of Complaint, 'and from a Senſe of *our miſerable Condition*, 'that I ſay this to your Lordſhip, and if I were 'not confident, I ſtand upon ſure Ground, I 'ſhould not venture thus far, but I have my 'Juſtification in my Hand. And now my 'Lord, it is fit I ſhould prove what I 'ſay.

'Should I mention the *Breach* of the firſt, 'fourth and laſt Article of the UNION, I 'am within your Order, and thoſe Lords who 'ſerve at preſent, for the *North Part of* BRITAIN, I am Confident have heard of a *Complaint and Addreſs of the Royal Burroughs*; 'and I might remember the *Diſappointments we have met with in* SPAIN, but I hope 'thoſe two Points will be ſome time or other 'conſidered. I'll therefore keep my ſelf for

'Proof

'Proof ſtrictly to your Petition, and I think 'nothing is more evident than *that your Mini-* 'ſtry has been the Cauſe of theſe Misfortunes; and 'the Argument which convinces me of it is 'drawn from *an Addreſs of your Lordſhips in* 'Seventeen hundred and four, which I have in 'my Hand; I know before whom I ſpeak, The 'Queen is a Prince of that conſummate Wiſ- 'dom, as not to do any thing without the 'Advice of her Miniſtry, your Lordſhips did 'then *moſt humbly adviſe and addreſs her Ma-* 'jeſty, that particular Care might be taken of theſe 'two Points, none but thoſe that have her Ma- 'jeſty's Ear could prevail to the contrary, and the 'want of following your Lordſhips Advice has loſt 'the Nation near Ten Millions ſince; and therefore, 'it evidently follows, that *your Miniſtry* have been 'the Occaſion of theſe Loſſes.

A. C. 1707.

'In ſhort, My Lord, for I'll trouble you no 'farther, let our *Misfortunes be* skinned *over* 'as they will, if they feſter, and throb, and are 'foul at bottom, they will certainly *break out* 'with incurable Rage and Fury.

The Debate growing high, ſome Members endeavour'd to allay it, by propoſing Ways and Means to retrieve our Loſſes at Sea; and, among the reſt, the Lord *Hallifax* moved, That a Committee be appointed to receive Propoſals for Encouraging of Trade and Privateers in the *Weſt-Indies*; which Motion being back'd by the Lord Treaſurer, and the Queſtion put, the ſame was carried in the Affirmative, after which their Lordſhips reſolv'd that Day Seven-night, to hear, in a Grand Committee, what the Merchants had to alledge to prove the Suggeſtion of this Petition.

A Supply granted by the Commons.

On the 13th of *November*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, unanimouſly reſolv'd to grant a Supply to her Majeſty, to which the Houſe agreed the next day, and or- der'd Eſtimates and Accounts of the Ordinary

A. C. 1707.

of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service for the Year 1708; Of the particular Expences for the Ordinary of Navy, for the laſt Year; Of the preſent Debt of the Navy; Of the Subſidies of her Majeſty's Allies; and of the preſent Debt of the Office of Ordnance, to be laid before the Houſe. They afterwards reſolv'd, 'That there be laid before 'the Houſe, a State of her Majeſty's Royal 'Navy: ſince the 4th Day of *May*, 1702, the 'Beginning of the War; as alſo an Account 'of the State and Trade of the Plantations; 'and an Account of what number of Ships 'had been taken from the Enemy, or deſtroy'd, 'ſince the Beginning of the War; and what 'Ships had been retaken, and by whom: Which Accounts and Eſtimates her Majeſty order'd to be immediately prepared in the reſpective Offices, according to the deſire of the Commons in their Addreſſes for that purpoſe, and to be laid before their Houſe with all poſſible ſpeed.

Accounts Eſtimates order'd to be laid before the Houſe.

Petition of the Merchants.

On *Saturday* the 15th of *November*, a Petition of ſeveral Merchants of *London* was preſented to the Commons and read, 'Complaining of 'the want of Cruizers in the Channel and 'Soundings, and praying that the Houſe, in 'tender Commiſeration of the extream great 'Loſſes, which they, and the Nation in gene-'ral, had ſuffer'd, would be pleaſed, before it 'was too late, to apply ſuch Remedy as to 'them ſhould ſeem meet and proper, to obtain 'the wiſhed for end, relating to Cruizers, during 'the continuance of the preſent War: The Conſideration of which Petition was refer'd to the Committee of the whole Houſe for Trade.

(*d*) Nov. 17. *Reſolutions about the Supply.*

The *Monday* following, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, reſolv'd, 'That Forty thou-'ſand Men be imploy'd in the Sea-ſervice for 'the Year 1708, including Eight thouſand Ma-'rines; That Four Pound a Man *per Menſem* 'be allowed for Maintaining the ſaid Forty 'thouſand Men, for Thirteen Months, inclu-'ding

'ding the Ordnance for Sea-Service; And that 'One hundred and twenty thouſand Pounds be 'allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy, for 'the Year 1708. The Houſe took afterwards into conſideration the Liſts and Accounts which had been laid before the Houſe from the reſpective Offices; and ſeveral Clauſes in the *Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, &c. relating to Diſabling ſeveral Officers to ſit in Parliament, having been again read, Order'd the Speaker to iſſue his Warrants to the Clerks of the Crown, to make out new Writs for the Electing Members to ſit in this preſent Parliament in the Room of *William Jeſſop*, who had accepted an Office of Profit from the Crown, ſince his being a Member of this preſent Parliament; *Anthony Duncumb*, *Nicholas Pollexfen*, and *Fleetwood Dormer*, Eſqs; Commiſſioners of Prizes; *John Brewer*, Eſq; Receiver of the Prizes; *Paul Burrard*, Eſq; a Sub-Commiſſioner of Prizes; and of *Philip Herbert*, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the ſick and wounded.

A. C. 1707.

Several Members turn'd out of the Houſe.

On the 19th of *November* the Commons reſolv'd that an Account be laid before the Houſe of all Moneys annually granted by Parliament for Sea-Service, and annually iſſued for the ſame, ſince the Commencement of the War; as alſo an Account of what number of Ships were employ'd, at Sea every Month, the laſt Year, and on what Stations: And order'd Addreſſes to be preſented to her Majeſty for that purpoſe; and to deſire, that the Proceedings had, and Depoſitions taken at the Trial of Sir *Thomas Hardy*, be likewiſe laid before the Houſe: The ſame day the Commons, in a Grand Committee, reſolv'd, 'That towards the Supply granted to 'her Majeſty, an Aid of Four Shillings in the 'Pound, to be raiſed in the Year 1708. be laid 'upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, 'Penſions, Officers or Perſonal Eſtates, in that 'Part of the United Kingdom call'd *England* and '*Wales*; and that a proportionable Ceſs, accor-'ding to the IXth Article of the Treaty of

Reſolutions about Sea-Affairs. Nov. 19.

And about the Supply.

A.C. 1707. ‘Union, be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain* ‘call’d *Scotland*: Which Reſolution was agreed to by the Houſe the next † Day, and a Bill order’d to be brought in, purſuant to the ſame. Then the Houſe, in a Grand Committee, proceeded to the Conſideration of the State of the Navy, and of the Trade of the Nation, in relation to Convoys, and Cruizers, and adjourn’d that Debate to that day ſeven-night.

† Nov. 20.

Farther Reſolutions about the Supply, Nov. 21. On the Twenty firſt of the ſame Month, the Commons in a Committee of the whole Houſe, came to ſeveral Reſolutions about the Supply, *viz.*

I. ‘That the Forty thouſand Men raiſed to ‘act in Conjunction with the Forces of her ‘Majeſty’s Allies, be continued for the Year ‘1708.

II. ‘That Eight Hundred Ninety Four Thouſand Two Hundred Seventy Two Pounds, ‘Three Shillings and Six Pence, be granted for ‘maintaining the ſaid Forty Thouſand Men ‘for the Year 1708.

III. ‘That the Additional Forces of Ten ‘Thouſand Men be continued for the Year ‘1708.

IV. ‘That One Hundred Seventy Seven Thouſand Five Hundred and Eleven Pounds, Three ‘Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted for maintaining the ſaid Ten Thouſand Men.

V. ‘That her Majeſty’s Proportion of Three ‘Thouſand *Palatines*, formerly taken into the ‘Service of her Majeſty and the States-General, ‘be continued for the Year 1708.

VI. ‘That Thirty Four Thouſand Two ‘Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, and Four Pence, be granted to defray ‘Her Majeſty’s Proportion of the Charge of ‘maintaining the ſaid Three Thouſand *Palatines*.

VII. ‘That Her Majeſty’s Proportion of ‘Four Thouſand Six Hundred Thirty Nine

Saxons,

'*Saxons*, taken into the Service of Her Majesty and the States-General in the Year 1707, be continued for the Year 1708. A. C. 1707.

VIII. 'That Forty Three Thousand Two Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Twelve Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted, to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining of the said Four Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Nine *Saxons*.

IX. 'That Her Majesty's Proportion of *Bothmar*'s Regiment of Dragoons, consisting of Eight Hundred Men, taken into the Service of Her Majesty and the States-General in the Year 1707, be continued for the Year 1708.

X, 'That Nine Thousand Two Hundred Sixty Nine Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted to defray Her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining of the said Regiment of Dragoons.

All these Resolutions were agreed to by the House, the next (*a*) Day; and then the House, in a Grand Committee, consider'd the Petition of several Merchants of that Part of *Great-Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, Complaining that Goods and Merchandises, brought by the Petitioners into *England*, since the First Day of *May* last, had been seized; and that the Petitioners were under a Prosecution in the Exchequer, for the Value thereof, and Praying Relief touching the same: Whereupon the Grand Committee made a Motion, which was unanimously approved by the whole House; That an Address be presented to Her Majesty, That she would be pleased to order her Attorney General to enter a *Noli prosequi*, to discharge the several Informations exhibited in the Court of Exchequer, relating to the Goods imported into *Scotland*, before the first Day of *May* last: To which the Queen was pleased to make this Answer. (*a*) Nov. 22. Scotch *Merchants relievd.*

'I am

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'I am very well pleas'd with what the *House of Commons* have done in this Matter; and 'I will give Directions according as is desired 'by their Address.

Resolution about Ways and Means.

On *Monday* the 24th of *November*, the Commons, in a Grand Committee upon Ways and Means for raising the Supply, resolv'd, 'That 'the several and respective Duties upon Malt, 'Mum, Syder and Perry, granted by an Act 'of the First Year of Her Majesty's Reign, and 'continued by several Subsequent Acts until 'the Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, One thou'sand seven hundred and eight, be farther con'tinued from the Twenty Third Day of *June*, 'One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, un'til the Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, One 'Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine, for and 'upon all Malt which should be made, and all 'Mum which should be made or imported, 'and all Syder and Perry which should be 'made for Sale in *Great Britain*, except Malt 'made and consumed in *Scotland*: Which Resolution was agreed to by the House, the next (*b*) Day, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. Then the House took into Consideration, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Petition of Mr. *John Asgill*, a Member of the House, in Prison in the Fleet for Debt; which Report they order'd to be recommitted; and the House being informed of a printed Book or Pamphlet, signed *J. Asgill*, Entituled, 'An Argument proving, 'That according to the Covenant of Eternal 'Life revealed in the Scriptures, Man may be 'Translated from hence into that Eternal Life 'without passing through Death; altho' the 'Human Nature of Christ himself could not 'be thus Translated, 'till he had passed through 'Death: Several Paragraphs whereof are contrary

(*b*) Nov. 25.

Proceedings about Mr. Asgill.

trary to, and reflecting upon the Chriſtian Religion. A. C. 1707.

The Book was brought up to the Table, and the Title and ſeveral Paragraphs therein being read, it was order'd, 'That it be referred to 'a Committee to enquire into the Author of 'the ſaid Book: And a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Two Days † after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Conſideration the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and a great many Merchants being admitted into the Houſe to make good their Allegations in their late Petition, Mr. *Heathcot*, (Son to Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*) and Mr. *Dawſon*, his Partner, two *Ruſſia* Merchants, made long and bold Speeches againſt the Admiralty, whom they charg'd with Fraud, Malice, and Ignorance; particularly in Relation to the *Ruſſia* Fleet. Some Members, to curry Favour with the Court, endeavour'd, ſeveral Times, to interrupt them, but Sir *Richard Onſlow*, the Chairman of the Committee, deſired them to go on, which they did with great Freedom, and offer'd to prove what they advanc'd, both by Papers, and the Teſtimony of a great many Merchants there preſent: But this Debate was adjourn'd to the *Tueſday* following. † Nov. 27.

Some Merchants ſpeak boldly againſt the Admiralty.

On the Twenty Ninth of November, the Commons reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to the Queen, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions, That the Inſtructions from the Admiralty to Commodore *Edwards*, and the Accounts of his Proceedings might be laid before the Houſe. With which deſire her Majeſty readily Comply'd. On the Firſt of *December*, the Commons order'd Admiral *Whetſtone*, to attend their Houſe the next Morning, and reſolved to preſent Two Addreſſes to the Queen, one that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions for the ſuſpending the Trial of Admiral *Whetſtone*, the Matter relating to him being under the Examination of the Houſe; the

Reſolutions about Commodore Edwards, and Admiral Whetſtone.

A. C. 1707. the other, that her Majesty would, direct the Instructions, Orders, and Letters, wrote by the Admiralty to Admiral *Whetstone*, and Letters from him, relating to his Convoying the *Russia* Fleet, and his Cruising before *Dunkirk*, to be likewise laid before the House; both which her Majesty order'd to be done accordingly.

(c) Dec. 1. The same (c) Day, they order'd other Addresses to be presented to the Queen, to have laid before them a Copy of the Commission to the Council of his Royal Highness, the Lord High-Admiral, and the Oath taken by them; presented to her Majesty, by the Commissioners of Trade, relating to Convoys and Cruizers for the last Year: Which was accordingly done.

(d) Dec. 2. The next (d) Day, the Commons in a Grand Committee, consider'd farther the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and adjourn'd the Debate to the *Saturday* following, on which Day, Admiral *Whetstone* was order'd to attend the House, with his Journal of his Voy-

(e) Dec. 4. age towards *Russia*. Two Days (e) after, they resolv'd, That an Address be presented to the Queen, That she would give Directions, That an Account of all Prizes taken and retaken, and by whom, during the War, might be laid before the House: And order'd the Commissioners of Prizes to lay also before them, an Account of all the Prizes taken, and the Times when taken; and also of the Adjudications, and Times thereof; and of the Appraizements of such Prizes, and Produce thereof; and how, and when distributed.

Those

Thoſe who manag'd the Treaty between the Two Kingdoms did wiſely forbear meddling with ſeveral Things, which they well knew could not conſiſt with an *entire Union*: But the Suppreſſing whereof, by the ſaid Treaty, would have encreas'd the Diſcontents in *Scotland*; and, therefore, thoſe Points were reſerv'd to the Conſideration of the Parliament of *Great Britain*. One of theſe was the Act paſs'd, in *Scotland*, in the Third Seſſion of the Firſt Parliament of Her Majeſty, entituled, *An Act for the Security of the Kingdom*: Which, upon a Motion, having been read in the Houſe of Commons on the 4th of *December*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to repeal the ſaid Act. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Conſideration thoſe Parts of Her Majeſty's Speech relating to the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms, and adjourn'd that Debate to the *Tueſday* following. The next (*f*) Day the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms preſented to the Houſe ſeveral Accounts of prohibited *Eaſt-India* Goods entituled to Debenture, *&c.* And on the 6th of *December*, the Houſe being moved That the Act made in the Firſt Seſſion of the Firſt Parliament of Her Majeſty's Reign, in *Scotland*, Entituled, *Act anent Peace and War*, might be read, the ſame was read accordingly. And it was

Ordered, That it be an Inſtruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare and bring in a Bill to repeal the *Act for the Security of the Kingdom*, That they ſhould alſo provide for the Repealing the ſaid *Act anent Peace and War*. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, conſider'd farther the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, and referr'd the farther Conſideration of that Matter to the *Thurſday* following.

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The Act of Security paſs'd in Scotland, *order'd to be repeal'd.*

(f) *Dec.* 5.

As alſo the Act about Peace and War.

On *Monday*, the 8th of *December*, the Commons appointed the *Saturday* following, to conſider the State of the War with *Spain*, 'And order'd, That 'a State be laid before the Houſe, what number of 'Forces were in *Spain* or *Portugal* at the Raiſing 'the Siege of *Barcelona*; what Forces or Supplies 'had been, ſince that time, ſent into *Spain* and *Por*'*tugal*, and when; what Forces were at the Battle 'of *Almanza*; and, alſo, what other Forces were

Reſolutions of the Commons about the Affairs of Spain.

A. C. 1707.

'then in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and where they were; 'and what number of Forces had been ſince ſent 'thither, and when. They order'd, at the ſame 'time, to be laid before them, *Firſt*, An Account 'of the Diſtribution of the 250000 Pounds granted 'by Parliament, for the Service of *Spain*, for the 'Year 1706. and of the Exceſs upon that Head, 'of any; *Secondly*, A Liſt of the Generals, Field-'Officers, and other Officers of Her Majeſty's For-'ces in *Spain*, diſtinguiſhing what were preſent at 'the Battel of *Almanza*, and which were abſent. '*Thirdly*, An Account of all Sums of Money an-'nually granted by Parliament for Her Majeſty's 'Land-Forces, and what Sums were iſſued out for 'Payment thereof, and how the ſame had been 'apply'd; diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral Heads, and 'ſeveral Armies. *Fourthly*, A Liſt of ſuch Officers 'as had been abſent from their Commands, either 'in *Flanders*, or the *Weſt-Indies*: And reſolv'd, 'That an Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, 'That She would be pleas'd to give Directions to 'the proper Officers to lay the ſaid State, Accounts, 'and Liſts before the Houſe: Which Her Majeſty 'did according to their deſire.

(f) *Dec.* 11. Three Days (f) after the Commons took into Conſideration the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of divers Clothiers, in the County of *Glocester* (complaining of a Stop being put to the Exportation of White Cloth,) and other Petitions, was referr'd, and agreed to this Reſolution of the Committee, 'That the Nation would 'be very great Sufferers, unleſs ſome very ſpeedy 'Remedy be found to take off the Stop which was 'then put to the great Number of Cloths, ready 'to be ſhipp'd off and exported: And appointed 'a Committee to bring in a Bill purſuant to that 'Reſolution.

Reſolutions for the Exportation of White Cloth.

Reſolutions to make the Union more complete.

Then Mr. *Compton* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referred to conſider of thoſe Parts of Her Majeſty's Speech which relate to the Union of the Two Kingdoms, the Reſolutions they had directed him to report to the Houſe, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table, where the ſame

were

were read, and agreed unto by the Houſe, *viz.* A. C.
1. 'That there be but one Privy-Council in the 1707.
'Kingdom of *Great Britain.* 2. That the Militia
'of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be
'regulated in the ſame manner as the Militia of
'that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England* is regu-
'lated. 3. That the Powers of Juſtices of Peace,
'for preſerving the Publick Peace, be the ſame
'throughout the whole United Kingdom. 4. That
'for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and Pre-
'ſervation of the Publick Peace, the Lords of Juſti-
'ciary be appointed to go Circuits twice in the
'Year. 5. That the Writs for Electing Members
'to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons, for that Part
'of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, be directed to the
'Sheriffs of the reſpective Counties, and that the
'Returns be made of ſuch Writs in like manner as
'Returns are made of ſuch Writs in that Part of
'*Great Britain* call'd *England*: And order'd a Bill
'to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions. On
Saturday the 13th of *December*, the Houſe of Com-
mons proceeded to take into Conſideration the Re-
port from the Committee, to whom the Petition
of ſeveral Merchants trading to *Portugal*, *Italy* and
Spain, was referr'd: And the Report, and the Re-
ſolutions of the Committee, being read, the Reſo-
lutions were agreed unto by the Houſe, *viz.*

And about the Trade to Portugal, Italy *and* Spain.

1. That the Merchants have fully made out the ſeveral Allegations of their Petitions.

2. That the Preſerving the *Portugal* Trade is of the utmoſt Concern to this Nation, being at preſent the greateſt Mart for Vent of our Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Fiſh, and other *Britiſh* Commodities,

3. That there was a conſiderable Colluſive Trade in *French* Prize Wines carry'd on before, and more increas'd ſince the falling of the Fifteen Pound *per* Tun.

4. That except effectual Proviſion be made to prevent the like Practices, with relation to the Colluſive Trade of bringing in *French* Wines as if they were Prize Wines, it will not only be a great Diſcouragement to the *Portugal* Trade, and Traders, but endanger the entire Loſs thereof: And

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order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the last Resolution. Then the State Accounts and Lists, relating to the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* having been laid before the House, the Consideration of the State of the War in those Parts was put off till the *Thursday* following.

Resolutions of the Lords about the Navy.

On the 4th of *December*, the House of Peers order'd, 'That the Lord High Admiral of Great 'Britain do cause to be laid before this House 'what Intelligence, in relation to the Fleet, 'has been sent this Summer from the Secretary's 'Office to the Lord High Admiral, and what 'Orders upon that Intelligence were sent to the 'Lord High Admiral. And Copies of what Or-'ders were sent from the Council or Secretaries 'of State to the Lord High Admiral, in reference 'to the *Lisbon* Fleet, and what Orders were given 'by the Lord High Admiral in relation to that 'Fleet; also what Numbers of Ships were fitted 'out for this last Summer's service, and what the 'Complement of their Men was, according to 'their Musters at the time of their respective Sail-'ing, and to what Stations they were design'd; 'what Concert was made with the *Dutch* for the 'Service in the Channel and Mediterranean, and 'what Number of Ships the *Dutch* sent to join with 'Us in pursuance thereof; As also a List of the 'present State of the Navy, in relation to their 'Repairs, and what Condition they are in for the 'Sea service, and what Number of Men have been 'sent into the Sea service by the several Vice Ad-'mirals, since Her Majesties coming to the Crown.

And *2dly*, 'That the Lords with White Staves do 'humbly desire Her Majesty from this House, That 'She will please to cause to be laid before this House, 'Extracts of what Intelligence the Secretaries of 'State had from the First of *January* last, in relation 'to the Preparations of the Fleet of *France*, and 'the times when they receiv'd their Intelligence.

On the 13th of the same Month, their Lordships made the following Orders, *1st*, 'That the Lord 'High Admiral do cause to be laid before this 'House an Account of what Ship's Company, or 'Part of any Ship's Company, have been turn'd

'over or remov'd from one Ship to another, and 'on what Occaſion, and by what Orders, within 'the laſt Three Years of the laſt War, and with-'in the laſt Three Years of this War. A. C. 1707.

2. 'That the Commiſſioners of the Sick and 'Wounded lay before this Houſe a Liſt of what 'Seamen of this Kingdom have been taken during 'this War, and how many of our Seamen are now 'in *France*, and what Returns of ſuch of them 'have been made during this War, and what Ac-'count they have of the Uſage of our Men in '*France*, and what Repreſentations and Com-'plaints have been made from hence of that Uſage 'from time to time.

3. 'That the Lord High Admiral do cauſe to be 'laid before this Houſe a Liſt of the Queen's Ships 'that have been taken by the Enemy during this 'War, where taken, what and where retaken, 'and how, and of what Force, and what Ships 'have been taken from the Enemy.

4. 'That the Commiſſioners of the Navy lay be-'fore this Houſe an Eſtimate of the Naval Stores in 'the ſeveral Yards at *Michaelmas* laſt, as alſo an 'Account of what Naval Stores are at *Liſbon*.

5. 'That the Lord High Admiral do cauſe to 'be laid before this Houſe an Account of what 'Number of Ships, and what Number of Men on 'their Muſters have been employ'd in the Mediter-'ranean in the Year 1706, and 1707.

6. 'That the Lord High Admiral do cauſe to be 'laid before this Houſe an Account of the preſent 'State of the Navy, and what was the State thereof 'at the time of the Entrance into this War.

Three Days after, the Commons having con-ſider'd the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Complaint of *John Aſgill*, Eſq; reſolv'd, 'That he ought to have the Priviledge of 'the Houſe, as a Member thereof, and be deliver'd 'out of the Cuſtody of the Warden of the Fleet, 'to attend the Service of the Houſe. Purſuant to this Reſolution, Mr. *Aſgill* was immediately diſ-charg'd; but Two Days (*g*) after, the Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd to

Dec. 16. *Mr.* Aſgill *diſcharg'd out of the Cuſtody of the Warden of the Fleet,*

(*g*) *Dec.* 18.

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examine who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the Book before-mention'd, father'd upon Mr. *Asgill*; who having been heard in his Place, in relation to the said Report, the Commons resolv'd, 'That in the said Book are contain'd many 'Prophane and Blasphemous Expressions, highly 'reflecting upon the Christian Religion; order'd, 'The said Book to be burnt by the Hands of the 'Common Hangman, in the *New-Palace-Yard*, '*Westminster*; and, resolved, that *John Asgill*, Esq; 'having in his Place own'd himself to be the Author of the said Book, be expelled the House.

His Book censur'd, and order'd to be burnt.

And himself expelled the House.

Before the Commons proceeded to this Affair, Sir *Richard Onslow* reported to them the Resolution taken the Day before by the Committee of the Whole House, in relation to the Navy and Trade, *viz.* 'That for the better securing the Trade of this 'Kingdom (over and above the Ships of War for 'the Line of Battle, and for Convoys to remote 'Parts) a sufficient Number of Ships (which was 'afterwards settled to 41) be appointed to cruise 'in proper Stations, for securing the Merchant 'Ships in their going out, and returning home: Which Resolution was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in pursuant to it. Then the House put off till *Saturday*, the 17th Day of *January*, ensuing, the Consideration of the State of the War in *Spain*: And, in the mean time, order'd to be laid before them, *First*, 'The 'Resolutions of the Two first Councils of War, 'after the Raising the Siege of *Barcelona*. *Secondly*, 'An Account of what Number of Forces the King 'of *Spain* was to maintain out of the Money granted the last Session of Parliament, when they were 'provided, and how employ'd. *Thirdly*, An Account when the Cloaths, Arms, Provisions, and 'Mony arriv'd, that were sent to the King of *Spain* 'the last Year. *Fourthly*, An Account of what 'Number of Forces in *Dutch* Pay were employ'd, 'and by any Stipulation or Treaty ought to have 'been employ'd in *Spain* or *Portugal*, for the Three 'last Years; and what Number were there at the 'Battle of *Almanza*, and where. *Fifthly*, An Account what Numbers the several Regiments consisted

Resolution for the security of Trade.

Dec. 18.

'ſiſted of, which were in *Engliſh* Pay, at the Time 'of the Battle of *Almanza*. *Sixthly*, An Account 'what Sums of Money had been taken up in *Ita-*'*ly*, upon Account of *Spain*, by whom, at what 'Rates, and by what Order: And reſolved that an Addreſs be preſented to the Queen for that purpoſe. The ſame Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, and the Commons being ſent for up and attending, Her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to Three Publick Bills, *viz.* A. C. 1707.

1. *An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1708. *Acts paſs'd,* Dec. 18.

2. *An Act for repealing and declaring the Determination of Two Acts paſſed in the Parliament of* Scotland, *the one Entituled, Act for Security of the Kingdom, the other, Act anent Peace and War.*

3. *An Act for better ſecuring the Duties of* Eaſt-India *Goods.*

After which Her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes. *The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I *Am very well pleaſed with the Occaſion of My coming hither at this Time, and deſirous to take this Opportunity of expreſſing to you the Satisfaction I have in ſeeing ſo good a Progreſs made in the Publick Buſineſs.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I am extremely ſenſible of the Readineſs and Affection with which you have provided ſo conſiderable a Part of the Supplies.

As I am fully perſuaded it muſt needs give the greateſt Satisfaction to all our Allies, ſo I look upon it as a ſure Pledge of your being Diſpoſed to make good thoſe hearty Aſſurances which you gave Me in the Beginning of the Seſſion.

I told you, at the Opening of this Parliament, that I did Hope you would look upon the Services relating to Spain, Portugal, *and the Army under the Command of the Duke of* Savoy, *to be of ſo much Importance in*

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the Prosecution of this War, that they might deserve an Augmentation; which I cannot but think will be of the greatest Use to the Common Cause, both with Regard to those particular Services, and to the putting Our Selves in a Condition to Improve such favourable Opportunities as may arise in the ensuing Year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I shall only add, That as nothing is more Essential to My own Quiet, and the Happiness of all My Good Subjects, than the bringing this War to a Safe and Honourable Conclusion, so must think My self obliged to look upon all those who are Willing and Desirous to Support Me in it for Attaining that End, as the most proper Objects of My Favour and Encouragement.

I cannot Conclude without once more Recommending to you to Confirm and Improve the Advantages of Our Happy Union; not doubting but, at the same time, you will have a due Regard to what shall be found Necessary for Preserving the Publick Peace throughout the whole Island of Great Britain.

(b) Dec. 19. A memorable Debate in the House of Lords, about the Earl of P——w *and the Affairs of* Spain.

The next *(b)* Day, there was a long and memorable Debate in the House of Lords, in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, the Queen being present, *incognito*, till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Earl of *R——r* spoke first, and having commended the Earl of *P——w*'s Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Services, said, it had been a constant Custom, That when a Person of his Rank, that had been employ'd Abroad, in so eminent a Post, as his Lordship had, return'd Home, he had either Thanks given him, or was call'd to an Account: Urging, that the same ought to be done in relation to the Earl of *P——w*. The Lord *H——x*, who spoke next, enlarg'd likewise on the Earl of *P——w*'s successful Services, but dextrously put off the returning him Thanks, till the whole Tenor of his Conduct had been examin'd, than which the Earl himself profess'd, he had nothing more at Heart. The Lord *Hav——m* was not silent: But having highly extolled my Lord *P——w*'s Valour, Skill, and Successes, made a side-wind Reflection on the Earl

Earl of *G*———*y*, saying, *'Twas no wonder our Affairs in* Spain *went so ill, since, the Management of them had been entrusted to a Foreigner.* Hereupon, several Members shew'd the necessity of carrying on the War, till the whole Monarchy of *Spain* was recover'd, and King *Charles* settled on his Throne; And among the rest the Earl of *P*———*w* said, *They ought to give the Queen nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than make Peace upon any other Terms; Adding, That if it were thought necessary, he was ready to return to* Spain, *and* serve, even under the Earl of *G*———*y*. This naturally brought on the Consideration of Ways and Means to retrieve the Affairs of *Spain*, in relation to which the Earl of *R*———*r* said, *That we seem'd to neglect the principal Business, and mind only Accessories*; Adding, he remembred the Saying of a Great General, the old Duke of *Schomberg*, viz. *That the attacking France in the* Netherlands, *was like Tacking a Bull by the Horns:* And therefore, his Lordship proposed, *That we should stand on the Defensive in* Flanders, *and send from thence* 15 *or* 20000 *Men into* Catalonia. That noble Peer was seconded by the Earl of *N*———*m*, who complain'd of *Spain* being in a manner abandon'd: But the Duke of *M*———*gh* shew'd, with some Warmth, the Danger of such an undigested Counsel, and the necessity of Augmenting, rather than diminishing our Forces in *Flanders*. The Two chief Reasons his Grace urg'd were, First, *That most of the Enemies strong Places there might be kept with one Battalion in each; whereas, the great Towns of* Brabant, *we had conquer'd, requir'd twenty times that Number of Men for their Preservation.* Secondly, *That if our Army, in the* Netherlands, *was weaken'd, and the* French *by their great Superiority, should gain any considerable Advantage, which it was not improbable they might, the Discontented Party in* Holland, *who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the necessary Charges of the War, would not fail crying aloud for Peace.* Hereupon, the Earl of *R*———*r* said, *He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had been ever conspicuous for his Calmness and Moderation, should now be out of his Temper; adding, That there being an absolute Necessity to Succour* Spain; *his Grace would*

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The Duke of M——gh's *Speech.*

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would oblige their Lordſhips, if he would let them know, where they might get Troops to ſend thither; and the more, becauſe the Earl of P————w *had that very Day aſſur'd them,* That he had heard Prince *Eugene* ſay, *That the* German *Soldiers had rather be decimated than ſent into* Spain. The Duke of *M———gh*, wiſely anſwer'd the Reproach of having ſhew'd ſome Warmth, by ſaying, *The Thing was of too great Importance to be ſpoken of without Concernment*; And as for the Queſtion propoſed by the Earl, he added, *That altho' it was improper to diſcloſe ſecret Projects in ſo great an Aſſembly* (to which, that Day, many Stangers had been admitted by the Favour of the Queen's Preſence) *becauſe the Enemy would not fail being inform'd of them*; *yet, to gratifie their Lordſhips, he might aſſure them, That Meaſures had already been concerted with the Emperor for the forming an Army of* 40000 *Men* (*whom, he ſpecified, under the Command of the Duke of* Savoy, *and for ſending powerful Succours to King* Charles; *adding, it was to be hop'd, that Prince* Eugene *might be prevail'd with to go and Command in* Spain, *in which caſe the* Germans *would gladly follow him thither. The only difficulty which his Grace ſaid might be objected againſt this Scheme, was the uſual Slowneſs of the Court of* Vienna, *to which purpoſe he took Notice, That if the* 7000 Germans *Recruits, which the Emperor had promiſed for the Army in* Piedmont, *had arriv'd time enough, the Enterprize againſt* Toulon *might have been attended with Succeſs: But that it was to be hoped, and he durſt engage his Word for it, that for the future his Imperial Majeſty would punctually perform his Promiſes*: Whereupon the Debate ended, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, which was preſented the ſame Day, and was as follows:

The Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen.

'WE Your Majeſties Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal 'in Parliament Aſſembled, do Return our moſt 'Humble Thanks to Your Majeſty for Your moſt 'Gracious Speech to Your Parliament.

'The great Spirit and Reſolution Your Majeſty 'is pleaſed to Expreſs for the Vigorous Carrying on

'the

'the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and Strengthing 'the Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, who has deſerv'd 'ſo well of the whole Confederacy, cannot fail to 'contribute in the moſt effectual manner to bring 'this War to a ſpeedy and happy Concluſion. A. C. 1707.

'Such an Example ought to Excite all Your 'Allies to a Noble Imitation, and we are ſure 'Your Majeſty will do Your utmoſt to oblige ſuch 'of them as hitherto have failed in their Parts, for 'the future to Act as thoſe who have a real Con-'cern for Reſtoring and Securing Peace and Liber-'ty to *Europe*. Your Majeſties Favour will always 'be the higheſt Encouragement to Your Subjects, 'but the Zeal we have for the Preſervation of 'Your Majeſties Perſon and Government, and the 'Duty We owe to our Country, always has and 'ever will oblige us to do all that lies in our pow-'er for Supporting Your Majeſty in this juſt War, 'till it be brought to a ſafe and happy Conclu-'ſion.

'And as We have ſhewn the greateſt Zeal for 'bringing the Union to paſs, and for preventing 'every thing that might diſturb it, ſo We un-'animouſly promiſe Your Majeſty to do all that 'is poſſible for us to make it Complete and En-'tire.

Her MAJESTIES Anſwer to this Addreſs was: *The Queen's Anſwer.*

I Return You many Thanks for Your Addreſs, and the Aſſurances of Your Zeal to Support Me in the preſent War.

Nothing ſhall be wanting on My Part, either Abroad or at Home, to make My People Safe and Happy.

'The ſame Day their Lordſhips reſolv'd, *Firſt*, *Reſolutions* 'That no Peace can be Safe or Honourable for Her *of the Lords.* 'Majeſty or Allies, if *Spain*, and the *Spaniſh Weſt-'Indies* be ſuffer'd to continue in the Power of the 'Houſe of *Bourbon*.

Secondly, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented 'to the Queen, to Thank Her Majeſty for the Care 'She has taken, and the Inſtances She has uſed

'with

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'with the Emperor for the Sending a conſiderable 'Force for the Relief of the King of *Spain*, under the 'Command of Prince *Eugene*, and to deſire Her 'Majeſty that She wou'd continue to make the moſt 'preſſing Inſtances to the Emperor to ſend power-'ful Succours to *Spain*, under the Command of 'Prince *Eugene*, with Expedition; and to make 'good Concert of 20000 Men under the Command 'of the Duke of *Savoy*, and that the Emperor uſe 'his utmoſt Efforts for ſtrengthning the Army on 'the Rhine.

Reſolutions of the Commons about the Supply.

The Commons, the ſame Day, in a Grand Committe took into further Conſideration the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, and came to theſe Reſolutions.

1. 'That the Sum of Five Hundred Eighty Six 'Thouſand Six Hundred Seventy One Pound, 'Twelve Shillings, and Six Pence, be granted for 'maintaining Her Majeſty's eſtabliſh'd Forces to 'ſerve in *Spain* and *Portugal*, including the Pay of 'general Officers, and the Charge of Contingen-'cies, and for Forage, Waggon-Mony, and Bag-'gage-Mony, and for the Charge of the Garriſon 'of *Gibraltar*.

2. 'That Four Hundred Ninety Four Thouſand 'Six Hundred Eighty Nine Pound, Eight Shillings, 'and Six Pence, be granted to Her Majeſty, to de-'fray Her Majeſty's Proportion of the Subſidies pay-'able to Her Allies purſuant to the Treaties, for 'the Service of the Year 1708.

3. 'That a further Sum of Five Hundred Thou-'ſand Pound be granted for the Augmentation of 'Her Forces, in Order to ſtrengthen the Army of 'the Duke of *Savoy*, for making good the Alliances 'with the King of *Portugal*, and for the effectual 'carrying on the War for Recovery of the *Spaniſh* 'Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

4. 'That Five Hundred Eleven Thouſand Seven 'Hundred Thirty Four Pound, Eight Shillings, and 'Six Pence, be granted to defray the Charge of 'maintaining Guards and Garriſons in *Great Bri-'tain*, and for Payment of the Invalids, for the 'Service of the Year 1708. including Five Thou-'ſand Men to ſerve on Board the Fleet.

Theſe

These Resolutions were agreed to, the next (*i*) Day, after which the Commons put off till the 20th of *January* the further Consideration of the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation. They were, by that time, convinc'd, That the Complaints against Admiral *Wheſtone*, and Sir *Thomas Hardy*, were altogether groundleſs; but the Caſe of Commodore *Kerr* being quite different, they order'd, *Firſt*, 'That 'the Inſtructions and Orders given him before he 'ſail'd to the *Weſt-Indies*, and thoſe ſent to him af- 'ter his Arrival there, ſhould be laid before the 'Houſe. *Secondly*, That Commodore *Kerr* ſhould 'attend the Houſe on the 20th of *January* next, 'with his Journal of his Voyage. *Thirdly*, That 'Mr. *Thomas Wood*, Merchant, ſhould attend the 'Houſe on that Day. *Fourthly*, As alſo ſuch 'Captains as belong'd to Commodore *Kerr*'s Squa- 'dron, and were come home with him, with 'their Journals of their Voyage. The ſame (*k*) Day, a Petition of the Mayor, Capital Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants, as alſo of the Merchants, Clothiers, Fullers, and others trading in the Woollen Manufactory, in the Borough of *Tiverton*, in *Devon*, and Parts adjacent, was preſented to the Houſe, and read, relating to the Prohibition made by the Emperor of Importing the Woollen Manufactures into *Auſtria* and *Stiria*: Whereupon, it was reſolv'd, That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, That She woul'd be pleas'd to give Directions that the Repreſentations of the Commiſſioners of Trade, relating to the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures in *Auſtria* and *Stiria*, might be laid before the Houſe. This done, the Commons were ſummon'd to attend the Queen in the Houſe of Peers, where Her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to an *Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Syder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year* 1708.

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(*i*) *Dec.* 20.

And about Captain Kerr.

(*k*) *Dec.* 20.

An Act paſt.

On the 22d of the ſame Month, the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons to deſire their Concurrence to an Addreſs to be preſented to Her Majeſty, to which the Commons readily agreed, and both Houſes waited, the next Day, on the Queen with the ſaid Addreſs, which was as follows:

Addreſs of Both Houſes to the Queen Dec. 23.

We

A. C. 1707.

'WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, having been always fully persuaded, that nothing could Restore a Just Balance of Power in *Europe*, but the Reducing the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*; and having seen several great Parts of that Monarchy, by the Blessing of God upon the Victorious Arms of Your Majesty, and Your Allies, already in the Possession of that House; do think it not only Seasonable but Necessary at this Juncture, humbly to offer this our Unanimous Opinion to Your Majesty, That no Peace can be Honourable or Safe, for Your Majesty, or Your Allies, if *Spain*, the *West-Indies*, or any Part of the *Spanish* Monarchy, be suffer'd to Remain under the Power of the House of *Bourbon*.

'When we Consider what Efforts this Kingdom has continued to make, from the Beginning of the War, we cannot but think a much greater Impression might have been made upon the Enemy before this time, if some of Your Allies who seem principally Concern'd, and have Reap'd the most immediate Advantage, had Seconded Your Majesty with like Vigour, whereby *France* might have been equally Press'd on all sides.

'We are Oblig'd to Return our humble Thanks to Your Majesty for the Care You have taken, and the Instances You have used with his Imperial Majesty for Sending a Considerable Force to the Relief of *Spain*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, as being certainly the most likely Method to Restore the Affairs of the Confederacy in that Country.

'But the frequent Disappointments we have observ'd on the Part of the Emperor and Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Common Cause, makes us think it our Duty, in order that the War may be brought to a speedy and happy Conclusion, to beseech Your Majesty to make the most pressing Instances to the Emperor, That he would, with all Expedition, send powerful Succours

'cours to his Brother the King of *Spain*, under the 'Conduct of that Great and Succesful General; 'That he would Timely and Effectually make good 'what has been Concerted for his putting Twenty 'thousand Men under the Command of the Duke 'of *Savoy*; and would also make use of his utmost 'Power and Interest for Strengthning the Army up- 'the *Rhine*, which is now happily put under the 'Command of that Wise and Valiant Prince the 'Elector of *Hanover*. A. C. 1707.

'We believe no part of this can be refus'd upon 'Your Majesties Earnest Interposition, who have 'done such great Things for the House of *Austria*; 'and this being Comply'd with, we may reasona- 'bly hope, by God's Assistance, the next will prove 'a Happy and Glorious Campaign.

Her MAJESTIES Answer to this Address was, *The Queen's Answer.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am fully of your Opinion, that no Peace can be Honourable or Safe for Us, or for Our Allies, till the Entire Monarchy of Spain *be Restored to the House of* Austria; *and very well Pleased to find, that the Measures I have Concerted for the Succour of the King of* Spain, *are so well Approved by both Houses of Parliament.*

I shall Continue My most Pressing Instances with the Emperor for the Hastning of further Succours, and that they may be Commanded by Prince Eugene; *as also upon all the other Particulars mention'd in your Address.*

The same (*l*) Day, the Commons agreed to the farther Resolutions about the Supply taken the Day before by the Committee of the whole House, which were as follow: *First,* (*l*) *Dec.* 23. *Farther Resolutions about the Supply.*

1. 'That One Hundred Thousand Pound be 'granted to Her Majesty to defray the extraordina- 'ry Subsidy of One Hundred Thousand Pound, 'granted to the Duke of *Savoy*, for especial Service 'in prosecuting the War against *France* in the 'Year 1707.

2. 'That

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2. 'Twenty Two Thouſand Nine Hundred 'Fifty Seven Pound, Two Shillings, to compleat 'the Sum of Forty Two Thouſand Nine Hundred 'Fifty Seven Pound, Two Shillings, being her Ma'jeſty's Proportion for the Troops of the Landgrave 'of *Heſſe Caſſel* imployed in *Italy*, purſuant to the 'Treaty for the Service of the Year 1707.

3. 'Twelve Thouſand Two Hundred Eighty 'Four Pound, Nineteen Shillings and Eight Pence 'Half-Peny, to defray the Charge of the Fortifica'tions, and other Services of the Garriſon of *Gi'bralter*, in the Year 1706.

4. 'Sixty Thouſand Three Hundred Thirty 'Four Pound, Nineteen Shillings, and Six Pence 'Farthing, for the Payment of One Year and a 'Quarter Intereſt of the unſatisfy'd Debentures, 'charged upon the *Iriſh* Forfeitures.

5. 'That Ten Thouſand Pound be allowed to 'the Office of Ordnance towards making a Wharf 'and Store-Houſe at *Portſmouth*.

6. 'That Three Thouſand Five Hundred Pound 'be granted for the Charge of circulating the old '*Exchequer* Bills for another Year.

7. 'That a Sum not exceeding One Hundred 'Forty Four Thouſand Pound be granted to Her 'Majeſty, towards defraying the Charge of Tran'ſporting Land Forces.

8. 'That One Hundred Twenty Thouſand Pound 'be granted for the Land Service, to be performed 'by the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1708.

9. 'That Two Thouſand One Hundred Twen'ty Pound, Eighteen Shillings, and Six Pence, 'be granted to ſatisfie the like Sum due to Captain '*James Roch*, which were not anſwered to him out 'of the Arrears of Rent of the forfeited and other 'Eſtates in *Ireland*, granted to him by Act of Par'liament.

The Commons adjourn'd.

After which the Commons Adjourned till the 7th of *January* next. The particular Sums granted by them till that Day were as follows.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For the 40000 Seamen	2080000		
the Ordinary of the Navy	120000		
the 40000 Land-Men in *Flanders*	894272	3	6

the

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	A. C.
the Additional 10000 Men	177511	3	6	1707.
the Proportion of the *Palatines*	34251	13	4	
the Proportion of the *Saxons*	43251	12	6	
the Proportion of *Bothmar*'s Dragoons	9269	16	6	
the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*	586671	12	6	
the Subsidies to the Allies	494689	8	6	
the Duke of *Savoy*'s Augmentations	500000			
the Guards and Garrisons Invalids, and 5000 Men on Board the Fleet	511734	8	6	
the Duke of *Savoy*'s Special Service in 1707	100000			
Compleating the Payment of the *Hessians*	22957	2		
the Fortifications at *Gibraltar*	12284	19	6	
the Payment of 1 Year 1 qr. Interest upon Debentures	60334	19	6	
A Storehouse and Wharf at *Portsmouth*	10000			
Circulating Exchequer-Bills	3500			
Transporting Land-Forces	144000			
The Land Ordnance	120000			
The Payment of Capt. *Roch.*	2126	18	6	
Total	5933657	17	4	

Total of the Sums granted before January.

A Fast appointed.

On the 13th of *November* was publish'd Her Majesty's Proclamation for a General Fast and Humiliation to be observ'd on the 14th of *January* throughout the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, for imploring the Blessing and Assistance of Almighty God, on the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies.

The Lord Townshend *made a Privy Counsellor.*

On the 20th of the same Month (*November*) *Charles* Lord Viscount *Townshend* was, by Her Majesty's Command, Sworn one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

A New Commission for Prizes.

About the same time Her Majesty was pleased to constitute a new Commission for Prizes, whereby *John Evelyn* Esq; *Thomas Baker* Esq; Sir *Thomas Skipwith* Bar. *Matthew Barton* Esq; *Charles Killigrew* Esq; were appointed Commissioners; *Anthony Burnaby* Esq; Secretary; and *William Gosselyn* Esq; Comptroller.

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Baron Spanheim *returns the Queen Thanks in the Name of the King of* Prussia, *for Her Majesty's good Offices in the Business of* Neufchatel, *and notifies the Birth of the Prince of* Orange.

On the 28th of *November*, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, had a private Audience of Her Majesty, wherein he acquainted her Majesty with the grateful Sentiments of his Master for the Queen's Support of his Pretensions, in asserting, by her Minister at *Berne*, the Right of his Majesty to the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, which was acknowledged by the Sentence of the States of that Principality on the 3d of *November*, *N. S.* At the same time his Excellency notified to Her Majesty, by Order of the King his Master, the Birth of a young Prince his Grandson, Stiled Prince of *Orange*, on the 23d of this Month *N. S.* and presented to Her Majesty a Letter from the King, and another from the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, Father of the young Prince, in which they desired Her Majesty would do them the Honour to be Godmother to the young Prince. His Excellency on both these Occasions was very favourably received by Her Majesty, and afterwards conducted to an Audience of his Royal Highness, to notify the Birth of the Prince; and delivered a Letter to his Royal Highness, from his *Prussian* Majesty, on that Subject.

Earl of Bindon *Sworn of the Privy Council.*

On the 18th of *December*, *Henry* Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of *England*, was Sworn of the Privy Council.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel *magnificently buried*, Dec. 22.

Four days after was perform'd the Interment of Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, whose Body, after having lain in State for many Days, at the Queen's Expence, was convey'd from his late Dwelling House in *Soho-Square*, to the Abbey of *Westminster*, where it was buried with all the Pomp and Magnificence suitable to her Majesty's high Regard to the Remains of so brave and faithful a Commander. There were at the Ceremony, the Queen's Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, and Houshold Drums, with other Musick; the Queen's and the Prince's Watermen in their Liveries, most of the Nobility's Coaches with 6 Horses, the Flag Officers that were in Town, and the Prince's Council, the Heralds at Arms, and the Knight's Marshal Men.

On the 30th of the same Month, Captain *Haddock* Captain of Her Majesty's Ship the *Ludlow-Castle*, got

got Sight, off of the *Long-ſand*, of two Frigat-like Ships, which proved to be the *Nightingale* and *Squirrel*, formerly Her Majeſty's Ships, but fitted out from *Dunkirk* as Privateers, and had each of them as many Men as the *Ludlow-Caſtle*. They both lay by till he came within Gun-ſhot of them, but then made Sail from him before the Wind. At 11 at Night he came up with the *Nightingale*, and took her; and ſo ſoon as the Captain of the *Squirrel* perceiv'd it, he ſheer'd of. The Captain of the *Nightingale* was one *Thomas Smith*, who had formerly commanded a Sloop in Her Majeſty's Service, and was broke at a Court-Martial for irregular Practices. A. C. 1707. *The* Nightingale *Man of War retaken* Dec. 30. A. C. 1707-8.

On the laſt Day of *December*, Mr. *William Greg*, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, whoſe late Correſpondence with the Enemy had been diſcover'd by the Poſt-Maſter of *Bruſſels*, was taken into the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, and having been examined three times by a Committee of Council, was on the Third of *January* committed to *Newgate* for High-Treaſon; as was alſo Four Days (*m*) after *Alexander Valiere*, (*alias John Clark*) for the ſame Crime. The next † Day Mr. *Claude Baud*, a Native of *Piedmont*, and Secretary to Count *de Briançon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, was apprehended at the requeſt of that Miniſter, by Warrant from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, for traiterous Practices againſt Her Majeſty and Government; but the ſame Night, as the two Meſſengers that had him in Cuſtody were carrying him to *Newgate*, he made his eſcape from them. Being four days (*n*) after followed by the Queen's Proclamation, wherein a Reward of two Hundred Pounds was promiſed to whoever ſhould diſcover and ſecure him: Within two Hours after the Publication of the ſaid Proclamation, he was retaken, and put under the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger. On the 19th of the ſame Month, Mr. *Greg* was brought from *Newgate*, to the Seſſions-houſe in the *Old-Baily*; where an Indictment of High-Treaſon was read againſt him to this Effect: That he had ſent Letters to Monſieur *Chamillard*, one of the *French* King's *Mr.* Greg. *committed to Newgate.* (*m*) Jan. 7. *As alſo Mr.* Valiere. † Jan. 8. *Mr.* Baud *confined.* (*n*) Jan. 12. *Mr.* Greg. *condemn'd* Jan. 19.

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Prime Miniſters; particularly one dated the 28th of *November* laſt; and others, wherein were incloſed the Proceedings of both Houſes of Parliament in relation to the Augmentation of our Forces; a Copy of a Letter from the Queen to the Emperor, Private Buſineſs ſent to the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. To which Indictment he pleaded Guilty; the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*, and moſt of the Judges, being preſent. After which; the Recorder pronounced Sentence of Death upon him, as in Caſes of High-Treaſon. The ſame Day was publiſh'd Her Majeſty's Proclamation, for encouraging Seamen and Land-Men to enter themſelves on Board her Majeſty's Ships of War; and a Week * after another for the more effectual Recruiting Her Majeſty's Land-Forces and the Marines. At the ſame time, his Royal Highneſs, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, &c. did conſtitute and appoint the following Commanders to be Admirals of Her Majeſty's Fleet: Sir *John Leake* Admiral of the *White*, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majeſty's Fleet; Sir *George Byng* Admiral of the *Blue*, Sir *John Jennings* Vice-Admiral of the Red; Sir *John Norris* Vice-Admiral of the *White*; the Lord *Durſley* Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *Edward Whitaker* Rear Admiral of the *Red*; and *John Baker* Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

* Jan. 26.

Commanders at Sea appointed Jan. 26.

Not long after there happen'd a ſudden and unexpected Change at Court, and in the Miniſtry; for on the 11th of *February*, *Robert Harley* Eſq; reſign'd his Office of one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in which he was Succeeded by the Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who appointed *Horatio Walpole* Eſq; and ——— *Tilſon* Eſq; to be his chief Secretaries. The next † Day Sir *Thomas Manſell*, Baronet, Comptroller of the Queen's Houſhold; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Attorney General; and Mr. St. *John* Secretary at War, reſigned their reſpective Places; the Reaſons of which Changes will be deduced when a properer Occaſion ſhall offer. Three Days * after the new Biſhops of *Norwich*, *Exeter*, and *Cheſter*, paid their Homage to the Queen at *Kenſington*; and that Night Mr. *Henry Boyle* was Sworn in Council,

Great Changes at Court.

The Right Hon. Henry Boyle *made Secretary of State.*

† Feb. 12.

* Febr. 15.

Council, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. A. C. 1707.

Let's now resume the Proceedings in Parliament: As soon as the Lords began to sit again, their Lordships took into Consideration the Affairs of *Spain*, in relation to which they took notice of a Paragraph in a publick weekly Paper call'd the *Post-Boy*, from *Tuesday* the 30th of *December*, to *Thursday* *Jan.* 1. wherein, among other things, it was insinuated, That the *Confederate Generals* had *positive Orders* to fight at *Almanza*. Hereupon, *Abel Boyer*, the Writer of that Paper, and of these *Annals*, being (†) summon'd before the House of Lords, and having owned himself to be the Author of the said Paper, so far as it contain'd foreign Occurrences, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the reading of Part of the said Paragraph, which ran thus:

The Author of the Post-Boy *question'd before the House of Lords.*

(†) *Jan.* 9.

This has most sensibly appear'd in Spain, *where the fatal missing of the fairest Opportunity that could offer, to secure the whole Kingdom, after King* Philip's *Retreat from* Madrid, *has been the Primary Cause of the Advantages he has gain'd the last Campaign; and King* Charles's *Weakning the Army in* Valencia, *occasion'd the Loss of the Battle of* Almanza. *The Confederate Generals, according to their* positive Orders (which the Necessity and Posture of Affairs on that side seem'd abundantly to justifie) *and confiding, besides, on the Courage and Ardour of their Soldiers, resolv'd to attack the Duke of* Berwick, *before he had receiv'd the* French *Reinforcements, headed by the Duke of* Orleans. *Nor would they have had Reason to repent that Counsel, had all the Troops that engag'd, fought with equal Valour and Intrepidity, &c.*

Here his Lordship stopt, and ask'd the said Author by what Authority he had advanc'd the Expression of *positive Orders?* He answer'd, *That the Print out of which his Lordship had taken the Pains to read a Paragraph, was not properly a* News-Paper, *but an* Historical Recapitulation *of all the most material Transactions of the last Year; That he had no other* Authority *for what he had said in it but* common Fame, *which he thought to be a* sufficient Warrant; *it being impossible for any Writer of General History to be* Eye-Witness *of all the Passages he relates; That in*

His Answer.

A. C. 1707.

this particular Buſineſs in queſtion, he had uſed the utmoſt Precaution; and having been told by above Forty Perſons, That the Earl of *Galway* had *poſitive Orders* to fight, *he thought it his Duty to vindicate the Reputation of that* Great Man, *who, upon all Occaſions, had ſo well deſerv'd of the Common Cauſe in general, and of this Nation in particular: However, he ſhould think himſelf very unhappy if he had given that* Auguſt Aſſembly, *the leaſt Shadow of Offence.* Aſſoon as he had done ſpeaking, the Lord *Haverſham* mov'd, that he ſhould be ask'd, to name ſome of thoſe Perſons who had told him the *Confederate Generals had poſitive Orders to fight, and who gave thoſe Orders?* To the firſt of theſe Queſtions, which were put to him by the Lord Chancellor, he anſwer'd, *That he did not then remember any Name; for when he made his Enquiries, he generally charg'd his Memory with Matters of Fact only; and as to the other, That he had heard ſeveral Officers that had been at the Battle of* Almanza, *and were ſince come over, ſay,* That they had Orders to fight; *which was the Military Phraſe, without enquiring from whom the Orders came: Whereupon he was diſcharg'd.*

Proceedings of the Commons.

(*) *Dec.* 23. Before the Commons adjourn'd, they (*) order'd an Addreſs to be preſented to the Queen, 'That 'She would be pleaſed to uſe Her Endeavours with 'his Imperial Majeſty to reſtore to Her Subjects the 'Liberty of Trade they formerly enjoyed in *Auſtria* 'and *Stiria*, and to prevent for the future any Pro- 'hibitions from being made in any other Parts of 'his Hereditary Countries. And when they met (†) again, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* reported to the Houſe, That Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to Anſwer, 'That She had given Directi- 'ons, ſome time ſince, to Her Miniſter abroad up- 'on that Matter, and Her Majeſty would continue 'Her Endeavours for the Relief of Her Subjects, as 'was deſired by their Addreſs.

Addreſs about the Trade in Auſtria *and* Stiria.

(†) *Jan.* 7.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Several Addreſſes preſented to the Queen.

On the 12th of *January* the Commons reſolved to preſent Three ſeveral Addreſſes to the Queen, That She would be pleaſed to give Directions for the laying before the Houſe, *Firſt*, 'An Account of 'the effective Men of the *Portugueze* Troops yearly, 'ſince the Treaty with *Portugal*, and alſo an Ac-

count

'count what Number of them were preſent at the 'Battle of *Almanza*, or at that Time, in any other 'Parts of *Spain* or *Portugal*. *Secondly*, An Account 'of the Money, remitted upon Account of *Spain*, 'for the Year 1707, and when; and when the 'ſame arrived there. And *Thirdly*, An Account 'of all Sea-Officers and Sea-Men which had been 'taken Priſoners by *France*, and had been ex-'chang'd; and of the Method obſerv'd in exchang-'ing Priſoners, and what Number of Priſoners 'were in *France*; with which Three Addreſſes Her Majeſty readily comply'd; as She did with a Fourth, that was preſented to Her the 15th, for an Account of what Number of Men were wanting for Recruiting the Land-Forces and the Marines. The next Day (*Jan.* 16.) the Commons reſolved to preſent Two other Addreſſes to deſire Her Majeſty to cauſe to be laid before them, *Firſt*, 'Copies 'of all Counſels of War, Letters, and Papers '(which were in the Admiralty) relating to the 'War with *Spain*; And *Secondly*, The Account gi-'ven by the Earl of *Peterborough* of his Proceedings 'in *Spain*, and alſo the Memorial given by Count '*Gallas*, and the Letters between the King of *Spain*, 'and the Earl of *Peterborough*, in the Month of '*June* and *July*, 1706. All which were accordingly laid before the Houſe. A. C. 1707-8.

On the 19th of *January*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, took ſeveral Reſolutions, for raiſing Part of the Supply by Sale of Annuities, which were the next Day agreed to by the Houſe, who, the ſame Day, in a Grand Committee, took into further Conſideration the more effectual Recruiting Her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines. There being near 16000 Men wanting for that Purpoſe, ſome Courtiers propoſed, That the ſeveral Pariſhes and Counties ſhould be oblig'd to furniſh a certain Number of Men; but the Country Party very warmly oppoſed that Motion, as tending to abridge the Liberty of the Subject; and the greateſt Part of the Court Party being ſhy of preſſing a Counſel that might endanger their Elections for the next Parliament, that Overture was dropp'd, and the Committee came to a Reſo-

Propoſals to recruit the Land-Forces rejected. Jan. 20.

A. C. 1707-8

lution, which with ſome Amendments was agreed to by the Houſe the 21th of *January*, and was as follows: 'That a ſufficient Number of Men, ne-'ceſſary for the effectual Recruiting Her Majeſty's 'Lands-Forces and Marines, and for reſtoring the 'Regiments that were broken at the Battle of *Al-'manza*, for which the Money had already been 'granted by the Houſe, be raiſed for the Service of 'the Year 1708. out of ſuch Perſons as have no 'lawful Calling or Imployment, or do not follow 'the ſame, or have not any Eſtate real or perſonal 'for their Maintenance and Livelihood, or any 'lawful Means of Livelihood by their own La-'bour, or allowance from their Parents: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in purſuant to that Reſolution. Upon this Occaſion Sir *William Courtney* made a notable Speech, in relation to the unfair Methods by which ſeveral young Officers, both by Sea and Land, were advanc'd to the Prejudice of others of longer ſtanding, and more Experience.

Reſolution about Recruiting the Land-Forces, &c.

(o) *Jan.* 23. Two Days (o) after the Commons came to the unanimous Reſolution, That an Humble Addreſs 'be preſented to Her Majeſty, That She will be 'pleaſed to iſſue Her Royal Proclamation for the 'better putting in Execution an Act made in the 'Fifth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, *for the better 'recruiting Her Majeſty's Land Forces and the Ma-'rines*; and for the greater Encouragement of the 'Pariſh-Officers to perform their Duty enjoined by 'that Act, That for every Perſon they ſhall bring 'before the Magiſtrate, who ſhall be impreſſed, 'they do receive the Sum of Twenty Shillings; 'and that every Volunteer, for his Encouragement 'to come into the Service, do receive Four Pound; 'and alſo that Her Majeſty will be pleaſed to ſig-'nifie Her Royal Pleaſure, That the ſaid Volunteer 'ſhall have his Diſcharge after three Years Service, 'if he deſires it: As likewiſe that Her Majeſty will 'be graciouſly pleaſed to grant the ſame Allowan-'ces and Encouragements to ſuch Perſons as ſhall 'voluntarily come into the Service out of that Part 'of the united Kingdom call'd *Scotland*.

The ſaid Addreſs being, accordingly, preſented to the Queen, Her Majeſty was pleas'd to give an

Anſwer

Anſwer in theſe Words: *I ſhall loſe no time in giving Orders for a Proclamation purſuant to your Addreſs, nothing being more eſſential for the Publick Service, than the immediate Providing of the neceſſary Recruits for the Army. I cannot but hope you will take care it be done in ſuch a Manner as may be effectual.* A. C. 1707-8

The Queen's Anſwer to the Addreſs about Recruits.

On the 29th of *January*, the Commons took into Conſideration the State of the War with *Spain*; and the Reſidue of the Papers which had been laid before the Houſe having been read, and the Queſtion being propoſed, 'That of the Twenty Nine 'Thouſand Three Hundred Ninety Five *Engliſh* 'Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of '*Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was 'but Eight Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty in '*Spain* and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of '*Almanza*: A Debate aroſe thereupon which was adjourn'd to *Tueſday* the 3d of *February* next.

Reſolutions in favour of the Eaſt-India *united Company.*

On the laſt Day of *January*, the Commons agreed to the Reſolutions taken by the Committee of the whole Houſe, in relation to the Supply, which was as follows:

'That, in caſe the *Engliſh* Company trading to 'the *Eaſt-Indies* upon account of the United Stock 'will advance a further Sum of One Million Two 'Hundred Thouſand Pound, for the Service of the 'Year 1708, That a further Term of Fourteen 'Years and an Half (including Three Years No-'tice) to take effect after the Expiration of their 'preſent Term, be granted to the ſaid *Engliſh* Com-'pany, of, and in the whole Fund of One Hun-'dred and Sixty Thouſand Pound *per Annum*, and 'the Benefit of Trade, and other Privileges and 'Advantages granted by, or in purſuance of the 'the Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of 'his late Majeſty King *William* the Third of Glori-'ous Memory. Some Managers for the united Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, having on the 2d of *February* deliver'd in a Paper, at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, of the *Engliſh* Company's Submiſſion to the ſaid Reſolution, a Bill was order'd to be brought in purſuant to it.

The next (p) Day the Houſe of Commons re- (p) *Feb.* 3
ſumed the adjourned Debate of *Thurſday* laſt, relating

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ting to the Number of *Engliſh* Forces in the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, at the time of the Battle of *Almanza*. And Mr. *St. John* offering to the Houſe an Account of the Number of Forces provided for *Spain* and *Portugal* in 1707, the ſame was brought up to the Table, and read; and the Queſtion formerly propoſed and debated, was (with an Amendment) agreed unto by the Houſe, as followeth, *viz.* *Reſolved*, 'That it appears to this Houſe, That of the Twenty Nine 'Thouſand Three Hundred Ninety Five *Engliſh* 'Forces provided by Parliament for the Service of '*Spain* and *Portugal*, in the Year 1707, there was 'but Eight Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty Men, 'beſides Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion Officers, and Servants, in *Spain* and *Portugal* at the 'time of the Battel of *Almanza*. Then a Motion 'being made, and the Queſtion propoſed, That 'an Humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty '(laying the ſaid Reſolution before Her Majeſty) 'and humbly deſiring That She will be graciouſly 'pleaſed to order an Account to be laid before this 'Houſe, how it came to paſs that there were 'no more *Engliſh* Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal* at 'the time of the Battel of *Almanza*; and alſo that 'Her Majeſty will be pleaſed to uſe Her utmoſt Endeavours That the War in *Spain* may be vigorouſly 'and effectually proſecuted: It was carried in the Affirmative; And reſolved that the ſaid Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty by the whole Houſe. Accordingly, on the 5th of *February*, the Speaker, with the Houſe attended the Queen with the ſaid Addreſs, to which Her Majeſty anſwer'd: *Gentlemen*, '*What you deſire ſhall be carefully examin'd, and I will ſend you an Anſwer in a ſhort Time.*

Reſolutions of the Commons about the Forces in Spain.

Proceedings of the Lords

All this while the Lords had under Conſideration the Buſineſs of *Spain*, and the Grievances of the Merchants.

(q) *Jan.* 13, 15, *&c.* *The Earl of* Peterborow's *Conduct found blameleſs.*

In reference to the Firſt, they beſtowed ſeveral (q) ſittings on the Examination of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Conduct, which appearing to be altogether blameleſs, his Lordſhip's Friends labour'd to have the Thanks of the Houſe return'd him; which, however, they could not obtain; For Reaſons unſafe to be reveal'd at this juncture. As

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As to the Grievances of the Merchants, their Lordſhips having maturely conſider'd the Complaints againſt Captain *Kerr*, preſented (r) the following Addreſs to Her Majeſty.

(r) *Feb.* 7. *The Lord's Addreſs about Captain* Kerr.

May it Pleaſe Your moſt Excellent Majeſty,

WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, do humbly Inform Your Majeſty, That there has been Laid before this Houſe by Mr. Thomas Wood, *in behalf of himſelf and divers other* Jamaica *Merchants, a Complaint againſt Captain* William Kerr, *late Commander of a Squadron of Your Majeſties Ships at that Iſland, for Refuſing to Grant Convoys for their Ships to the* Spaniſh *Coaſt of* America; *and, in particular, That the ſaid Mr.* Thomas Wood *had offered to the ſaid Captain* Kerr *the Sum of Six hundred Pounds, as a Gratuity, if he would Order One of Your Majeſties Men of War under his Command, to go as Convoy to the* Neptune *Sloop,* and Martha *Galley, loaded with Woollen and other Goods of Your Majeſties Subjects, That the ſaid Captain* Kerr *at that time ſeemed pleaſed with the Propoſal, and ſaid, The* Windſor *ſhould be the Ship, and ordered Mr.* Wood *to make what Diſpatch he could in getting the Galley and Sloop ready. On which Encouragement he got them ready to Sail, and bought Three hundred Negroes to put on Board them; and then acquainted Captain* Kerr *therewith, and with the great Charge he was at in Maintaining the Negroes, and his fear of their Sickneſs. Captain* Kerr *then ſaid, He fear'd he could not ſpare a Man of War, but the next Day ſent Mr.* Tudor Trevor, *Captain of the* Windſor, *to acquaint Mr.* Wood, *that Captain* Kerr *ſaid, He thought Mr.* Wood *could not have offered leſs than Two thouſand, or at leaſt Fifteen hundred Pounds. Whereupon Mr.* Wood *declared the Sum was ſo great, that the Trade could not bear it, and ſo the Sloop and Galley proceeded on their Voyage without Convoy; and in their Return the Sloop, loaded with great Wealth, being purſued by* French *Privateers, and having no Convoy, and crouding too much Sail to get from the Enemy, was unhappily Overſet and Loſt.*

The ſaid Mr. Thomas Wood *alſo made another Complaint, That upon a further Application to the ſaid*

Mr.

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Mr. Kerr, *for a Convoy for Three Sloops bound for the ſaid* Spaniſh *Coaſt, he promiſed to give the* Experiment *Man of War, Commanded by Captain* Bowler, *as a Convoy, for which the ſaid Mr.* Wood *agreed to give Eight hundred Pounds; Four hundred Pounds, part whereof, was paid to the ſaid* Bowler, *and the other Four hundred Pounds was made payable by Note to one Mr.* Herbert, *for the Uſe of Mr.* Kerr; *which Note was ſent in a Letter to Mr.* Kerr, *and by him put into Mr.* Herbert's *Hands: And beſides that, as a further Encouragement for Allowing the ſaid Convoy, Mr.* Kerr *had an Adventure of Fifteen hundred Pounds in the ſaid Sloops without Advancing any Money. To this Complaint Mr.* Kerr *put in his Anſwer, and both Parties were fully heard by themſelves, and their Witneſſes; and upon the whole matter, the Houſe came to this following Reſolution,* That the ſaid Complaint of the ſaid Mr. *Wood* againſt the ſaid Captain *Kerr,* as well in relation to the *Neptune* Sloop, and *Martha* Galley, as alſo in relation to the other Three Sloops that went under the Convoy of the *Experiment* Man of War, hath been fully made out and proved to the Satisfaction of this Houſe.

Theſe Matters we think our ſelves bound in Duty to Lay before Your Majeſty, as being of the Higheſt Conſequence to the Trade of Your Majeſties Subjects, whereupon the Wealth and Flouriſhing Eſtate of the Kingdom doth ſo manifeſtly Depend.

We do alſo think our ſelves obliged to Inform Your Majeſty, That in the Examination of theſe Complaints, we find divers corrupt and unjuſtifiable Practices of the like kind (tho' not attended with altogether ſuch aggravating Circumſtances) have been too frequent in Your Majeſties Fleet: And we are humbly of Opinion, That nothing can be of more pernicious Conſequence than the ſuffering ſuch Abuſes to proceed with Impunity; And therefore we beſeech Your Majeſty to be Pleaſed to give ſuch effectual Orders and Directions as ſhall for the future prevent the like corrupt Doings, to the Oppreſſion of the Merchants, who at this time lie under many heavy Diſcouragements. And we do humbly hope Your Majeſty will be Pleaſed to declare in ſuch manner as may be moſt Publick and Effectual to all Commanders of Squadrons, and Captains of Ships of War, That their Care

and

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and Diligence in Attending, Protecting and Securing the Trade of Your Majesties Subjects, when any Charge of that Nature shall be committed to them, or when they shall have any Opportunity of doing it, shall be a sure, particular, and principal Recommendation of them to Your Majesties Favour in any of their Pretensions to Promotion in Your Majesties Service.

The Queen's Answer to this Address was:

The Queen's Answer.

'THat Her Majesty would take Care in the most 'effectual manner to Discourage the Abuses 'and Ill Practices Complained of in this Address, 'and to Prevent the like for the future; And the 'House might be assured, That Her Majesty would 'always Countenance with Her Favour such Com-'manders and Officers who should Discharge their 'Duty by Protecting and Securing the Trade of the 'Nation.

Sir Thomas Hardy's *Case examin'd by the Lords.*

Their Lordships, about the same Time, carefully examin'd Sir *Thomas Hardy*'s Case, which was as follows: 'That Sea Commander received an Or-'der from his Royal Highness, the Lord High Ad-'miral, dated the 2d of *July*, 1707, *Directing him* 'to Convoy, *with several Men of War*, all the Out-'ward bound Trade, that was ready *to Sail*, and 'see them safe, about 120 Leagues beyond the '*Lands End*; and then to detach with them some 'Men of War under the Command of Captain '*Kirktown*; and himself with the rest of the Ships 'under his Command to cruize in such *Station* or '*Stations* as should be thought (upon advising with 'the several Captains with him) the most proper 'for meeting with, and protecting the Homeward 'bound *Lisbon* Trade. This Order further directed, '*That in case Sir* Thomas Hardy *should, in his Passage* '*from* Spithead *into the Soundings, get sight of the* '*Squadron of* French *Ships* (which had been lately 'seen off the Lizzard;) *He was forthwith to detach* '*Captain* Kirktown *from him on his Voyage to* Lisbon, '*as before directed: And he with the rest of the Ships* '*under his Command to give Chase to, and use his ut-*'*most Endeavours to come up with, and take, and de-*

'*stroy*

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'*ſtroy the ſaid Ships, of the Enemy; But if he found* '*that he could not come up with them, he was to* '*cruize into the* Soundings *as before directed.*

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, purſuant to this Order, ſail'd 'with the Squadron under his Command, and the 'Outward bound Merchant-Men. But being ſe-'veral times forced back, by contrary Winds, it 'was the 27th of *Auguſt*, 1707, before they got '93 Leagues from the *Lizard*. About half an hour 'paſt Two that Afternoon, Captain *Kirktown*, in 'the *Defiance*, that was in the Rear of the Fleet, 'made the Signal of ſeeing Six Sail, which being 'alſo ſeen about Three, right a Stern from the Maſt-'head of the *Kent*; Sir *Thomas Hardy* brought to, 'for the Rear, that were a great way off, and 'ſpread very much, to come up with the Body of 'the Fleet, conſiſting in all of above 200 Sail.

'Between Three and Four a Clock, Sir *Tho-'mas Hardy* perceiving that the Six Sail came up 'with him a-pace, notwithſtanding it was little 'Wind, and thereby judging they might be See-'kers, made the Signal for the Ships that were to 'continue with him to chaſe to Windward, and 'alſo chas'd himſelf with them, both to prevent 'theſe Six Sail from taking ſome of the heavy Sai-'lors, and to try to come up with them in Caſe 'they were Enemies.

About Five, the Six Sail were ſeen from the *Kent*'s 'Deck, making all the Sail they cou'd before the 'Wind after the Fleet. Soon after they ſhorten'd 'Sail, and brought to, to ſpeak with one ano-'ther: Whereupon Sir *Thomas Hardy* believing them 'to be the *French* Squadron mention'd in his Or-'ders, made the Signal for the *Lisbon* Fleet to part, 'whilſt he with his own Squadron continued to 'chaſe, to Windward, the Enemy, who had form'd 'themſelves into a Line of Battle.

'About Six, the Six Sail bore away, and ſtood to 'the *Eaſtward* from him, and he with his Squadron 'tack'd after them, and continued the Chaſe till 'near ſeven a Clock: But he then conſidering, that 'it was almoſt Night; that the Six Sail were then 'hall'd to, and almoſt in the Wind's Eye, ſaw no 'probability of coming up with, or keeping ſight

'of them, it being little Wind. And therefore he 'made the Signal for the Captains with him to ad- 'viſe with them, according to the Order before 'mention'd. A. C. 1707-8.

'The Reſult of this Conſultation (which was 'Sign'd by Fourteen Captains) was, *That* Sir *Tho-* 'mas Hardy *ſhould leave off Chaſe*; and *leaſt the E-* 'nemy (ſuppoſed to be *Du Guay*'s Squadron, of 'whoſe Strength he was informed by a Letter from 'the Admiralty dated the 8th of *July* 1707) *ſhould* 'paſs by him in the Night, and fall upon the Trade, 'which could not be protected by the Convoys, direct- 'ed to be left with them: All the Captains Una- 'nimouſly agreed, *That it was for her Majeſty's* 'Service to bear away, and keep Company with the 'Lisbon *Fleet till they got* 120 *Leagues at leaſt from* 'the Land's End, *according to his Royal Highneſs's* 'Orders.

'Sir *Thomas Hardy* comply'd with their Advice, 'and ſaw all the Fleet ſafe, as far as he was di- 'rected; But upon the Complaint of ſome Mer- 'chants, ſurmizing, that Sir *Thomas Hardy* had not 'chas'd the Six Sail, a Court Martial was ordered 'to examine his Conduct therein. The Court ha- 'ving examined him, and taken the Depoſitions 'upon Oath of Captain *Roffey*, of the *Northumber-* 'land; Captain *Strickland*, of the *Naſſaw*; Cap- 'tain *Walton*, of the *Canterbury*; *Edmund Hook*, '1ſt Lieutenant of the *Kent*; *William Efford*, Ma- 'ſter of the *Kent*; *George Hill*, Maſter of the *Naſſaw*; 'John Parrot, Maſter of the *Canterbury*; and *Ste-* 'phen Self, 1ſt Mate of the *Kent*, gave the following 'Sentence.

At

A. C. 1707-8. *At a Court Martial held on Board her Majesty's Ship* Albemarle, *on* Friday *the* 10*th Day of* October 1707, *in* Portsmouth *Harbour.*

PRESENT,

Sir *John Leake* Knt. Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of Her MAJESTY's Fleet, *&c.* President.

Captains { *Walker.* *Lumley.* *Martin.* *Meads.* *Gore.* *Steward.* *Paul.*

All duly Sworn pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, &c.

'INquiry was made by the Court into the Pro-'ceedings and Conduct of Sir *Thomas Har-'dy,* Captain of her Majesty's Ship the *Kent,* and 'Commander of a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships 'appointed to cruize in the *Soundings,* with rela-'tion to the six Ships they saw on the 27th Day of '*August* last, about 93 Leagues Southwest from the '*Lizard,* supposed to be a Squadron of the Ene-'mies Ships under the Command of Monsieur *Du 'Guay,* it being laid to his Charge, That *he did omit 'and forbear to chase the said Ships of the Enemy, not-'withstanding, that by his Royal Highness, the Lord 'High Admiral's Orders of the second of* July *last, 'he is requir'd on sight of any Ships of the Enemy to 'detatch Captain* Kirktown *with the Store-Ships, Victu-'allers,* &c. *bound for* Lisbon, *with the rest of the 'Ships under his Command to give Chase to, and use*

'his

'*his utmoſt Endeavours to come up with; and to take,* A. C.
'*and deſtroy them.* 1707-8.

'The Court having ſtrictly examined into the 'Matter, it appear'd by Evidence upon Oath of 'the Officers and others of ſeveral of the Ships then 'in Company of Sir *Thomas Hardy*, that ſoon af- 'ter their ſeeing the Ships aforeſaid, he did make 'the Signal for the Ships that were to continue with 'him to chaſe; and then the Signal for Captain '*Kirketown* and the Trade with him to purſue their 'Voyage, and that he with his Squadron continued 'to chaſe till near Seven in the Morning; in 'which time finding that they did not gain any 'thing upon them, the ſaid Ships being then about 'nine Miles diſtant from him in the Wind's Eye, 'and Night coming on, he call'd a Conſultation 'of the Captains where it was agreed to be moſt 'for the Service, to proceed in Company of Cap- 'tain *Kirketown*, and the Trade with him 120 'Leagues, as his Inſtructions direct, rather than 'continue an uncertain Chaſe, which might give 'the Enemy an Opportunity of getting by, and 'falling in with the Trade after Separation. 'The Court having fully conſidered his whole Pro- 'ceedings therein, are of Opinion, that Sir *Thomas* *Sir* Tho- 'Hardy *hath complyed with his Royal Highneſs, the* mas Hardy 'Lord High Admiral's Orders, *both with regard to the* *clear'd by a* 'Chaſing the Enemy, *and alſo the Protecting the Trade*; *Court Mar-* 'and accordingly the *Court doth acquit the ſaid* *tial.* 'Sir Thomas Hardy *from the Charge laid againſt him.*

Sign'd *J. Leake.*
Hovenden Walker.
Henr. Lumley.
Steph. Martin.
T. Meads.
Hen. Gore.
Char. Stewart.
J. Paul.

'This Sentence was tranſmitted to his Royal 'Highneſs with the Depoſitions upon Oath of the 'ſeveral Witneſſes, and ſome time after, theſe 'Papers were ſent for, and read before her Ma- 'jeſty in Council. But tho' it then appear'd that 'Sir *Thomas Hardy* was fairly acquitted by the Court

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'Martial, yet the Proceedings of that Court were 'on the 15th Day of *November*, 1707, read before 'his Royal Highneſs the Lord High Admiral, and 'the following Flag-Officers, Admiral *Churchill*, 'Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, 'Sir *John Norris*, Sir *James Wiſhart*, who all appro-'ved the Sentence of the Court Martial, and gave 'their Opinions under their Hands.

As alſo by the Lord High Admiral's Council.

All this not ſatisfying ſome Gentlemen of the City, the Papers relating to Sir *Thomas Hardy*'s Tryal were laid before the Houſe of Commons: But when they were read before the Committee, thoſe very Gentlemen who had call'd for them, finding Sir *Thomas Hardy* ſo clearly juſtify'd therein, would not ſpeak to them as they had deſign'd.

Afterwards, upon a Complaint to the Houſe of Lords of a Maſter of a *Canary* Ship, that Sir *Thomas Hardy* had refuſed to convoy him from *Plimouth* to *Portſmouth*, their Lordſhips ordered Sir *Thomas* to attend the Houſe, which directed him to attend the Committee. The latter took occaſion to examine likewiſe the Papers relating to his Trial; and after they had read them on the 9th of *February* 1707-8, Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with two Merchants, and the Maſter of the *Canary* Ship, were call'd in before their Lordſhips. Sir *Thomas* having ſhew'd his Orders to warrant his Refuſal of Convoy, he was ordered to withdraw, and ſoon after Captain *Philips*, Deputy Uſher of the Black Rod, came out to Sir *Thomas*, and told him, *That their Lordſhips found, that he had fully juſtify'd himſelf, and done his Duty in every Reſpect*; and therefore, *that he was diſcharg'd from any farther Attendance upon that Committee.*

And by the Committee of the Lords Febr. 9.

Four Days (*s*) before, there was a great Debate in the Grand Committee of the Houſe of Lords, occaſion'd by a Bill paſs'd by the Commons, and ſent to their Lordſhips, *for rendring the Union of the two Kingdoms more entire and complete*, whereby, in the firſt Place it was Enacted, 'That from the firſt 'of *May* 1708, there ſhould be but one Privy-'Council in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*. Several Peers repreſented the additional Hardſhip and Slight that was put upon that part of the United Kingdom call'd *Scotland*, by this ſudden Diſſoluti-

(*s*) Feb. 5.

Jan. 28.

on

on of their Privy-Council, and moved that it might be continued, at leaſt, till the Month of *October* next; but their Arguments were ſolidly confuted by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Lords *Somers* and *Hallifax*; ſo that the Queſtion being but, whether their Lordſhips ſhould agree with the Commons, 50 Peers were for the Affirmative, and 45 only for the Negative. A. C. 1707-8.

The Lords agree with the Commons about the Aboliſhing the Scotch *Privy* Council.

On the 7th of *February* the Commons proceeded to take into Conſideration the Petition of divers of the poor and diſtreſſed Wives and Mothers of the Officers and Seamen, Her Majeſty's Subjects, Priſoners of War in *France*, and the Repreſentation of the Commiſſioners for the Sick and Wounded, and Exchange of Priſoners; alſo the Letter from Monſieur *L'Empereur* to the ſaid Commiſſioners; and the general Account of the Exchange of Sea Priſoners at War, from the Commencement of this preſent War, being likewiſe read, it was *Reſolved*, That an Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, 'That She would be pleaſed to give 'Directions That effectual Care be taken for the 'ſubſiſting and ſpeedy Exchange of ſuch Officers 'and Seamen (of Her Majeſty's Navy) as were Priſoners in *France*. To which Addreſs the Queen return'd an Anſwer, *That ſhe had given full Orders, ſome Time ſince, in that Matter.*

Addreſs of the Commons for the Exchange of Priſoners taken at Sea.

Six Days (*t*) after, the Queen, who lay indiſpoſed of the Gout, having granted a Commiſſion under the Great Seal for Paſſing the Royal Aſſent to thoſe Bills which had been agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament, the Lords Commiſſioned went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, their Lordſhips paſſed the Royal Aſſent to the following publick Bills.

(*t*) Feb. 13.

Acts paſs'd by Commiſſion.

1. *An Act raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year* 1708, *and other Uſes, by Sale of Annuities, charged on a Fund not exceeding Forty thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *to ariſe by appropriating ſeveral Surplus's, and by granting farther Terms in the Duties on Low Wines, and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, the Stamp Duties, the One Third Subſidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the*

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Branches of Exciſe; and by making other Proviſion in this Act mentioned.

2. *An Act for the Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line.*

3. *An Act for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and complete.*

4. *An Act for repairing, amending, and enlarging the High-ways between the Top of* Kingſdown *Hill and the City of* Bath, *and alſo ſeveral other Highways leading to and through the ſaid City; and for cleanſing, paving, and lightning the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there.* And to four private Bills.

Reſolutions of the Commons againſt Captain Kerr.

On the 16th of *February*, the Commons, upon the Report made by Sir *Richard Onſlow*, from the Committee of the whole Houſe, in relation to the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, made the following Reſolutions:

1. 'That the Complaint of Mr. *Wood* and other 'Merchants againſt Captain *Kerr*, in relation to 'the *Neptune* Sloop and *Martha* Gally, and alſo in 'relation to Three other Sloops which were under 'Convoy of the *Experiment* Man of War, hath been 'fully proved and made out.

'That the Trade to the *Weſt-Indies*, being of great 'Advantage and Benefit to *Great Britain*, hath, by 'Captain *William Kerr*'s Exacting Exorbitant Sums 'of Mony from the Merchants for Convoys whilſt 'he commanded a Squadron of Her Majeſty's Ships 'of War in the *Weſt-Indies*, been greatly obſtructed 'and prejudiced.

3. 'That the requiring or demanding of Mony 'for Convoys is illegal, oppreſſive to Merchants, 'and deſtructive to Trade.

4. 'That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to her 'Majeſty, laying before Her the ſaid Reſolutions, 'and humbly deſiring that Her Majeſty will be 'pleaſed not to employ the ſaid Captain *Kerr* in 'her Majeſty's Service for the future. This Addreſs having been preſented to the Queen, Ten Days after, Her Majeſty Declared, *That ſhe would comply with it.*

On the 17th of the ſame Month, the Houſe of Commons agreed with the Grand Committee about the

the Supply, upon ſeveral Reſolutions for Raiſing part of the Supply by Sale of more *Annuities*, and order'd a Bill to be brought purſuant to thoſe Reſolutions. A. C. 1707-8.

The next *(u)* Day, the Lord *Coningsby* acquainted the Houſe, 'That Her Majeſty had been pleaſed 'to ſend by him Her Anſwer to their Addreſs of the 'Third of that Month, *That Her Majeſty would be 'pleaſed to order an Account to be laid before the Houſe, 'how it came to paſs that there were no more* Engliſh 'Forces *in* Spain *and* Portugal, *at the time of the 'Battle of* Almanza, *and that her Majeſty would be 'pleaſed to uſe Her utmoſt Endeavours that the War in* 'Spain *might be vigorouſly and effectually proſecuted*; 'and he delivered the ſame to Mr. *Speaker*, who read 'it to the Houſe, as followeth. *(u)* Feb. 18.

ANNE R.

Her Majeſty having conſider'd the Addreſs of the *Houſe of Commons*, preſented to Her the Fifth Inſtant, hath directed the following Anſwer to be return'd.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs, about the Affairs of Spain *and* Portugal.

'IN Relation to that Part which concerns the Proſecution of the War in *Spain*, Her Majeſty is pleaſed to acquaint the Houſe, That as the 'Reſtoring the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of 'Auſtria, and thereby the Ballance of Power in 'Europe, was the Principal Inducement of the preſent War, ſo Her Majeſty is ſenſible, That on the 'Succeſs thereof, not only the Trade and Tranquillity, but even the Security of *Great Britain* (ſubject to the Divine Providence) do in a great Meaſure depend: And therefore Her Majeſty can never be wanting to continue Her utmoſt Endeavours (as Her Commons have deſir'd) to proſecute 'with Vigour and Effect a War of ſuch a Nature 'and Conſequence, or to excite Her Allies upon all 'Occaſions to concur with Her Majeſty's Endeavours in that behalf.

'And as to the Account, how it came to paſs 'That there were no more *Engliſh* Forces in *Spain* 'and *Portugal* at the time of the Battel of Almanza, 'Her Majeſty cannot but be very much concern'd

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'to find that Matter has not been fully Stated to the 'Houſe; and to the End the ſame may be ſet in the 'cleareſt Light, for the Satisfaction of Her ſelf, and 'her Subjects, hath cauſed an Enquiry to be made 'of the Regiments that were intended to compoſe 'the Number of Twenty Nine Thouſand Three 'Hundred and Ninety Five Men, mention'd in the 'Addreſs, (in which Number are included Officers 'and their Servants, making a full fourth Part of 'the whole, according to the Eſtabliſhment and 'Allowance always made on the Muſters) and 'how many of them were in *Spain* or *Portugal* in '*January*, 1706-7, (when the Reſolutions were 'taken to make Proviſion for their Pay) and what 'Regiments have been ſent thither ſince that time: 'Whereby it may appear what Numbers of Men 'could reaſonably be expected to be in *Spain* or 'Portugal *on the Fourteenth Day of* April, 1707, '(when the ſaid Battel happen'd) and what Dili-'gence hath been us'd towards making up the ſaid 'whole Number, for which Proviſion was made by Parliament. Upon which Enquiry it appears,

'That the ſaid Body of Twenty Nine Thouſand 'Three Hundred and Ninety Five *Engliſh* Forces, 'were intended to conſiſt of One Regiment of Horſe, 'Five Regiments of Dragoons, and One and Thir-'ty of Foot; in all, Thirty Seven Regiments.

'That the ſaid Thirty Seven Regiments were to 'be made up of One Regiment of Horſe, Four Re-'giments of Dragoons, and Nineteen Regiments of 'Foot, which had ſerved in *Portugal* and *Spain*, 'under the reſpective Commands of the Earls of '*Peterborow* and *Galway*, and would (if complete) 'have amounted to Eighteen Thouſand Eight Hun-'dred and Fifty Two Men; and of one Regiment 'of Dragoons, and Ten Regiments of Foot, which 'had been ſent the Year before to *Portugal*, under 'the Command of the Earl of *Rivers*, and if they 'had arrived complete in *Spain*, would have a-'mounted to Eight Thouſand Eight Hundred and 'Thirty Three Men; and of Two Regiments, ma-'king together One Thouſand Seven Hundred and 'Ten Men, which were deſign'd to be new rais'd 'in *England*; ſo that in caſe all theſe Thirty Seven Regiments

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'Regiments could have been completed, they 'they would have made up the ſaid whole Num-'ber of Twenty Nine Thouſand Three Hundred 'and Ninety Five *Engliſh* Forces, including Offi-'cers and their Servants.

'Her Majeſty is farther inform'd by the Lord *Ty-'rawly*, who was Lieutenant-General, and Colonel '*Wade*, who was Adjutant-General, that as to the 'ſaid Regiments which had ſerv'd in *Spain* under 'the Earl of *Peterborow*, and thoſe which had ſerv'd 'in *Portugal* and *Spain* under the Earl of *Galway*, 'the Officers and their Servants, with the private 'Soldiers which remain'd in thoſe Regiments at 'the time of the ſaid Proviſion made by Parlia-'ment, did amount in the whole to Twelve Thou-'ſand and Seventeen, beſides One Thouſand Seven 'Hundred and Ninety Priſoners, which belonged 'to thoſe Regiments, in all Thirteen Thouſand 'Eight Hundred and Seven Men, or thereabouts, 'and no more; altho' in the Years 1704, 1705, 'and 1706, ſeveral Recruits, amounting to Three 'Thouſand Four Hundred and Ninety Men had 'been ſent into *Spain* and *Portugal* by Draughts 'made out of the ſtanding Regiments of *England* 'and *Ireland*, as a particular Favour to the Service '*in Spain*, and never practiſed in any other Caſe, 'but once to the *Weſt-Indies*.

'That as to the ſaid Regiment of Dragoons, and 'Ten Regiments of Foot, which were ſent in the 'Year 1706, under Earl *Rivers* into *Portugal*, and 'conſequently were near at hand to be tranſport-'ed to *Spain* for immediate Service, the ſaid Earl '*Rivers* receiv'd her Majeſty's Commands ſo time-'ly, that he arriv'd with them in the Kingdom of '*Valencia* about the latter end of *January*, 1706-7. 'And altho' theſe Regiments, when they ſail'd 'from *Torbay*, for *Portugal*, were by Draughts com-'pleted to the number of Eight Thouſand Two 'Hundred and Ninety Seven Men, including Offi-'cers and Servants; and if that Number had ar-'rived in *Spain*, would have made up about Twen-'ty Two Thouſand one Hundred and Four *Eng-'liſh* Troops; yet ſoon after the Arrival of the ſaid 'Forces with Earl *Rivers* in *Valencia*, they were

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'found to be reduced, by Death or otherwise, to 'about Four Thousand Five Hundred Men, includ- 'ding Officers and their Servants; and therefore 'it was thought convenient, at the beginning 'of the Year 1707, to take the common Soldiers 'which remain'd in Six Regiments of Foot, then in '*Valencia* and *Catalonia*, and distribute them to- 'wards filling up several of the rest of the Regi- 'ments then there, and to send the Officers of the 'said Six Regiments, with the Officers of the Earl 'of *Barrymore*'s late Regiment of Foot (which had 'the Year before been converted into one of Dra- 'goons by the Earl of *Peterborow*) into *England*, to 'raise their Regiments entirely of new Men; which 'Officers arrived in *England* about *May* and *June*, '1707, and soon after had their Recruiting Orders, 'and have ever since been employ'd in that Service, 'except those of the Regiment of *Barrymore*, which 'some time since embark'd for *Portugal*; so that it 'was impossible that the new-rais'd Soldiers of 'those Seven Regiments could be in *Spain* or *Portu- 'gal*, at the time of the said Battel.

'That upon duely weighing the Premises, it doth 'not appear to her Majesty how there could reaso- 'nably be expected of *English* Forces in *Spain* or '*Portugal*, at the time of the Battel of *Almanza* '(which happen'd so soon after the Provision made 'by Parliament) any more effective Men than could 'be supply'd by the said Thirteen Thousand Eight 'Hundred and Seven Men, including Officers, Ser- 'vants and Prisoners, before Commanded by the 'Earls of *Peterborow* and *Galway* respectively, and 'by the said Number of abour Four Thousand Five 'Hundred Men (including Officers and Servants) 'which remain'd of the Forces that went under 'Earl *Rivers*, as aforesaid.

'That as to the Two new Regiments which 'were intended to be rais'd, and to make One 'Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten Men, part of 'the said Twenty Nine Thousand Three Hundred 'and Ninety Five *English* Forces, it was found to 'be for the Advantage of the Publick, in respect 'of the apparent Difficulties of raising them (in 'Concurrence with the Men of the said Seven Re-

giments)

'giments) to apply the Money given for the ſaid 'Two Regiments to other Uſes of the War, accord- 'ing to the Liberty given by Authority of Parlia- 'ment in that behalf. A. C. 1707-8.

'That when the making of Recruits grew ex- 'tremely difficult, if not impracticable, and the 'making Draughts from ſtanding Regiments had 'been found ruinous to the Service, her Majeſty 'caus'd Four Regiments which were on the *Iriſh* 'Eſtabliſhment to be completed, and the Levy- 'Money for compleating the ſame, and the grow- 'ing Charge of their Pay, to be placed on the Sa- 'vings of the Non-Effectives of the *Spaniſh* Eſta- 'bliſhment; which Four Regiments, as a Rein- 'forcement, embark'd in *April* 1707, and arrived 'in *Portugal* in *June* following, and ought to be 'reckon'd as ſo many Recruits towards making up 'the ſaid Number of Twenty Nine Thouſand 'Three Hundred and Ninety Five *Engliſh* Forces.

'That ſince the Arrival of the ſaid Four Regi- 'ments in *Portugal*, Three other Regiments have 'been prepar'd, to wit, that of *Barrymore* on the 'Spaniſh Eſtabliſhment, that of *Paſton* taken from 'the Eſtabliſhment of the Guards in *England*, and 'that of *Wynn* taken from the Eſtabliſhment of 'the Forces in *Ireland*: which have been Embark'd 'for ſome time for *Portugal*, as another Reinforce- 'ment for the Service of the ſaid War.

'That as ſoon as her Majeſty had the News of 'the Battle of *Almanza*, She apply'd her ſelf im- 'mediately to obtain ſuch Foreign Troops as were 'neareſt at hand to ſupply that Loſs, and hath 'agreed for Seven Thouſand *Palatines*, Three Thou- 'ſand *Germans*, and Twelve Hundred *Italians*, the 'greateſt Part of which have been Embarked ever 'ſince *November* laſt for *Catalonia*, and the reſt are 'ready for Embarkation as ſoon as there is an 'Opportunity. Beſides which, her Majeſty hath 'made Application to the Emperor for Six Thou- 'ſand *Germans* more, with an Offer to pay all or 'ſuch Part of them as his Imperial Majeſty can 'ſpare for that Service.

'And upon the whole Matter, reflecting impar- 'tially upon the Situation of this neceſſary War

'in

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'in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and upon the Difficulties 'wherewith, for the time paſt, the Men have been 'ſupply'd from *England* and *Ireland*; and conſider-'ing the Loſſes and Accidents which have attend-'ed the Service in Parts ſo remote, and the Provi-'ſion made for Foreign Forces for the future, her 'Majeſty aſſures her ſelf, it will be very evident 'that no Care has been wanting to ſupport the 'War in *Spain* and *Portugal* in the moſt effectual 'Manner.

On the 19th of *February*, the Commons order'd, That the Addreſſes of the Houſe to Her Majeſty of the 18th of *December*, and 12th of *January* laſt, about the Forces maintain'd by the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, be renewed to Her Majeſty: Two (*) Feb. 21. Days (*) after the Houſe agreed, with the Grand Committee, upon ſeveral Reſolutions relating to the Raiſing of the Supply, and order'd a Bill to be brought in accordingly. On the 23d of the ſame Month, the Lord *Coningsby* acquainted the Houſe, That their Addreſſes to Her Majeſty of the 18th of *December*, and 12th of *January* laſt, having been renewed, according to their Order, Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to give the Anſwer following, *viz.*

The Queen's Anſwer, in relation to the Troops of the Kings of Spain *and* Portugal.

'THAT in relation to that Part of the Addreſs 'which concerns the Forces of the King of 'Spain, Her Majeſty has order'd to be laid before 'the Houſe a Liſt of the Troops provided by the 'King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707. 'And in relation to the Troops of *Portugal*, Her 'Majeſty has, ever ſince the Treaty with that 'Crown, given Directions to Her Miniſters there 'to uſe all poſſible Means that his ſaid Majeſty 'ſhould furniſh the whole number of Men agreed 'for by the ſaid Treaty, and Her Majeſty hopes 'that thoſe Inſtances have, in a great meaſure, had 'their deſired Effect.

'At the ſame time her Majeſty obſerves, That 'the Methods of Diſcipline there make it impoſſi-'ble to know the Number of thoſe Troops with the 'ſame Exactneſs, as is practis'd in other Parts; 'and conſidering with what Chearfulneſs and Suc-

'ceſs

'ceſs they marched thro' *Spain* to *Madrid*, and the 'Loſſes they ſuſtain'd, and being very well aſſur'd, 'that the King of *Portugal* has lately rais'd, and 'is ſtill raiſing a conſiderable number of Forces, 'her Majeſty has not thought it adviſeable to make 'too nice an Enquiry into the ſtate of thoſe Troops, 'eſpecially ſince She is very ſenſible how diligent 'the Enemy is in making continual Application, 'to break an Alliance of ſo great Importance to 'the Common Cauſe. A. C. 1707-8.

And he preſented to the Houſe the Liſt of the Troops (in her Majeſty's Anſwer mention'd) provided by the King of *Spain*, for the Service of the Year 1707.

The ſame (*w*) Day, the Queen went to the Houſe of Lords with the uſual State, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, Her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following publick Bills, *viz.* (*w*) Feb. 23.

Acts paſs'd.

1. *An Act for the better Recruiting Her Majeſty's Land Forces and the Marines, for the Service of the Year* 1708.

2. *An Act for Erecting a Workhouſe in the Town and Borough of* Plimouth *in the County of* Devon, *and for ſetting the Poor on Work, and maintaining them there.*

3. *An Act for Encouraging the Dreſſing and Dying of Woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Duty upon Broad Cloth exported White.*

4. *An Act for the Exportation of white Woollen Cloth.*

5. *An Act for enlarging the Term in an Act made in the Seventh Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, for repairing the Highways between the City of* London *and the Town of* Harwich *in the County of* Eſſex.

The next (*x*) Day, the Commons took into Conſideration Her Majeſty's Anſwer to their Addreſs of the 5th of that Month, and the State of the War with *Spain*: (*x*) Feb. 24.

Addreſs of Thanks voted to the Queen for Her Care of the Affairs of Spain.

And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion 'put, 'That the Deficiency of the *Engliſh* Troops in 'Spain and *Portugal*, at the time of the Battle of 'Almanza, had been chiefly occaſion'd by the 'want

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'want of timely and effectual Recruits being ſent 'thither. It paſſed in the Negative. And, on the 'contrary, it was reſolved, That an Addreſs be 'preſented to Her Majeſty, returning the Thanks of 'this Houſe to Her Majeſty for Her taking Meaſures 'to reſtore the Affairs of *Spain*, and for providing 'Foreign Troops for that Service; And that the 'ſaid Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty by the 'whole Houſe. It is remarkable, That, in this 'Day's Debate, ſeveral Members commended the Earl of *Galway*'s Conduct ſince the Battle of *Almanza*; but, at the ſame time, blamed him for venturing it, upon ſo great an inequality of Forces. The Commons having (*) attended the Queen with the before-mention'd Addreſs, Her Majeſty was pleas'd to give this Anſwer:

(*) Feb. 27.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Have always look'd upon the War of Spain *to be of ſo great Importance to us, that I can never fail of continuing my utmoſt Application to ſupport it in the moſt effectual manner.*

The Satisfaction you have expreſs'd in your Addreſs, for my Endeavours in this Matter, is extremely Acceptable to Me.

Great Britain *threatned with an Invaſion from* Fr.

While theſe Things were tranſacting, the Nation was ſuddenly alarm'd with the Threats of an Invaſion. The haughty *French* Monarch not being able to brook the late Attempt upon *Toulon*, which occaſion'd ſo great a Diſtraction and Conſternation throughout all his Dominions, reſolved to retaliate it by carrying the War into *Great Britain*: Which Counſel was the more eagerly embraced and purſued, becauſe he fancied, or was made to believe, that the *Scots* were ſo highly diſcontented, on account of the *Union*, as to be ripe for a Revolt, and ready to declare for the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, on his arrival amongſt them. Upon theſe fond Hopes; the neceſſary Preparations for that Expedition were carried on at *Dunkirk*, with all imaginable diligence, and with ſuch Secrecy, that the Deſign was rather gueſs'd at than known, till the Pretender him-

himſelf ſet (*y*) out from St. *Germains*; when it was no longer a Myſtery, that he intended to make a Deſcent upon *Scotland*. The Day before his departure, the *French* King went to St. *Germains* to bid him Adieu, and wiſh him Succeſs; and preſenting him with a Sword enrich'd with Diamonds, of a conſiderable Value, deſir'd him always to remember, That it was a *French Sword*. The *Knight of S.* George, for this was the Name the Pretender aſſumed in this Adventure, anſwer'd the Compliment, with aſſuring his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, 'That if it was his good Fortune to get Poſ-'ſeſſion of the Throne of his Anceſtors, he would 'not content himſelf with returning him Thanks 'by Letters and Ambaſſadors, but would ſhew his 'Gratitude by Deeds: 'Twas reported he even ſaid, 'That he would come in Perſon to acknow-'ledge his Majeſty's Protection and Aſſiſtance; to 'which the *French* King replied, *He hop'd never to 'ſee him again.* Upon his Arrival at *Dunkirk* the Pretender was furniſh'd with very fine Tents; a great deal of Gold and Silver Plate, of curious Workmanſhip; Cloaths for his future Life-Guards; Liveries for his Houſhold, and other Neceſſaries, towards the Charge whereof, and of this Armament, the Pope was ſaid to have contributed a conſiderable Sum of Money. The Pretender's Devices upon the Colours and Standards were, *DIEU ET MON DROIT*, that is, GOD AND MY RIGHT; *NIL DESPERANDUM, CHRISTO DUCE, ET AUSPICE CHRISTO*, I DON'T DESPAIR, SINCE CHRIST IS MY GUIDE AND HELPER; and, *CUI VENTI ET MARE OBEDIUNT, IMPERA, DOMINE, ET FAC TRANQILLITATEM*, O THOU, WHOM THE WINDS AND SEA OBEY, COMMAND, LORD, THAT IT BE CALM. The vaſt Preparations of the *French* at *Dunkirk*, gave ſome Uneaſineſs to the States General, who ſeem'd to be apprehenſive of an Attempt againſt the Province of *Zealand*; but ſuch timely Precautions were taken for the Security of that Iſland, that the *French* would have found it altogether impoſſible to attack it with Succeſs.

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(*y*) Mar. 7. N. S. *Compliments between the* French *King and the* Pretender.

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Their Territories being thus ſecured, their High Mightineſſes concerted with the *Britiſh* Miniſters the neceſſary Meaſures for diſpelling the Storm, which, with more probability, threatned Her *Britannick* Majeſty's Dominions: Of which they gave early Information to the Queen, as did alſo Her Majeſty's vigilant Envoy Extraordinary, Major General *Cadogan*.

Mr. Secretary Boyle *acquaints the Commons with it.*

Hereupon, on the 4th of *March*, *O. S.* Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Commons, 'That Her 'Majeſty had commanded him to lay before the 'Houſe ſeveral Advices receiv'd the Night before, 'and that Morning, of great Preparations at *Dun-'kirk*, for an immediate Invaſion upon *England* 'by the *French*, and of the Pretended Prince of '*Wales*'s being come to *Dunkirk* for that purpoſe. The Letters and Extracts relating thereunto, being read, it was unanimouſly reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, to which they deſired the Houſe of Lords to give their Concurrence. Their Lordſhips having readily concurr'd in it, both Houſes waited, the next Day, on the Queen with the ſaid Addreſs, which was as follows:

Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen Mar. 5.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Faithful and Obe-'dient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and 'Temporal and Commons of *Great Britain* in Par-'liament aſſembled, do beg Leave to return our 'moſt Hearty Thanks to Your Majeſty, for being 'graciouſly pleas'd to Communicate to Your Par-'liament the Intelligence You have receiv'd of an 'intended Invaſion of this Kingdom by the pre-'tended Prince of *Wales*, ſupported by a *French* 'Power.

'We are ſo ſenſible of the Happineſs we enjoy 'under Your Majeſty, and are ſo affected with 'the Dangerous Conſequences of ſuch an Attempt, 'both to Your Perſon and Government, that with 'Hearts full of Concern for Your Majeſty's Safety, 'we beſeech Your Majeſty That You will be pleas'd 'to take Particular Care of Your Royal Perſon; 'and we, on our Parts, are Fully and Unani-'mouſly Reſolved to Stand by and aſſiſt Your Ma-'jeſty with our Lives and Fortunes, in Mainte-

'nance

'nance of Your Undoubted Right and Title to the 'Crown of theſe Realms, againſt the pretended 'Prince of *Wales*, and all other Your Enemies both 'at Home and Abroad. A. C. 1707-8.

'The Care Your Majeſty has taken for the De-'fence of Your Dominions, and particularly in 'Fitting out ſo great a Fleet in ſo ſhort a Time, 'gives Satisfaction and Encouragement to All Your 'Good Subjects, who are likewiſe very ſenſible of 'the Zeal the States General have ſhewn upon this 'Occaſion.

'As a farther Inſtance of our Duty, we hum-'bly deſire That You will be pleaſed to order that 'the Laws againſt Papiſts and Non-Jurors be put 'in Execution; and That Directions be given to 'ſeize and ſecure ſuch Perſons, with their Horſes 'and Arms, as Your Majeſty ſhall have Cauſe to 'ſuſpect are Diſaffected to Your Perſon and Go-'vernment.

'And as we doubt not, but by the Bleſſing of 'God upon the Continuance of Your Majeſty's 'Care, Your Enemies will be put to Confuſion, 'ſo we readily embrace this Opportunity, to ſhew 'to Your Majeſty and the whole World, That no 'Attempts of this Kind ſhall Deter us from Sup-'porting Your Majeſty in a vigorous Proſecution of 'the preſent War againſt *France*, 'till the Monar-'chy of *Spain* be Reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, 'and Your Majeſty have the Glory to complete 'the Recovery of the Liberties of *Europe*.

Her MAJESTY *was pleaſed to Anſwer this Ad-dreſs in the following Terms:*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Have ſuch Entire Dependance on the Provi-'dence of God, and ſo much Truſt in the 'Faithful Services of My good Subjects, that I hope 'this Attempt will prove Dangerous only to thoſe 'who undertake it.

'I am extremely ſenſible of your Concern and 'Affection for Me and My Government, and ſhall 'have a very particular Regard to the Advice you 'give Me upon this Occaſion.

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'I am alſo very well pleas'd with the Juſtice 'which you have done the States-General, in ta-'king Notice of their timely Care for Our Safety, 'and their Readineſs to give Us all poſſible Aſſi-'ſtance.

'The firm Reſolution which you expreſs upon 'all Occaſions of Supporting Me in bringing this 'War to a ſafe and happy Concluſion, as it is 'moſt eſſentially obliging to Me, ſo I aſſure My 'Self, it will mightily Diſhearten Our Common 'Enemies, and give the greateſt Encouragement 'and Advantage to all Our Allies.

A Bill to ſuſpend the HabeasCorpus *Act.*

The Day before (*Mar.* 4.) the Commons order'd 'a Bill to be brought in, to empower Her Majeſty 'to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as Her Ma-'jeſty ſhould ſuſpect were Conſpiring againſt Her 'Perſon or Government; And, purſuant to the Parliament's deſire in their Addreſs, the Queen 'iſſued (†) out Her Royal Proclamation, 'Declar-'ing the Perſon who during the Life of the late 'King *James* the Second, pretended to be Prince 'of *Wales*, and ſince his Deceaſe, had taken upon 'himſelf the Title of *James* III. King of *England*, '*James* the Eighth King of *Scotland*, and all his 'Accomplices, Adherents, and Abettors to be 'Traitors and Rebels; Commanding all her good 'Subjects to ſeize and apprehend them; ſtrictly 'charging all Popiſh Recuſants, to repair to their 'Places of abode, and not remove from thence 'above the diſtance of five Miles; and alſo to de-'part out of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, 'and from all Places within ten Miles diſtance of 'the ſame; And commanding all Juſtices of the 'Peace to tender the Declaration mention'd in the 'Statute 1 *Gul. & Mar.* to any Perſon ſuſpected to 'be a Papiſt, or Diſaffected to her Majeſty's Go-'vernment, and to take the Horſes and Arms of 'ſuch Perſon: Which laſt Direction was punctu-'ally perform'd.

(†) Mar. 6. *Proclamation againſt the* Pretender, *and his* Adherents.

Upon the firſt Notice of the *French* Armament at *Dunkirk*, Major General *Cadogan* repair'd to *Bruſſels*, and concerted, with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, the March of the *Britiſh* Forces to be ſhipp'd off

for

for *Great Britain*, and how to ſupply their room in their ſeveral Garriſons. From *Bruſſels*, the Major General went to *Ghent*, and having conferr'd with General *Lumley*, the Governour of that Place, and Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Troops, Orders were given, to Ten Battalions, *viz.* One of the Queen's Guards, Two of *Orkney*'s, One of *Argile*'s, One of *Primroſe*'s, One of *Lalo*'s, One of *How*'s, One of *Ingolsby*'s, One of *North and Greys*, and One of *Godfrey*'s, to hold themſelves in a readineſs to march at an Hour's warning. This done, that General and Miniſter repair'd to *Oſtend*, to forward the Preparations which by his early Directions were making there for the Embarking of thoſe Regiments, as ſoon as there ſhould be certain Advice, that the 12 *French* Battalions that were to attend the Pretender in his intended Expedition, were actually embark'd. On the other Hand, the Admiralty of *Great Britain* fitted out a Fleet with ſuch incredible Diligence, that (without diminiſhing the Convoy provided for the *Lisbon*-Fleet, which conſiſted of Twelve *Britiſh*, and Five *Dutch* Men of War, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*) Sir *George Bing*, and the Lord *Durſley*, ſail'd from *Deal* towards the Coaſt of *Dunkirk*, on the 27th of *February (O. S.)* in the Morning, with Twenty-three *Britiſh*, and Three *Dutch* Men of War, and One *Britiſh* Fireſhip. The ſame Day, about Noon, Sir *George Bing* came to an Anchor in *Graveling-Pits*, and immediately after went into a ſmall Frigot, and ſail'd within Two Miles of *Flemiſh*-Road, from whence he had a Proſpect of the Ships that lay there; and, the next Day, learn'd from a Fiſherman taken off the Shore, the Number and Strength of the Enemies Ships; That about 10000 Men were in and about *Dunkirk* ready to embark; That they expected every Day Ships from *Breſt*; and that the Pretended Prince of *Wales* was come to *Graveling*, in his way to *Dunkirk*: Where, indeed, he arrived the 9th of *March*, *N. S.* in the Morning.

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Major General Cadogan *provides* 10 *Battalions to be tranſported into* Great Britain.

The Britiſh *Admiralty provided a Fleet with incredible Diligence.*

The *French*, who fondly thought that Admiral *Leake*, might by this time have ſail'd for *Lisbon*, and conſequently that *Great Britain*, was, at this

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Juncture, unprovided of Shipping, were ſo confident of the Meaſures they had taken, that they did not ſtick publickly to boaſt, *That God alone could diſappoint their Deſigns.* But they were ſo ſurpriz'd when the *Britiſh* Fleet appear'd off of *Mardike*, that a Stop was put to the Embarkation of their Troops, and frequent Expreſſes diſpatch'd to *Paris* for new Orders. The Count *de Fourbin*, who commanded the Enemies Squadron, having repreſented to the *French* King, That he might, indeed, get out of *Dunkirk*-Harbour, and, perhaps, Land the Troops; but that he could not anſwer for his Majeſty's Ships: That Monarch, who was fully bent upon this Expedition, ſent him poſitive Orders to reimbark the Troops, and to put to Sea, with the firſt fair Wind. In the mean time, the Enemy gave out, that their diſembarking of the Troops at *Dunkirk*, was upon account of the Pretender's being indiſpoſed with the Meaſles, attended with an Ague; but aſſoon as the *French* King's laſt Orders came, that Pretence vaniſh'd; the Prince was ſaid to be perfectly recover'd; and Count *Fourbin* having, on the 14th of *March*, *N. S.* receiv'd Advice from *Bologne*, That the *Britiſh* Fleet, forced from their Station by the high Winds, was ſeen off of that Place, ſteering, the 13th, for the *Downs*, they begun at Two, in the Afternoon, to reimbark their Forces. The Wind turning fair for them, the 17th of *March*, (*N. S.*) they laid hold of that Opportunity, and ſail'd at Four in the Afternoon, from the Road of *Dunkirk*; but the Wind changing about Ten at Night, they were oblig'd to come to an Anchor in *Newport-Pits*, where they continued till the 19th at Ten in the Evening, when the Wind chopping about, they ſet ſail again, ſteering their Courſe for *Scotland*. On the other Hand, the Fleet under the Command of Sir *George Bing* which came back into the *Downs* the $\frac{2}{13}$ of *March*, and was ſince conſiderably reinforc'd, to the Number of above 40 Men of War of the Line of Battel, beſides Frigots and Fireſhips, ſet ſail again the $\frac{6}{17}$, on a Signal given by one of the Scouts, who obſerv'd Six Ships to the *Weſtward*, ſuppoſed to be the *Breſt* Squadron. On the $\frac{9}{20}$, at Ten in the Morning, Sir *George Bing*, who

The French *Fleet with the Pretender on board ſails for* Scotland.

Sir George Bing *ſails after them.*

who was then between *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, receiv'd Intelligence by an *Oſtend* Ship ſent out by Major General *Cadogan*, of the Sailing of the *Dunkirk* Squadron from the *Pits* of *Newport*; upon which he call'd a Council of War, and according to the Reſolution taken in it, ſet Sail immediately, with the Fleet under his Command, in Purſuit of the Enemy; having firſt made a Detachment of a ſtrong Squadron, under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, with Inſtructions to convoy the Troops that were embark'd at *Oſtend*, and to look after the Ships ſtill remaining in the *Dunkirk* Road. A. C. 1707-8.

Addreſs for ſecuring the Docks at Portſmouth *and* Chatham.

On the 10th of *March*, the Commons reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, 'That ſhe would 'be pleaſed to give Directions, that out of the Mo- 'neys given for this Year's Service, a proper Sum 'might be apply'd for the better ſecuring the Docks 'at *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*. The next Day they read three times, and paſs'd a Bill ſent to them by the Lords *For the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*; and then order'd a Bill to be brought in, 'For the Encouragement of ſuch 'of her Majeſty's Subjects in that Part of *Great* 'Britain called *Scotland*, who ſhould ſhew their 'Zeal to her Majeſty's Government, by oppoſing 'ſuch Chieftains and Leaders of Clans as ſhould 'take up Arms againſt her Majeſty, by diſcharging 'them from any further Superiorities, Caſualties 'or Privileges, which was due to the Superiors ſo forfeiting. The bringing in of this ſeaſonable Bill was chiefly owing to Major General *Stanhope*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*: But the Enemy not Landing in *Scotland*, the ſaid Bill was dropt. The ſame Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following publick Bills, *viz.*

Bill to diſſolve the Clans *in* Scotland. *But the Enemy not Landing in* Scotland, *the ſaid Bill was dropt.*

Acts paſs'd March 11.

1. 'An Act for continuing One Half Part of the 'Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other 'Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes 'Imported, which were granted to the Crown in 'the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* 'the Second, and for ſettling a Fund thereby, and

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'by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities not exceeding Eighty Thousand Pound per Annum, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses therein expressed.

2. 'An Act to explain the Act of the last Sessions of Parliament, for the Relief of her Majesty's Subjects in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt carry'd Coast-wise; and also an Act of the First Year of her Majesty's Reign in relation to certain Saltworks near the Sea-side and Bay of *Holyhead*, in the County of *Anglesea*.

3. 'An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.

4. 'An Act for the more effectual making and keeping the River *Tone* Navigable, from *Bridgwater* to *Taunton*, in the County of *Somerset*.

5. 'An Act for repairing the Harbour and Key of *Watchet*, in the County of *Somerset*.

6. An Act for the further Security of her Majesty's Person and Government.

7. An Act to Impower her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her Person or Government.

8. 'An Act for repealing the Act of the First Year of the Reign of King *James* the First, Entituled, An Act for the well garbling of Spices; and for granting an Equivalent to the City of *London*, by admitting Brokers.

And to three private Bills.

After which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

I *Think it necessary to acquaint you, That I have received Advices this Morning from* Ostend, *That the* French *Fleet sailed from* Dunkirk, Tuesday *at Three in the Morning, Northward, with the Pretender on Board; as also, That Sir* George Bing *had Notice of it the same Day at Ten: And he being very much* 'Superior *to the Enemy, both in Number and Strength,*

I make

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I make no Question, but, by God's Bleſſing, he will ſoon be able to give a good Account of them.

I have alſo Advice, That Ten Battalions of my Troops were embarked at Oſtend, *ready to ſail with their Convoy, as there ſhall be Occaſion; and I ſhall continue to take all proper Meaſures for diſappointing the Enemy's Deſigns.*

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, unanimouſly *Reſolved*, 'That an humble Addreſs 'be preſented to Her Majeſty, returning Her the 'Thanks of this Houſe for her moſt gracious Speech 'from the Throne; and to aſſure Her That this 'Houſe will ſtand by her Majeſty to the utmoſt of 'their Power, in the Defence of her Perſon and Go-'vernment, and Support of the Proteſtant Succeſſi-'on: And that whatever Expences Her Majeſty ſhall 'be at by augmenting her Troops upon this extra-'ordinary Occaſion, the Commons of *Great Britain* 'will take Care to make good; and humbly to 'entreat her Majeſty, That She will not be any 'ways diverted from proſecuting the War abroad 'in all its Parts; and that ſhe will have ſo much 'Regard to the Safety of her Royal Perſon, and 'the Security of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, 'as in the moſt remarkable Manner to diſcounte-'nance ſuch Perſons as have endeavour'd to make 'Diviſions amongſt her faithful Subjects, or to raiſe 'Jealouſies in her Majeſty of thoſe who have ſerv'd 'Her in the moſt eminent and diſtinguiſhing 'Manner.

The next * Day, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* reported to the Houſe of Commons, the Queens Anſwer to the Addreſs about the Docks of *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*, which was to this effect: 'That it was a 'great Satisfaction to her Majeſty, That the Houſe 'of Commons had it in their Thoughts effectually 'to ſecure the Docks at *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*; 'And it being uncertain what the Expence of this 'neceſſary Work would be, her Majeſty would 'give Directions for Draughts and Eſtimates to be 'made of it, and laid before the Houſe as ſoon as 'might be.

*March 12. *The Queen's Anſwer to the Addreſs about the Docks.*

A. C. 1707-8. On the 13th of *March* the Commons in a Body presented the following Address to the Queen.

The Commons Address to the Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* 'in Parliament Assembled, humbly wait on your 'Majesty, to express the great Sense we have of 'Your Grace and Favour, in Communicating to 'us from the Throne, the Account of the *French* 'King's persisting to Invade your Dominions, and 'to Impose a Pretender upon these Realms, over 'which your Majesty is Rightful and Lawful So-'vereign.

'The small Number of Ships and Troops with 'which this Project is prosecuted, notwithstanding 'the great Naval Force your Majesty has fitted out 'with so much Expedition, as it ought to be re-'garded with Contempt on the one Side, so on the 'other it gives us just Cause to believe, That their 'Chief Dependance is upon some of your Subjects, 'whose Restless Passions and Arbitrary Principles 'have, for some Years, engaged them in forming 'Designs to Undermine and Destroy the most Hap-'py Establishment that the Government of this 'Island was ever Founded upon.

'The Defence of Your Majesty's Person and Go-'vernment, and the Support of the Protestant Suc-'cession, are Things so Sacred to us and your Peo-'ple, That as a Demonstration of our Unfeigned 'Zeal to Assist and Support Your Majesty to the 'utmost of our Power, We do, in the Name of the 'Commons of *Great Britain*, give this Assurance, 'That whatsoever Charge you shall be at by Aug-'menting your Troops at Home, and Replacing 'those you have recalled from Abroad, or for such 'other Services as your Majesty shall judge neces-'sary upon this Extraordinary Occasion, shall be 'effectually made good. And as we humbly Re-'commend it to your Majesty, That the severest Pu-'nishments may be inflicted upon such as shall 'Assist in so Unnatural a Design, as that of Be-'traying your Majesty and their Country, so we do 'not doubt but you will give suitable Encourage-

ment

'ment to all thoſe who ſhall ſhew their Fidelity by 'Oppoſing the Invader and his Accomplices in *Scotland*, or where-ever the Deſcent ſhall be. A. C. 1707-8.

'Your Majeſty wants no Incitement to a ſteady 'Proſecution of the War in which you are engag'd 'for the Common Cauſe, yet permit us to take this 'Opportunity to entreat your Majeſty, That this 'Enterprize may no Ways divert your conſtant Vi-'gour, that all the World may ſee that both your 'Majeſty and your People are determined to Sup-'port your Allies in all Parts, whatever Attempts 'are made at Home.

'*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

'There can be nothing ſo Dangerous or Fatal to 'the Safety of your Royal Perſon, and the Secu-'rity of the preſent Happy Eſtabliſhment, as thoſe 'Perſons who Endeavour to Create Diviſions and 'Animoſities among your Faithful Subjects, or by 'any Artful Methods leſſen the juſt Eſteem your 'Majeſty has for thoſe who have ſo Eminently and 'in ſo Diſtinguiſhing a Manner Commanded your 'Armies and Managed your Treaſure, to the Ho-'nour and Glory of your Majeſty Abroad, and the 'Entire Satisfaction of your People at Home: We 'therefore humbly beg Leave to Beſeech your Ma-'jeſty to Diſcountenance All ſuch Perſons and De-'ſigns, in the moſt Remarkable Manner.

The Queen's Anſwer to this Addreſs was;

Gentlemen,

I Give you my hearty Thanks for this repeated Aſſurance and certain Proof of Your Zeal for me, and for the Proteſtant Succeſſion. *Her Majeſty's Anſwer.*

I am glad your Thoughts of the War abroad ſo perfectly agree with my Firm Reſolution upon that Subject.

You may depend that no Apprehenſions (farther than are reaſonable) ſhall have any Influence on my Meaſures, while the Cauſe of Religion and Liberty, with the good Affections of my People, are on my Side.

I think all who endeavour to make Diviſions among my faithful Subjects, muſt be Mine and the Kingdom's Enemies; and I ſhall never Countenance any Perſons

A. C. 1707-8. *who would go about to leſſen the juſt Eſteem which I have for thoſe who have done, and continue to do me the moſt eminent Services.*

The ſame Day the Houſe of Lords waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

Addreſs of the Lords to the Queen.

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, Return our moſt humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for Communicating to your Parliament the Intelligence Received of the Deſigns of the Pretender to your Crown, Aſſiſted by the *French* King, and for what you have already done towards Fruſtrating this Attempt. We humbly beg your Majeſty to Purſue the moſt Vigorous Methods for the Total Diſappointment of this Deſign, in which we firmly Aſſure your Majeſty of our moſt Hearty and Unanimous Concurrence. We doubt not but your Majeſty will ſoon ſee ſuch a Spirit, and ſo Dutiful a Zeal amongſt your Subjects, as will intirely Daſh the Hopes of the Pretender, without Diminiſhing the Generous Aſſiſtance you have ſo long given to your Allies, for Support of the Common Liberty of *Europe*. It is with Concern, and with juſt Indignation, we hear of a Purpoſe to Invade your Dominions with ſo inconſiderable a Force. This as it muſt depend upon ſome Invitation and Encouragement from hence, ſo it is an undeniable Proof, That neither your Majeſty's Piety, nor the Mildneſs of your Government, nor the Succeſſes of your Reign, can Reconcile ſome Men to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, the only ſure Foundation of our Liberties, and the Proteſtant Religion. We hope your Majeſty will always have a juſt Deteſtation of thoſe Perſons, who at a time when this Helliſh Attempt was a foot, and ſo near Breaking out, were uſing their Endeavours to Miſrepreſent the Actions of your beſt Subjects, and Create Jealouſies in your Majeſty of thoſe who had always ſerved you moſt Eminently and Faithfully: And we beſeech your Majeſty not to give ſo juſt a Cauſe of Uneaſineſs to your People,

'People, as to ſuffer any ſuch hereafter to have 'Acceſs to your Royal Perſon. A. C. 1707-8.

We hope for this good Effect from ſo unhappy 'an Occaſion, That the Univerſal Zeal which 'will appear for the Preſervation of your Maje-'ſty's Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, 'will Unite us to one another, and Cure our Mi-'ſtakes and Miſapprehenſions which have been ſo 'Induſtriouſly and Maliciouſly improved: But ne-'verthleſs, we muſt humbly offer it to your Ma-'jeſty as our Opinion, That your Majeſty ſhould 'principally Depend upon, and Encourage thoſe 'who have been ever ſince the Revolution moſt 'Steady and Firm to the Intereſt of the late King, 'and of your Majeſty, during your Happy Reign.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs was;

MY LORDS,

I Am extremely Senſible of your Zeal and Concern for the Safety of my Perſon and Government, and very well Pleaſed to find your Thoughts agree ſo exactly with Mine, That no Attempt of our Enemies againſt us at Home, ſhould Divert us from Proſecuting the War Abroad with the greateſt Vigour, the Hopes of which has probably been one of their Principal Motives to ſo Preſumptuous an Undertaking. *The Queen's Anſwer.*

As I cannot but Wiſh there were not the leaſt Occaſion of Diſtinction among my Subjects; ſo I muſt always place my chief Dependence upon thoſe, who have given ſuch repeated Proofs of the greateſt Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of my Perſon, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

Beſides the Ten *Britiſh* Battalions Major General *Cadogan* had embark'd at *Oſtend*, and which, Sailing from thence the 28th of *March* N. S. under the Convoy of Admiral *Baker*, arrived three days after at *Tinmouth*; the Firſt and ſecond Troop of Life-Guards, a Squadron of the Horſe-Grenadiers, the Duke of *Northumberland*'s Regiment of Horſe Guards, the Dragoons of *Eſſex* and *Carpenter*, a Detachment of Sixteen Men out of each Company of the Firſt and Second Regiments of Foot-Guards, making *The Forces in* England *march towards* Scotland.

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king a complete Battalion, and ſeveral Regiments of Foot were order'd to march towards *Scotland*, whither the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of the Forces in that Part of *Great Britain*, and Governour of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, went Poſt betimes, to provide for the Security of that important Fortreſs, and to make all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to baffle any Attempts the Enemy could make on that ſide. Several Regiments that were in the South Parts of *Ireland*, were, at the ſame time, commanded towards the North of that Kingdom, from whence, if occaſion had required, they might, with Eaſe and Expedition, have been tranſported into *Scotland*: But all theſe wiſe Precautions by Land proved altogether needleſs, by the Diſappointment of the Enemy's Deſign at Sea: Of which Monſieur *de Gacé*, a Lieutenant General, who commanded their Land Forces, and was, for this bootleſs Service, made a Mareſchal of *France*, with the Title of Mareſchal *de Matignon* gave afterwards an Account to Monſieur *de Chamillard*, in a Letter dated at *Dunkirk*, the 17th of *April* N. S. which was as follows:

The Enemies Deſign upon Scotland *diſappointed.*

Mareſchal de Matignon's *Letter to Mr. de* Chamillard.

SIR,

'I Had the Honour to acquaint you with our 'Embarkation at *Dunkirk*, the 17th paſt, and 'you ſhall ſee by the following Journal what has 'happen'd ſince, till our Return.

'The 17th of *March*, at Four in the Afternoon, 'the Chevalier *de Fourbin* ſet ſail with the Fleet; 'but about Ten in the Evening, the Wind proving 'contrary, we were oblig'd to caſt Anchor in the '*Downs*, off of *Newport*, where we were detain'd 'the 18th and 19th. The *Proteus*, on board of which 'were 400 Land-Men; the *Guerrier* (or *Warriour*) 'and the *Barentin*, with 200 Men each, were o-'blig'd by the high Winds to put back into *Dunkirk*. 'The ſame Day, 19th, at Ten in the Evening, the 'Wind having chopp'd about, we ſet ſail again, 'and having purſu'd our Courſe the 20th, 21ſt, 'and 22d, with a ſtrong Gale, we made the *Frith* 'of *Edinburgh* the 23d, in the Morning, and in the 'Evening, caſt Anchor at the Mouth of it. The '24th in the Morning, as we made ready to enter

'the

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'the *Frith*, we diſcover'd a great Number of Ships, 'which we ſoon found to be the Enemy's Squadron, 'to the Number of 28 Sail, whom we judg'd to be 'the ſame that had appear'd off of *Dunkirk*; where-'upon Monſieur *de Fourbin* reſolv'd to bear off, by 'the Favour of a Land Breeze, which, very luckily, carry'd us from the Enemy. The latter purſu'd us pretty cloſe all that Day (24th) and Four 'of their beſt Sailers being come up with our ſtern-'moſt Ships, the Enemy's fore-moſt Ship attack'd, 'at Four in the Afternoon, the *Auguſt*, with whom 'ſhe exchang'd ſome Guns for ſome time; after 'which the *Engliſh* bore down upon the *Salisbury*, 'which was more a-ſtern, and endeavour'd to put 'her between herſelf and another *Engliſh* Ship that 'was coming up to her. The Fight between thoſe 'Two Ships, and ſome others on both ſides, laſted till Night, during which time, the *Salisbury* 'made a great Fire with their ſmall Arms.

'Our Fleet being diſpers'd, and the Enemy near 'us, Monſieur *de Fourbin* ſteer'd falſe, during the 'Night, which had a good Effect; for the next 'Day (the 25th) we found our ſelves, with 20 'Sail, at a conſiderable diſtance from the Enemy; 'whereupon, I diſcours'd Monſieur *de Fourbin*, to 'know of him, whether, having miſs'd our Landing in the *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, we might not attempt it in another Place? He propos'd to me '*Inverneſs*, which is a very remote Port in the 'North of *Scotland*, and we went immediately to 'ſpeak of it to the (Pretended) King of *England*, 'who entertain'd the Motion with Joy, and told 'us, *We ought to concert together the Meaſures that 'were to be taken, and he would purſue our Reſolutions.*

'The Queſtion now was to get Pilots to conduct 'us thither, and give us the neceſſary Notices: But 'there being none in our Squadron that was acquainted with that Port, Monſieur *de Fourbin* detach'd a Frigat, with the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn*, 'to fetch ſome from the Cape of *Buccaneſs*. All 'that Day (25th) we ſteer'd, with a pretty favourable Wind, towards the North of *Scotland*; but 'about eleven at Night there aroſe a ſtrong contrary Wind, which having continued the next

Day

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'Day with violence, Monſieur *de Fourbin* told me, 'it was high time to acquaint the (Pretended) King 'with the Inconveniencies of purſuing our Courſe, 'which were, the Inevitable Diſperſion of our Fleet; 'The Danger the Ships that ſhould be ſeparated 'would be in, either of falling into the Enemy's 'Hands, or of Periſhing on the Coaſt, if they 'were driven thither; and even the wanting of 'Proviſions.

'The Impoſſibility the Sieurs *Caron* and *Bouyn* 'found of approaching the Shore, by reaſon of the 'ſtormy Weather, and, conſequently, of bring-'ing Pilots to guide us; The uneaſineſs and dan-'gers of Landing in a Port we were Strangers to, 'and where the Enemy might come up again with 'us, together with other Hazards and Difficulties, 'having been repreſented to the (Pretended) King 'by Monſieur *de Fourbin*, in the Preſence of the 'Duke of *Perth*, my Lord *Middleton*, Mr. *Hamilton*, 'my Lord *Galmoy*, and Meſſieurs de *Beauharnois*, 'and *d'Andrezel*, the *(Pretended)* King of *England*, 'with the unanimous Advice of all thoſe Gentle-'men, reſolv'd to return to *Dunkirk*, where we 'could not arrive before this Day, by reaſon of 'the calms and contrary Winds. *I am, &c.*

Another Letter about the Enemy's diſappoint-ment.

Another Letter, written on the Enemy's ſide, tho' not ſo (*) authentick as we could wiſh, deſerves to be preſerved to Poſterity, becauſe it gives a nice Account of ſome material Paſſages: It is as follows:

(*) *The Writer of the* Poſt-Man, *who publiſh'd this Letter, would never acquaint the Publick with the Name of the Perſon that wrote it; for Reaſons beſt known to himſelf.*

Dunkirk, April 12. *N. S.* 1708.

'WE were in ſuch a Hurry on our Expedition to 'Scotland, the Deſign being communicated 'to none but our Prince's Privy Council, till we 'were on our March, that I neither could, nor 'durſt ſay any thing of it; but now we are re-'turned, I believe it won't be diſagreeable to you 'to know the Truth of the Matter.

'When the Prince ſet ſail, Three Batallions and 'ſome Proviſions that could not be got ready to 'go with him, were ordered to follow him to *Leith* 'Road, which accordingly we did Four Days after

'in

'in Seven Privateers, commanded by Monſieur 'Zouſt, and got to *Leith* Road, without meeting 'any Ships in our Paſſage. We were much ſur- 'priſed to find no Ships at our Place of Rendez- 'vous; and therefore put out *Dutch* Colours, and 'went cloſe in with the Town of *Leith* to get In- 'telligence. A Boat came off to us with Two Pi- 'lots, who told us, that the *French* Fleet had not 'been there, but that Advice was come from the '*Engliſh* Fleet, which lay off of the *Firth-Mouth*, 'and that the People on Shoar took our Ships to be 'Seven *Dutch Eaſt India-Men* that they heard had 'been upon the Coaſt. A. C. 1707-8.

'We kept the Pilots on Board, and made all the 'haſte we could out of the *Firth*, keeping cloſe un- 'der the South-ſhoar to cover us from the Sight of 'the *Engliſh*, whom we ſaw off of *Fifeneſs*, about 'Three Leagues to the Northward of us. Steering 'our Courſe North-Eaſt, we came up in Two 'Days with the Body of the *French* Fleet, all ſcat- 'tered and reſolving homewards. I went on 'Board the *Mars*, where I was told the Prince and 'Privy-Council were, to receive further Orders, 'and give an account of my Expedition; and 'there heard of their narrow Eſcape by the lucki- 'eſt Accident in the World. They had got into 'the *Firth* on the *Friday* Night, having heard no- 'thing of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and anchor'd off of '*Pitenweem* and *Creil*, with deſign to land near '*Leith* in the Morning; when in the Night they 'heard the *Engliſh* Fleet fire the Signal for their 'Ships to come to an Anchor. Monſieur *Fourbin* 'knowing the Meaning of it, immediately ſent a 'Boat on Board of every Ship in his Squadron, 'ordering them to put out their Lights, and to ſail 'one by one out of the *Firth*, and ſteer a North- 'Eaſt Courſe till they ſhould come off of the Town 'of St. *Andrews*, which accordingly they did; 'but the Wind and Tide being againſt them, the '*Engliſh* made them in the Morning, and purſued 'them. In the purſuit, which laſted Three Days, 'they loſt the *Salisbury*, the *Blackwall* founder'd ſince 'at Sea, the *Deal-caſtle*, *Sun* and *Squirrel*, we are 'afraid are loſt on the Coaſt of *Holland*, and the

'*Triumph*,

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'*Triumph*, which we thought alſo loſt, is got in, 'but much ſhatter'd. On *Thurſday* laſt juſt off of '*Zealand*, our ſmall Squadron fell in with Four '*Engliſh* third Rates, which frighted us out of our 'Wits; for we were in ſo diſmal condition, that 'we could not make any Defence, and we muſt 'have ſurrender'd; but they knowing nothing of 'our Circumſtances, bore away from us, and we 'got that Afternoon into *Dunkirk*-Road, and next 'Day our Prince arriv'd with the Reſt, in ſo miſe-'rable a Condition all of us, that *the Soldiers*, when 'they crept aſhoar, *look'd more like Rats than Men.* 'The Prince ſuffer'd much in his Health; and 'what with Fatigue, and Chagrin, look'd very 'thin; but to put a good Face on the Matter, dreſt 'himſelf very fine in an embroider'd Suit, and a 'blue Feather in his Hat, when he went aſhoar; 'where he was receiv'd by abundance of Ladies 'in their Coaches, *with Looks, that put me in mind 'of an* Engliſh *Funeral.* When he went off, the 'Noiſe was all over, *Long Live the King*; but at 'our return, *ſhrugging of Shoulders and ſhaking of 'Heads gave a diſmal Welcome.* Poor *Clermont* and 'his Brother are taken in the *Salisbury*; and my 'Lord *Dumbarton* is either with them, or loſt in the '*Blackwall.* General *Dorington*, *Gilmoy*, and ſome 'of our Bottle Friends, are now very ill at Mr. *Goff*'s 'Houſe here, the *Macdonald*'s, *&c.* are gone up on '*Saturday* to *(A)* St. *Germains* with the Prince.

'I need not tell you that the Foundation of our 'whole Deſign was the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, which 'miſcarrying, by the Arrival of the *Engliſh* Fleet, 'the Prince's Council did not think fit to Land any 'where elſe. The Plan of this Caſtle was laid be-'fore a Council of General Officers at *Verſailles*; 'and it was unanimouſly concluded, that with 'the Troops, Mortars, and Bombs which we car-'ried, it could not hold above Three Days. We 'deſigned to have made a falſe Attack at the Po-'ſtern Gate, while Three Batallions ſhould enter 'the Outworks that front the City, and lodge un-'der their Half-Moon, which would oblige them 'the next Day to ſurrender: By the taking of this 'Caſtle we ſhould have had the *Regalia*; and I am 'told,

(A) *The Gentleman who wrote this Letter was, it ſeems, miſtaken here: For the* Pretender *did not ſtrait return to St.* Germains, *but went firſt to St.* Omer, *where he continued ſome Days.*

'told, (†) *Two Proteſtant Archbiſhops* would 'have crowned our Prince in the High Church. 'The Equivalent from *England* being alſo in this 'Caſtle would have been a great Supply to us 'for raiſing of Men, we having above 400 Officers 'with us for that purpoſe, all pretty Fellows, that 'have ſerved in the Wars of *Italy* and *Spain*, and 'above 100 Cheſts of Money. Some were for land-'ing in *Murray Firth*, if it had been only to refreſh 'our Troops; but you know how nicely the *French* 'King's Orders are to be obey'd, and how little 'Power he gives of his Troops to any Ally, but al-'ways ſecret ones to his own Generals: We *Scots* 'and *Iriſh* might have landed, but the *French* were 'reſtrained to *Muſſelborough* and *Leith*, or no 'where.

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(†) *Here again the Writer of this Letter is miſtaken; for there never was but one Archbiſhop in* Scotland.

To theſe Accounts we ſhall ſubjoin thoſe that were written by Sir *George Bing* himſelf, from on Board the *Medway*, the 13th and 15th of *March*, *O. S.* The firſt whereof is as follows: 'According 'to the Opinion we had fram'd, when we left the 'Station off *Dunkirk*, it has prov'd that the Enemy 'was deſign'd for *Edinburgh*. This Morning we 'ſaw the *French* Fleet in the Mouth of the *Firth*, off 'of which Place we anchor'd in the laſt Night, and 'ſent a Boat aſhoar to the Iſle of *May*, from 'whence we had an Account, That the *French* 'came to an Anchor yeſterday in the Afternoon. 'They ſent one Ship up into *Leith* Road, which 'had a Flag at the Main-top-maſt Head. They 'report it a Blue one; but we are rather of Opini-'on, That it is the Standard. The People of the 'Iſland ſay, That by the time that Ship could get 'up before the Town, they heard ſeveral Guns fire, 'which were in the Manner of a Salute. The Ship 'that went up Yeſterday came down this Morning, 'and is now within two Leagues of us. She ap-'pears to be a Ship of ſixty Guns, but has now no 'Flag on Board. We ſaw this Morning, when 'they weighed, a Flag at the Main-top-maſt Head, 'on Board of one of their Ships. They ſtand from 'us, and we after them with all the Sail we can.

An Account of the Enemy's diſappointment written by Sir George Bing.

The

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The 2d Letter was as follows: 'We chaſed the 'Enemy to the Northward of *Buccaneſs*, ſometimes 'with reaſonable Hopes of coming up with them. 'The *Dover* and *Ludlow-Caſtle* being the only clean-'ſailing Ships we had, they were the firſt which 'came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron, 'paſſing by ſome of the ſmaller to engage ſome of 'the larger Ships, and ſtop them 'till they could be 'relieved. They attack'd Two or Three of their 'Ships, among which was the *Salisbury*; they did 'not part with 'em 'till more of our Ships arriv'd, 'but work'd their Ship in a handſom manner to 'cut 'em off from the reſt of the Fleet; but in the 'Darkneſs of the Night they all got out of ſight ex-'cept the *Salisbury*, (K) who falling in amongſt

(K) *A LIST of the Land and Sea Officers who were on Board the* Salisbury *Prize.*

Land Officers.

THE *Marquis de* Levy, *Lieutenant-General.*
——— *His Aid-de-Camp.*
The Marquis de Meux, *Colonel of the Regiment of* Agenois.
Monſieur Faverolles, *Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of* Auxerrois.
Monſieur Montorox, *Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of* Luxembourg.
Monſieur du Gay Secqueville, *Captain of the Regiment of* Luxembourg.
Monſieur de Beaufor, *Captain of the Regiment of* Bearn.
Monſieur de Clervall, *Captain of the Regiment of* Bearn.
Monſieur de Blieux, *Captain and Adjutant of the Regiment of* Bearn.
The Sieur Onchan, *Lieutenant of the Regiment of* Bearn.
The Sieur d'Engny, *ſecond Lieutenant of the Regiment of* Bearn.
Monſieur de Salmon, *Captain in the Regiment of* Thierache.

Officers of the Regiment of *O Brian*, formerly my Lord *Clare*'s. Dunevald, Fanen, Honnes, Fitz-Gerald, Mackarty, Mack-Mahon, Koff, O Sulivan, Mackarty, *Jun.* Conner, Mack-Mahon, *Jun.* Fitz-Movive, Boerk, Pendergraſs, Clery. *In all* 15 *Lieutenants*, Iriſh.

Five Companies of the Regiment of *Bearn.*

	Men.
The Company of Milly *conſiſting of*	42
Pilloty	36
Clerval	39
Beaufort	36
Radeau	34

our

'our headmoſt Ships, the *Leopard* enter'd Men on 'Board her. We were inform'd by the Officers 'who were taken, That there were 12 Battalions 'on Board their Squadron, commanded by the 'Count *de Gacé*, a Marſhal of *France*. The pre-'tended Prince of *Wales*, Lord *Middleton*, Lord '*Perth*, the *Mac Donels*, *Trevanion*, and ſeveral 'other Officers and Gentlemen on Board the *Mars*, 'in which alſo was Monſieur *Fourbin*, who com-'manded the Squadron. The Number and Strength 'of their Ships are very near the Account we lately 'receiv'd from *Dunkirk*, nor were they join'd by 'the *Breſt* Men of War: and they further aſſure us, 'that the Ships our Out-ſcouts ſaw off of *Calais* 'were Privateers, and their Prizes going into *Dun-'kirk*. The Morning after this Chace, we ſaw but '18 of the Enemies Ships, as far as we could per-

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Of the Regiment of *O Brian*, formerly *Clare*'s.

10 *Serjeants*, 10 *Corporals*, 10 *Lanſpeſſades*.

Monſieur de Segent, *Commiſſary of War.*

Sea Officers.

Monſieur le Chevalier de Nangis, *Captain of the Ship.*

Monſieur Jamy, *Lieutenant of the Ship, Captain of a Company of Marines, and ſecond Captain.*

Monſieur Henot, *Lieutenant of the Ship.*

Monſieur Paillart, *Enſign of the Ship, Lieutenant of a Company of Marines.*

Monſieur de Villeville, *Enſign of the Ship.*

Monſieur de Fromentieres, *Enſign of the Ship.*

Monſieur de Bremont, *Lieutenant of a Frigat.*

The Sieur de Boisjolay, Garde Marine, *ſerving as an Officer.*

The Sieur Long Chene, Garde Marine, *ſerving as an Officer.*

The Sieur Chler de *St.* Leger, Garde Marine.

The Sieur l'André, Garde Marine.

Monſieur du Clos, *Muſter-Maſter.*

The Sieur du Montieur, *the King's Clerk.*

Mr. Hubiere, *chief Surgeon of the Ship.*

Father Auguſtin *Chaplain.*

	Men.
Two Surgeons Mates.	
The Ship's Company conſiſting of	250
Gentlemen's Servants, about	30
Little Boys	20

My Lord Clermont, *Colonel in the Regiment of* Lee.

Mr. Middleton, *Captain in the Regiment of* Nugent.

My Lord Griffin.

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'ceive them from the Maſt-head, in the E. N. E. 'of us. Having no proſpect of coming up with 'them, we lay off and on *Buccaneſs* all Day yeſter-'day to gather our Ships together; and this Day it 'blowing hard at N. E. with a great Sea, judg-'ing the Enemy could not ſeize the Shore to make 'any Attempt, we bore up for this Place; which 'was thought moſt reaſonable, not only to ſecure 'but to give Countenance and Spirit to Her Maje-'ſty's faithful Subjects, and diſcourage thoſe that 'could have Thoughts of being our Enemies.

Sir *George Byng* who notwithſtanding the Reports the Enemy had ſpread of their ſtrong Party in the North of *Scotland*, judg'd rightly of the matter, and concluded that their true Deſign was upon the Caſtle of the Capital City, continued in *Leith* Road till he was inform'd of their return to *Dunkirk*; by which time, through the indefatigable Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Leven*, of the *Scotch* Privy Council, and of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, *Glaſcow*, and other Cities, the Tranquillity of that part of *Great Britain* was preſerv'd, and thoſe who were ſuſpected of having Inclinations to diſturb it, ſecured, as will be ſhewn at large in our next Year's Annals, if God grant us Life and Opportunity to write them. In the mean time, let us conclude theſe with the remaining part of the Seſſion of the firſt *Britiſh* Parliament.

The Peace of Scotland *preſerv'd.*

Addreſs of the Commons for the Payment of the Arrears due to the French *Regiments.*

On the 19th of *March* the Commons reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to the Queen, 'That ſhe would 'be pleas'd to give Directions to the Auditor of 'the Impreſt, to ſtate the Account of ſuch Officers 'and Soldiers of the Three *French* Regiments of 'Foot, as had not, by reaſon of their Abſence, re-'ceived their Arrears due on the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſh-'ment for *Ireland*, in order to the Payment of ſuch 'of them as ſhould appear, or the Wives and Chil-'dren of ſuch as were dead. The next * Day, the Commons came to this unanimous Reſolution, 'That whoever deſignedly endeavours to deſtroy 'or leſſen the *Publick Credit*, eſpecially at a Time 'when the Kingdom is threatned with an Invaſion, 'is guilty of an High Crime and Miſdemeanour, 'and is an Enemy to Her Majeſty and the King-'dom.

* March.

Reſolutions for the Preſervation of the publick Credit.

'dom. And, indeed the most dismal Effect of the Enemies intended Invasion was the occasioning great Demands upon the Bank of *England*, which visibly tending to the Ruin of its Credit, with which that of the *Exchequer* was closely twisted, the Court prudently thought fit to apply a speedy Remedy to that growing Evil; and, in order to that, the Lord Treasurer signify'd to the Directors of the *Bank*, that her Majesty would allow, for six Months, an interest of 6 *per cent* upon their Bills, which before bore only three *per cent.* At the same time, his Lordship offer'd them a considerable Sum of Money, as did also several Peers, particularly the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Newcastle*, and *Somerset*: And, on the other hand, the Directors of the *Bank* having (*d*) resolved to call in 20 *per cent* upon their capital Stock, they were in a condition to answer the Demands of the most importunate. They reckon'd among the latter, first the Disaffected, who improved that Conjuncture to distress the Government, with Impunity. Secondly, the Timorous Misers, who were unreasonably alarm'd at the Invasion with which *Scotland* was threatned; and lastly the Goldsmiths, who having, in great measure, lost the advantageous Trade they drove with the Money which private Persons lodg'd in their Hands, before the Establishment of the Bank of *England*, had ever since endeavour'd to ruin its Credit. One of these, Sir *Richard Hoare*, was so concern'd at his being reflected on as having contributed towards the Run upon the *Bank*, that he was very earnest in vindicating his Reputation as to that particular, in a publick Paper: But it was observ'd to the Honour of the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Jewish* Merchants, that they were so far from calling in the Mony they had in the *Bank*, that on the contrary, they offer'd it more to support its Credit.

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An Account of the great Demands upon the Bank of England.

(*d*) March 23.

On the 20th of *March* the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, *viz.*

Acts pass'd March 20.

1. *An Act for assuring to the* English *Company Trading to the* East Indies, *on account of the united Stock,*

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a longer time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned; and for raiſing thereby the Sum of Twelve Hundred Thouſand Pounds for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions.

2. *An Act for continuing the half Subſidies therein mentioned, with ſeveral Impoſitions and other Duties, to raiſe Mony by Way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majeſty's neceſſary and important Occaſions; and for charging of Prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the Clandeſtine Importation of wrought Silks.*

3. *An Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Queſtions touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.*

4. *An Act for the better Amendment of that Way which leads from* Cherril *through* Calne *to* Studley *Bridge in the County of* Wilts.

5. *An Act for erecting a Harbour or Key at* Eaſt-Tarbett *in the Shire of* Argyle.

6. *An Act for continuing an Act made in the Third Year of her Majeſty's Reign, Entituled, An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.*

7. *An Act for the more effectual Diſcovery of the Death of Perſons, pretended to be alive to the Prejudice of thoſe who claim Eſtates after their Deaths.*

8. *An Act for repairing the High ways from old* Stratford *in the County of* Northampton *to* Dunchurch *in the County of* Warwick. And to ſix private Acts.

It having been maliciouſly ſuggeſted by ſome ill deſigning Perſons, that Sir *George Byng* might have deſtroy'd the whole *Dunkirk* Squadron had his Ships been clean, the Commons reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, 'That ſhe would be pleas'd 'to give Directions, that an Account might be laid 'before the Houſe of the number of Ships which 'went in the Expedition with Sir *George Byng*, and 'when the ſame were cleaned; which Account having accordingly been laid before the Houſe and examin'd, it was † Reſolv'd, 'That the Thanks 'of this Houſe be given to his Royal Highneſs, the 'Lord High Admiral, for his Great Care in ſo ex-'peditiouſly

(c) March 24.

† April 1. *the Commons return Thanks to the Lord High Admiral.*

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'peditiously setting forth so great a Number of 'Ships, whereby the Fleet under the Conduct of 'Sir *George Byng* was enabled so happily to prevent 'the intended Invasion. And *Ordered*, That Sir *Richard Onslow*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Compton*, Mr. *Scobell*, Col. *Byerley*, the Lord *William Powlet*, the Earl of *Hertford*, Mr. *Heysham*, Admiral *Churchill*, Mr. *Bromley*, Sir *Godfrey Copley*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Sir *David Dalrymple*, Mr. *Montgomery*, Mr. *Morison*, Mr. *Brewer*, Sir *John Swinton*, Sir *John Erskin*, Mr. *Haddon*, Mr. *Cockbourn*, Sir *John Holland* and Mr. *Wortley*, do give his Royal Highness such the Thanks of this House.

Three Days *(d)* before, the Commons resolved to present an Address to the Queen, 'returning her 'Majesty the Thanks of this House, for her being 'graciously pleased to communicate to this House, 'the Estimate of the Charge of putting the Docks 'at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham* into a Posture of De-'fence; and humbly to desire her Majesty, That 'she would be pleas'd to give Directions, That 'they might be forthwith proceeded upon. As also 'that she would be pleased to give Directions, 'That the Castles of *Edinburgh*, *Sterling*, and *In-'verlocky*, might be put into a Posture of De-'fence.

(d) March 29. *Address about Fortifying* Portsmouth, *&c.*

On the last Day of *March* the Commons re-solv'd, 'That an Address be presented to her Ma-'jesty, humbly to beseech her Majesty to give Di-'rections, That the Laws relating to the Fishery 'and Trade of *Newfoundland* may be effectually put 'in Execution against such Commanders of her 'Majesty's Ships of War, or Forts and Fortifica-'tions there, as have or shall presume to exact, de-'mand or receive any Sum or Sums of Mony, or 'other Reward from any of her Majesty's Subjects 'in their Voyages, Trade and Fishery, to, from, 'or at *Newfoundland*; and that the said Comman-'ders and Officers be strictly forbidden to keep, 'use or employ any Fishing Boats for their own 'private Use or Advantage in that Fishery, as 'likewise that the said Laws relating to the said

And the Address relating to the Fishery of Newfoundland.

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'Fiſhery be put in Execution againſt all other Perſons as ſhall offend therein.

The ſame (e) Day, Mr. *Lowndes*, purſuant to the Commons Addreſs to the Queen, laid before the Houſe an Account of the Money iſſued by the Treaſury for Levy Money; and it appearing by ſuch Returns that were already made, that there was a great Deficiency in the numbers of Recruits raiſed to complete the Forces in her Majeſty's Pay: The Houſe *Reſolved*, That an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to her Majeſty, 'That ſhe would be pleaſed to iſſue out her Royal Proclamation, requiring all the Juſtices of the Peace, Magiſtrates, and other Officers, to uſe their utmoſt Power, and by frequent Meetings for that purpoſe, ſtrictly to put the Act for Recruiting the Army in execution; and that ſhe would be pleaſed particularly to ſhew her Diſpleaſure to ſuch Officers as ſhould diſmiſs any Perſon ſo liſted for Money, or any other Pretence, or refuſe to liſt ſuch Perſons as were fit for the Service, or ſhould otherwiſe neglect or be wanting in their Duty upon this Occaſion.

(e) March 31. *Addreſs about Recruits.*

The next (f) Day, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following private Bills, *viz.*

(f) Apr. 1. *Acts paſs'd.*

1. *An Act for continuing ſeveral Duties therein mentioned, upon Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures and Muſlins; and additional Duties upon ſeveral of the ſaid Commodities, and certain Duties upon Calicoes,* China-*Ware and Drugs, and for continuing the Duties called the Two Third Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preſerving the publick Credit, and for aſcertaining the Duties of Coals exported for foreign Parts, and for ſecuring the Credit of the Bank of* England, *and for paſſing ſeveral Accounts of Taxes raiſed in the County of* Monmouth, *and for promoting the Conſumption of ſuch Tobacco as ſhall have paid her Majeſty's Duties.*

2. *An Act for the further directing the Payment of the Equivalent-Mony.*

3. *An Act for enabling her Majeſty to make Leaſes and Copies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, Par-*

cel

cel of her Dutchy of Cornwall, *or annexed to the ſame.* A. C. 1707-8.

4. *An Act for aſcertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in her Majeſty's Plantation in* America.

5. *An Act for raiſing the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year* 1708, *altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

6. *An Act to make further Proviſion for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of* Scotland *to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in the Parliament of* Great Britain, *and for trying Peers for Offences committed in* Scotland; *and for the further Regulating of Voters in Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament.*

7. *An Act for ſettling and eſtabliſhing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland.

8. *An Act to enlarge the Time for returning the Certificates of all Eccleſiaſtical Livings not exceeding the yearly Value of Fifty Pound; as alſo for diſcharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of Firſt-Fruits, and for allowing Time to Arch-Biſhops and Biſhops, and other Dignitaries, for Payment of their Firſt-Fruits.*

9. *An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to* America.

10. *An Act for the better preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire.*

11. *An Act for continuing the Act for aſcertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.*

12. *An Act for limiting a Time to Perſons to come in and make their Claims to any of the forfeited Eſtates and other Intereſts in* Ireland, *ſold by the Truſtees for ſale of thoſe Eſtates to the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword-Blades in* England, *and divers other Purchaſers.*

13. *An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Elections of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England.

14. *An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports in* Spain *during the preſent War, and ſix Months longer.*

15. *An Act for the publick Regiſtring of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills and other Incumbrances that ſhall be*

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made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the East-Riding of the County of York, *or the Town and County of the Town of* Kingston *upon* Hull, *after the 29th Day of* September 1708; *and for the rendring the Regiſter in the Weſt-Riding more complete.*

16. *An Act to repeal a Clauſe in the Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty, for amending and repairing the Highways, which enjoins Waggoners to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horſes, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horſes, or other Beaſts, except up Hills.*

And to 17 private Acts, after which Her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Cannot conclude this Seſſion, without acknowledging the Wiſe and Speedy Proviſions which 'you have made for the Publick Security.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'I am alſo to thank you in particular for the 'large and timely Supplies, which you have provided for the effectual Proſecution of the War: 'I aſſure you they ſhall be carefully and punctually apply'd to the Uſes for which they are appointed.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I take theſe (eſpecially at this Juncture) to be 'ſuch undeniable Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to my Service, as muſt fully convince every 'Body of your doing Me the Juſtice to believe, that 'all which is dear to you, is perfectly ſafe under 'my Government; and muſt be irrecoverably Loſt, 'if ever the Deſigns of a Popiſh Pretender, bred 'up in the Principles of the moſt Arbitrary Government, ſhould take Place.

'I am ſatisfy'd that very falſe Repreſentations 'of the true Inclinations and Intereſts of my People muſt have been made by ſome of my Subjects, who have given Encouragement to this deſperate Attempt; ſince without ſomething of that 'Nature, it ſeems very little conſiſting with the 'uſual Precaution of our Enemies, to hazard the Expence

'Expence and Diſappointment of ſo vain and ill-grounded an Undertaking. A. C. 1707-8.

'However it is certain, we muſt be all inexcuſable, if we do not take Warning from this Attempt, to complete what may be Neceſſary for our Security at Home, and the Diſcouraging the like for the Future, to which, by God's Bleſſing, nothing ſhall be wanting on My Part.

'And to the ſame End, I muſt recommend to you, at your Return into your ſeveral Counties, to uſe your utmoſt Care and Diligence in putting the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts, and all others diſaffected to My Government; and in making them pay towards the Publick Taxes to the Full of what the Law requires from them: Nothing being more reaſonable than that they, who by their Principles and Practices encourage, if not actually foment ſuch Diſturbances, ſhould doubly contribute to the Charge of Quieting them, and Securing the Kingdom's Peace; and ſhould know themſelves, on all ſuch Occaſions, to be Reſponſible in the firſt Place for the many Inconveniences that may enſue.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by Her Majeſty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament until Tueſday *the Thirteenth Day of* April next.

On the 22d of March, *the Lords preſented the following Addreſs to the Queen.* *The Lord's Addreſs about* Gregg.

'WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, having been informed, That *William Gregg*, a Clerk in the Office of the late Secretary Mr. *Harley*, had been Indicted for High Treaſon, in holding Correſpondence with Your Majeſty's Enemies, and Betraying to them Secrets of the higheſt Importance, and that upon his Tryal he had confeſs'd the Indictment, and by that Means, had prevented the Examinations, whereby the Publick might have been truly informed of the particular Nature and Circumſtances of his Crime, we thought our ſelves in-

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'indiſpenſibly oblig'd, in Duty to Your Majeſty, 'and for the future Safety of the Kingdom, to do 'all that was in our Power to find out the Riſe 'and Progreſs of this dangerous Correſpondence. 'In order thereto we made our humble Addreſs 'to Your Majeſty for all Papers relating to the 'Charge againſt *William Gregg*, and Your Majeſty 'having been graciouſly pleaſed to give Orders that 'the Papers ſhould be laid before us, we referred 'thoſe Papers to a Committee, and directed them 'to examine *Gregg*, and to Report the ſaid Exa-'mination to the Houſe, as alſo what they obſer-'ved upon the Papers, together with ſuch other 'Matters as they ſhould think Proper, upon their 'Enquiry into the ſaid Affair; and the Report 'having been made and taken into Conſideration 'by the Houſe, we humbly conceive it to be very 'highly for Your Service to lay the ſame before 'Your Majeſty.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'We being alſo informed that one *Alexander Va-'liere*, otherwiſe called *John Clarke*, was in Cuſto-'dy for holding Correſpondence with Your Ma-'jeſty's Enemies, we thought our ſelves in like man-'ner obliged in Duty, to direct the ſaid Commit-'tee to examine *Valiere*, and to enquire into the 'Particulars and Circumſtances of his Offence; 'this being accordingly perform'd by the ſaid 'Committee, it was reported to us, but the ſaid 'Report conſiſting of very many Examinations, 'we thought it would be of uſe to appoint a Com-'mittee to digeſt and put the ſame into ſome Me-'thod, to the intent we might be able to form a 'Clearer and more Diſtinct Judgment of the whole 'Affair, and that Report being made and approv'd 'by us, we conceive it will be of Importance to 'Your Majeſty's Service, for us to preſent the ſame 'to Your Majeſty, and for Your Majeſties more 'entire Satisfaction, we beg leave to annex all the 'ſaid Examinations at large to this our humble 'Addreſs to Your Majeſty.

May

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May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

'WE Your Majesties most Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, having entred into a serious Consideration of the said several Reports, have Unanimously come to the following Resolutions thereupon.

'That it is our Opinion, That the Crime of which *William Gregg* stands Attainted, is of so Heinous a Nature, and attended with such extraordinary Circumstances, that it may prove of very pernicious Consequence, if he should not be made an Example.

'And also, That it does plainly appear to us, as well by what *Alexander Valiere* and *John Bara* have inform'd against each other, as by the many Examinations taken concerning them, that they were both in the *French* Interest, and unfit to be Trusted or Employed by any Persons in Your Majesties Service. And that the open and publick manner of the Correspondence managed by them with the Governors and Commissaries of *Calais* and *Bologne*, could tend only to carry on an Intelligence to the Advantage of Your Majesties Enemies, and that it is highly probable, thereby the Stations of our Cruisers, the Strength of our Convoys, and the Times of Sailing of our Merchant's Ships, have been Betrayed to the *French*.

May it please Your Majesty,

'IT is Your Majesties Glory, and the Happiness of *Europe*, that You are at the Head of one of the greatest Confederacies that ever was known in History; and it is the Common Concern of the whole Alliance, that Your Councils should be kept with the strictest Secrecy: But in the Papers now Laid before You, Your Majesty will be pleased to observe, That some of Your Resolutions

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'ons of the greateſt Moment, and that required 'the utmoſt Secrecy, have been ſent to Your Ene-'mies by the ſame Poſt they were Diſpatch'd to 'the Allies; That all the Papers in Mr. Secretary '*Harley*'s Office have, for a conſiderable Time, 'been Expoſed to the View even of the meaneſt 'Clerks in that Office; and that the Peruſal of all 'the Letters to and from the *French* Priſoners was 'chiefly Truſted to *Gregg*, a Perſon of a very Suſpi-'cious Character, and known to be extremely in-'digent. It is not eaſily to be known what ill 'Conſequences may have attended ſuch Negli-'gence, but we depend upon it, that theſe Matters 'being thus plainly laid open to Your Majeſty, 'we ſhall be Secured againſt any Dangers of this 'nature for the future.

'We are further in Duty bound to beſeech Your 'Majeſty, That all poſſible Methods may be uſed 'to put a ſtop to that Dangerous, and which may 'ſoon prove Fatal Intercourſe between Your Ma-'jeſties Subjects and *France*, which has of late re-'ceived ſo great an Encouragement by the Coun-'tenance and Protection given to *Vallere* and *Ba-'ra*; ſince, unleſs that be effectually done, Your 'Majeſties Enemies will continue to have what In-'telligence they pleaſe, Your Majeſties Men of 'War and Merchant Ships will be in Danger of 'being Betrayed to the *French*, and that moſt de-'ſtructive Trade of ſending Wooll to *France*, which 'has been with much Charge and Trouble inter-'rupted, and in good meaſure Suppreſs'd, will be 'Revived to a greater degree than ever.

The Queen's Anſwer.

Her MAJESTIES *Anſwer to this Addreſs was:*

My Lords,

I Am ſorry that any who have been Employ'd by thoſe in My Service ſhould have prov'd Falſe to their Truſt, and Injurious to the Publick.

The Examples you lay before Me, will, I do not doubt, be a ſufficient Warning to keep all Matters of Importance as Secret as may be, and to Employ ſuch only as there ſhall be good Grounds to believe will be Faithful.

Tw

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Two or Three Days after, their Lordſhips preſented alſo the following Addreſs to the Queen:

The Lord's Addreſs in Favour of King William's *Servants.*

'WE Your Majeſty's Moſt Dutiful and Obe-
'dient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and
'Temporal, in Parliament Aſſembled, thinking it
'very Juſt and Reaſonable, That thoſe Perſons
'who faithfully ſerved the Late King, and their
'Country, in the War againſt *France*; as like-
'wiſe thoſe who ſerved Him in His Houſhold and
'Family, ſhould be paid all that is juſtly due to
'them; and the rather, becauſe Several have Ob-
'tained Acts for Making Out Debentures in Satis-
'faction of ſuch Debts; do humbly Beſeech Your
'Majeſty, That You will be pleas'd to Appoint
'Commiſſioners to ſtate all the Debts that Remain
'Unſatisfied, and are ſtill due to the Officers and
'Soldiers of the Army, for Service done in the late
'Reign, and likewiſe to ſtate what is Still Owing
'to Any Perſon upon the Civil Liſt, to the Death
'of His Late Majeſty, King *William.* To which Addreſs Her Majeſty anſwer'd, *That She would appoint Commiſſioners to ſtate the Debts, as deſired.*

On the firſt Day of *March*, their Lordſhips preſented likewiſe to Her Majeſty, a long Addreſs, concerning the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation: Which will be found in the *Appendix.*

REMARK-

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March.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, that could not, conveniently, be brought into the *Hiſtorical* Series of theſe *Annals.*

Mr. Topham, *made Keeper of the Records.*

ON the 12th of *March*, *Richard Topham*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Windſor*, was admitted and ſworn Keeper of the Records, in the *Tower* of *London*, in the room of *William Petyt*, Eſq; who reſign'd that Place.

Sir Chriſt. Wandesford, *made Viſcount* Caſtlecomer.

The 17th of the ſame Month Her Majeſty was pleaſed to create Sir *Chriſtopher Wandesford*, of *Kirklington*, in the County of *York*, Baronet, Baron *Wandesford*, and Viſcount *Caſtlecomer*, in the County of *Kilkenny*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

The Fame of Her MAJESTY's Chriſtian, Moral, and Political Virtues, and of Her moſt Auſpicious and Proſperous Government, being ſounded and admired throughout the whole World, the Archbiſhop of the *Holy-Croſs*, in *Gogthan*, in *Armenia*, come from that Remote Country, to gratifie his Curioſity of ſeeing ſo Renown'd a Queen: To whoſe Royal Preſence being introduced, on the 20th of *March*, 1706-7, by the Archbiſhop of *York*, he made a Speech to Her Majeſty, in the *Armenian* Language, the Tranſlation whereof is as follows:

Moſt Gracious QUEEN,

I Am filled with unſpeakable Joy, which is, however, mixt with Fear and Confuſion, to find my ſelf in the Preſence of your moſt Serene and moſt Clement Majeſty, who by your Name, conſiſting of Four (*) Letters, *may be called a moſt Gracious* PATRONESS; *by the Crowns of Four Kingdoms, a moſt famous* EMPRESS; *by your Pious and Chriſtian Virtues, moſt* EXCELLENT *and* AUGUST; *by your Vigilant and Maſculine Government, a moſt Illuſtrious* HEROIN; *by the eminent Order of Command and Obedience, a moſt* HAPPY PRINCESS; *by your Plenty of Riches, moſt Flouriſhing Fleets and Armies; by the moſt extended Glory, and moſt Honourable*

(*) *It is to be obſerv'd, that the number* Four, *is in great Veneration among the* Eaſtern *People.*

Qua-

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Qualities of your Subjects, a most BLESSED LADY.

I pray God Almighty, Oh! August Queen! to accumulate upon your Majesty all manner of present Happiness and Success; and still new, greater, and more desirable Felicities for the time to come, to the End that the most Gracious Name of your CLEMENCY, *may be in perpetual Praise with all Nations.*

The most merciful God grant, that after this Mortal Life, you may live in another, in the midst of the most Holy Quires of the Heavenly Courts, and with the most Blessed Spirits, enjoy most Gloriously the Divine Presence, and its unspeakable Glory, for ever, Amen.

Now, I cast my self at the Feet of your Sacred Royal Majesty, most humbly beseeching, that you will not disdain to heal my Wounds, and help me with your Sacred and Royal Hand; but in my most humble Person, to vouchsafe to Honour my decay'd Nation of Armenia; *to the End that the* FAME *and most Gracious* NAME *of your Clemency, which consists of* Four Letters, *may be perpetually Blessed in* Perso-Armenia, *near the Mountain* Ararat, *which I solemnly promise: Beseeching the most Blessed God, that he may long prosper your Sacred Royal Majesty, to whom with profound Reverence I bow my self, being*

Your Majesty's most Humble,
most Devoted, unprofitable Servant,
Thomas, Archbishop of the *Holy-Cross*,
in *Gogthan*, in *Armenia* the *Greater*.

A Bill found against Mr. Higgins.

On the 23d of *April*, the Grand Jury found a Bill of Indictment against Mr. *Higgins*, for a reflecting Expression used in a Sermon Preach'd by him in the Chapel of *Whitehall*, on *Ash-Wednesday* last; the Words were as follow: *Those that brought the Royal Martyr to the Scaffold, and to the Block, such as those are now preferr'd to the greatest Places of Trust in the Kingdom.*

(*) Apr. 26. *Court of Chivalry held.*

Three (*) Days after, *Henry*, Earl of *Windon*, *&c.* Deputy (with Her Majesty's Approbation) to his Grace *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of *England*, *&c.* held his Court

A. C. 1707-8. Court of Chivalry, in the *Painted Chamber*, according to the Ancient Custom, and the Law of Arms; being accompanied by divers Noblemen and Gentlemen of Quality: And attended by several Doctors of the Civil Law, the Kings and Officers of Arms, Proctors, and Officers of the Court.

Some Fr. *Refugees committed for a pretended Riot*, Apr. 28. The 28th of the same Month several *French* Men, and a *French* Woman, were bound over to the next Quarter Sessions, for a pretended Riot said to have happen'd in *Soho* the 22d, upon occasion of some *Camisars*, who pretending to a *Spirit of Prophecy*, were supported by some *English* Enthusiasticks, particularly by Sir *Rich-d Buckley*, and *John Lacy*, Esq; at whose Suit the said *French* Men were brought before some Justices of the Peace, there sitting in the Vestry of St. *Martin*'s-Church, in the Fields. Not many Days after, either through *ill Design*, or *Misinformation*, a false and scandalous Account was given in a publick Paper, of that *pretended Riot*, wherein the *French* Refugees, in general, were traduced as *Seditious*, and *abusing the Lenity* of the *English* Government; but the whole Matter of Fact is as follows:

Towards the latter end of the Year 1706, three *French Cevenois*, vulgarly call'd *Camisars*, came over into *England*, and by their *formal Cant*, which was but an ill Imitation of the *true Prophetick Stile*, we find in the Holy Scripture, and their *feign'd Extatick Fits*, stir'd up at first the Curiosity of several of their Country-men in *Soho*; and a few *crazy Persons* of both Sexes amongst them, were so far deluded, as to become their Followers; which gave just Offence to the *soberer Part*, and Generality of the *French* Refugees, and occasion'd dangerous Disputes in private Families. Hereupon the Ministers and Elders of the *French* Royal Chapel in the *Savoy* (the Head of the *French* Congregations in the Suburbs of *London*) thought it their Duty to inquire into the Mission of those *New Evangelists*; and being therein authorized by the Bishop of *London*, their Ecclesiastical Superior, summon'd the said three *Camisars*, *Elias Marion*, *John Cavalier*, and *Durand Fage*, to come before them. These Pretenders not thinking themselves able to stand the

the Sagacious Examination of ſo learned an Aſſembly, two of them pertinaciouſly refuſed to appear, and the third ſullenly juſtified their pretended Inſpirations; whereupon the Church in the *Savoy* made the following *Act:* A. C. 1707-8.

Jan. 2. 1706-7.

'THE Directors of this Church having learned with Sorrow, That the *Pretended Prophets* of the *Cevennes*, continue *Impoſing upon the Publick*, by *Sham Inſpirations*, have ordered Commiſſioners to make a ſtrict Inquiry into the ſame: And upon hearing the Report of the ſaid Commiſſioners, who ſaid, That thoſe three *Cevenois*, notwithſtanding the Submiſſion they had profeſs'd to the Miniſtry of our Churches, refus'd to appear before them, to anſwer to certain grave Queſtions that were to be put to Them; and upon Peruſal of the Informations taken about that Matter, the Aſſembly does declare, That the Motions that are ſeen in thoſe *Pretended Prophets*, are only the Effect of a *Voluntary Habit*, of which they have got a perfect Maſtery, altho', in their *Fits, they feign being Acted by a ſuperior Cauſe.* Several Perſons, who have ſeen them in thoſe *Symptoms*, have acknowledg'd, That the ſame are *Counterfeit*, and altogether *Unworthy of the Wiſdom of the Holy-Ghoſt.* But the manner in which they make the *Holy-Ghoſt* ſpeak, is yet *more Unworthy:* For they make uſe of *Perpetual Heſitations, Childiſh Repetitions, Perfect Nonſence, Groſs Contradictions, Palpable Lies, Conjectures turn'd into Predictions, Predictions already confuted by Events, or Moralities which are daily better deliver'd in common Diſcourſe, and which have nothing New in them, but the* Grimaces *with which they are accompanied.* They have the Boldneſs to father all this upon the *Holy Ghoſt*, making him to ſay, 'TIS I WHO SPEAK, I WHO AM GOD, and the like Expreſſions: Which are *Blaſphemies the more dangerous*, in that thereby a Door is open'd to *all ſuch Errors*, as thoſe who may collect thoſe *Pretended Inſpirations* may deſign to *intermix with the ſame*; in which, they could not be contradicted by thoſe from whom they originally

The Pretended Prophets, cenſur'd by the Church in the Savoy.

A. C. 1707-8. 'proceed, ſince, by *a kind of Prophecy altogether New*, 'they declare, That *they do not remember what they* 'have ſaid in their Enthuſiaſms,

'The Aſſembly ordains, That this Act be enter'd 'into their Regiſter; as well to obviate the *Reproach* 'which thoſe of the *Romiſh* Communion might caſt 'upon Us, *viz.* That *not being contented with the Wri-* 'ters truly *Inſpired by the Holy Ghoſt, we ſet up new Pro-* 'phets for Our ſelves; *As to Teſtify to the Nation, in* 'whoſe *Boſom we have the* Happineſs *to Live, that we* 'have done as much as in Us lies, *to remedy ſo great a* 'SCANDAL.

This ACT was read in the Royal French *Chapel in the* Savoy, *and in the two Chapels of Eaſe belonging to the ſame*, Jan. 5. 1706-7. notwithſtanding which *Anathema* the ſaid Three *Cevenois* continuing their Aſſemblies, and delivering their *Pretended Prophecies*, with unuſual Noiſe and Vociferation, to the Diſturbance of the Neighbourhood, it happen'd that frequent Clamours and Houtings were raiſed againſt them (but no Violence offered to any) by the meaner ſort, who, as well as all Perſons of better Rank, among the *French* Refugees, look'd upon them as *Impoſtors*, ſince they had been declared ſuch by an Act of the Church in the *Savoy*, whoſe Proceedings were approved by the Lord Biſhop of *London*.

The *French* Refugees, who were bound over to (k) Jun. 17. the Seſſions, were ſoon (k) after diſcharged; but on the other hand, the Pretended *Prophets* acted by *Maximilian Mi[illegible]n*, *Nicolas Fa[illegible]o*, and other *ill deſigning* Perſons, continu'd their Aſſemblies in *Soho*; utter'd their *falſe Predictions* with great Noiſe and Vociferation, to the Great Scandal and Diſturbance of the Sober Inhabitants of that Part of the Town, both *Engliſh* and *Foreigners*; and being ſupported by Sir *John Bu[illegible]y*, and *Jo[illegible]n L[illegible]y*, Eſq; Two *Engliſh* Gentlemen of greater *Eſtate* than *Judgment*, advanc'd to that pitch of Impudence and Preſumption, as to brand the Miniſters of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church* with odious Names and Characters; and to denounce the heavieſt Judgments on the City of *London*, and the whole *Britiſh* Nation. Had they proceeded no farther, they might, per-

haps, have preſerv'd their Reputation, among thoſe, at leaſt, they had already deluded, and eſcap'd the Animadverſion of the Law; but out of a fond Deſire to encreaſe the Number of their Proſelytes, they were ſo imprudent as to publiſh, in Print, their *pretended Predictions*, under the Title of *Prophetical Warnings of* Elias Marion, *&c.* All impartial, unprejudic'd and rational Men were ſenſible, That that Book was made up of the *moſt exquiſite, incoherent Nonſence* that ever came out in Print; and therefore, the Authors thereof ſeem'd properer Objects of *Pity*, than *Indignation*; fitter to be ſhut up in Cells, in a Mad-houſe, than committed to a Priſon. But it being rightly conſider'd, That the Three Camiſars were but the *Organs* and *Inſtruments* of the Two before-mention'd Perſons, one of whom, Mr. *Facio*, was ſhrewdly ſuſpected of *Socinianiſm*, and of having form'd a Deſign to overturn the Eſtabliſh'd Chriſtian Religion; and the other, hurried on by his Moroſe, haughty Temper, would ſtick at nothing to purſue his Revenge againſt ſome Miniſters of the *Savoy*, who had juſtly exploded his *Enthuſiaſtick Notions:* Theſe Things, I ſay, being conſider'd; One of the ſaid *Camiſars*, and Two of their *Abettors* were indicted and proſecuted, at the Charge of all the *French* Churches in *London*, as *diſturbers of the Publick Peace and Falſe Prophets*, and on the 28th of *November*, they receiv'd their Sentences at the Court of *Queen*'s Bench Bar, to ſtand twice on a Scaffold, with a Paper denoting their Office; to pay a Fine of 20 Marks each, and to give Sureties for their good Behaviour for one Year. According to this Sentence they were expoſed on a Scaffold at *Charing-Croſs*, and the *Royal-Exchange* the 1ſt and 2d of *December*, with the following Words fixed to their Hats.

A. C. 1707-8.

They publiſh their pretended Prophecies.

One of the French *Prophets, and two of their Abettors expoſed on a Scaffold.*

Elias Marion, *Convicted for falſly and prophanely pretending himſelf to be a true Prophet, and printing, and uttering many things, as dictated and revealed to him by the Spirit of God, to terrifie the Queen's People.*

John d'Audé, *and* Nicolas Facio, *Convicted for abetting and favouring* Elias Marion, *in his Wicked and Counterfeit Prophecies, and cauſing them to be printed and publiſh'd, to terrifie the Queen's People.*

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On *Saturday* the 14th of *June*, the Earl of *Thomond* was married to the Lady *Elizabeth Seymor*, eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *Somerſet*.

June. *Earl of* Thomond. *married.*

The ſame Day, Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, was tranſlated to the See of *Wincheſter*; and on the 23d, he was ſworn and inveſted Prelate of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter held at the Caſtle of *Windſor* for that purpoſe, the Sovereign being preſent; and of the Knight's Companions Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Somerſet*, and *Northumberland*, the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Feverſham*, the Dukes of *Ormond*, *Devonſhire*, and *Queensberry*, and the Earl *Godolphin*.

The Biſhop of Exeter *tranſlated to the See of* Wincheſter, *and inveſted Prelate of the Garter.*

On the 18th of *June*, the Earl of *Eſſex* open'd his Commiſſion of Lord Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*.

In this Month, *John*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*, was alſo tranſlated to the See of *Ely*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Patrick*, who died the Firſt.

In this Month likewiſe Her Majeſty conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain* upon Sir *Henry Furneſe*, in conſideration of his many good and faithful Services; and upon Sir *Francis Daſhwood*, in conſideration of his known Loyalty and Affection for Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Sir H. Furneſe, *and Sir* F. Daſhwood, *made Baronets.*

Colonel *Richard Sutton* was, about this Time, made Lieutenant Governour of *Hull*, in the Place of Colonel *Gylby*, deceas'd.

July.

About the latter End of *July*, *Nicholas Williams*, of *Edwin-Ford*, in the County of *Carmarthen*, Eſq; was made a Baronet of *Great Britain*.

The 28th of the ſame Month was publiſh'd Her Majeſty's Proclamation, declaring what Enſign or Colours ſhould be born at Sea in Merchant-Ships, or Veſſels belonging to any of Her Majeſty's Subjects of *Great Britain*.

Auguſt.

On the 20th of *Auguſt*, the Earl of *Peterborough* arriv'd in *London*, from his Expeditions and Journeys abroad.

Major General Cadogan *appointed Envoy Extraordinary.*

About the beginning of *November*, Major General *Cadogan*, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of *Great Britain* to the States-General, and in the *Low-Countries*, in the room of Mr. *Stepney*, deceas'd. Not many Days

Days after the Earl of *Galway* was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of *Lisbon*, and Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Portugal*; And about the ſame Time, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, was made Captain of Her Majeſty's Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the now Duke of *Devonſhire*.

On the 18th of *November* the Marquiſs *Benedetti Viala*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa* had his publick Audience, both of the Queen, and Her Royal Conſort.

About the beginning of *December*, the Queen conferr'd the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain* upon *Edward Goodere*, of *Burhop*, in the County of *Hereford*, Eſq;.

On the firſt Day of *January*, 1707-8. The Duke of *Roxburgh* was married by the Archbiſhop of *York*, to the Relict of the late Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, Daughter to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

About the ſame Time, Major General *Palmes* was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*.

On the 7th of *January*, the Queen declared Dr. *Charles Trimnel*, Biſhop of *Norwich*; Dr. *Offſpring Blackall*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; and Sir *William Dawes*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*. At the ſame Time Dr. *White Kennet* was appointed Dean of *Peterborough*, and Dr. *Potter*, *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity at *Oxford*.

On the 16th of the ſame Month, the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina*, met at *Craven-Houſe*, where his excellency *William*, Lord *Craven*, was unanimouſly elected Lord *Palatine* of the ſaid Province, in the room of the Lord *Granville*, late Lord *Palatine*, deceas'd, whom his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* ſucceeded alſo in his Proprietorſhip. The ſame Day the Lady *Spanheim*, Wife of his Excellency Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, died at *Chelſea*.

On *Sunday* the 11th of *January*, the Earl of *Cardigan* abjur'd the *Romiſh* Religion; and receiv'd the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, whereupon, the next Day, he took his Seat in the Houſe of Peers of the *Britiſh* Parliament.

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The Earl of Galway, *Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Commander in* Portugal; *and the Lord* Townſhend; *Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.*

The Genoeſe *Envoy Extraordinary has a publick Audience.*

Ed. Goodere, *Eſq; made a Baronet.*

1707-8. *The Duke of* Roxburgh *married,* Jan. 1.

Eccleſiaſtical Promotions.

The Lord Craven *choſen Lord Palatine of* Carolina. Jan. 16.

The Lady Spanheim, *deceas'd.*

The Earl of Cardigan *abjures the* Romiſh *Religion.*

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About the middle of *February*, *Robert Walpole*, Esq; was made Secretary at War, and *Josiah Burchet*, Esq; (Secretary to the Admiralty) Secretary to the Marines, in the room of *Henry St. John*, Esq; who resign'd both those Places.

Mr. Walpole *made Secretary at War.*

The Viscount *Charlemont* having put up a Complaint against the Earl of *Peterborough*, about the latter's breaking his Regiment of Foot in *Spain*, and other Matters, the same was referr'd to a Council of General Officers, who after several Meetings, in which Witnesses were heard on both sides, made the following Reports to Her Majesty.

Reports of the General Officers concerning the Difference between the Earl of Peterborough *and Viscount* Charlemont.

May it please Your Majesty.

'WE the General Officers of the Army, in 'Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, 'have examined into the Memorial of the Lord 'Viscount *Charlemont*, complaining of Hardships 'receiv'd from the Earl of *Peterborough* in *Spain*, in 'relation to his Regiment, from which he alledged 'he had been removed upon a pretended Order 'from Your Majesty; and having fully heard what 'their Lordships had severally to offer therewith with Witnesses, and other Testimony, as 'were produc'd on both sides, on due Debate and 'Consideration of the whole, we are humbly of 'Opinion,

'That it appears to this Board, that a pretended 'Order from the Queen was made use of, to in'duce the Lord *Charlemont* to part with his Regi'ment; and that there have been indirect Means 'used for the doing it.

'That it likewise appears to the Board, that the 'Earl of *Peterborough* has not done any thing irre'gular to compel the Lord *Charlemont* to part with 'his Regiment.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty this 12th Day of *February*, 1707-8.

Signed,

Schonberg, President.

William Stewart, ——— *Stairs*,
——— *Portmore*, *Richard Temple*.
Richard Ingolsby, *Thomas Pulteney*.

Charles

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Charles Roſs, *Barthol. Ogilvy,*
William Seymour, *Thom. Crowther.*
——— *Argile,* ——— *Kellum.*
——— *Shannon,* ——— *Tatton.*
Francis Palmes,
——— *Mohun,*

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

IN Obedience to Your Majeſty's Command, referring to the General Officers of the Army a Petition of the Lord Viſcount *Charlemont*, praying his Conduct at the Fort of *Montjuick* may be examin'd into, as to which he lay under ſome Reflections; the General Officers have met, and heard ſeveral Witneſſes produc'd on that occaſion; and do thereupon humbly report to your Majeſty, that they find as followeth:

That the Lord *Charlemont* was at the Attack of the Fort of *Montjuick*, and march'd into the Works at the Head of his Men, and was near the Prince of *Heſſe* when he was kill'd; and continued doing his Duty during the Heat of the Action.

That toward the end of the ſaid Action, a pannick Fear took the Troops, to which the Lord *Charlemont* no way contributed; but the contrary, his Lordſhip having endeavour'd, both by himſelf and other Officers, to put a Stop to the Diſorder.

That when the Action was over, after the Lord *Charlemont* had been firſt reliev'd by Brigadier *Gorge*, the Earl of *Peterborough* took his Lordſhip and Colonel *Southwell*, and preſented them to the King of *Spain*, as Officers that had done his Majeſty ſignal Service on that Action; for which they both receiv'd his Majeſty's Thanks.

That by the Diſpoſition of the Attack of the Breach of the Town of *Barcelona*, as the ſame is atteſted by the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Secretary, the Lord *Charlemont* was commanded with the firſt Brigade for that Attack.

The General Officers do alſo take Leave to obſerve to your Majeſty, that it does not appear to them, that any General Officer refus'd Rolling with the Lord *Charlemont*; but that they did Duty with him as before. Which is moſt humbly ſub-

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mitted to Your Majesty, this 24th of *March*, 1707-8.

Sign'd,

Tyrawley, President.
Richard Ingolsby,
Thomas Farrington,
Robert Ecklin,
——— *Stairs*,
Richard Temple,
Sherrington Davenport.
Bartholomew Ogilvy.

This Year the Marquis *de Rochegude* having been deputed to the King of *Sweden*, on the Part of the Laudable Evangelick *Swiss-Cantons*, to obtain of the King of *France*, by the Intercession of his *Swedish* Majesty, the Deliverance of the *French* Protestants who are Prisoners in *France*, or on board the Gallies, upon account of their Religion; we shall present the Publick with a Copy of the Letters written on that Subject, by his *Swedish* Majesty, to those Cantons and the King of *Prussia*.

To the Protestant Cantons of Swisserland.

CHARLES,

'WE are inform'd, by the Letters which the 'Marquis *de Rochegude*, has brought Us 'from You, of the deplorable Condition, to which 'several Confessors in *France*, who have been con-'demn'd to the Gallies, or thrown into Dungeons, 'are reduc'd; and of the unworthy Treatment they 'undergo therein, *for having, with Constancy, per-'sever'd in the Profession of the Evangelick Religion*: 'And We see, in the same Letters, that You be-'lieve Our Intercession with the King of *France* 'might be a great Alleviation of their Misfortunes. 'We cannot but applaud Your Zeal, and com-'mend extremely the Tenderness and Piety that 'have mov'd You on their behalf; and We wish, 'with all Our Heart, We could, for their Relief, 'find out Ways and Overtures equal to the just 'Compassion of their Hardships wherewith we find 'Our Self affected, and to the Esteem We have for

'their

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'their *Innocence* and *Virtue*. But of all the Methods 'that have preſented themſelves to Our Mind, in 'the preſent State of Affairs, We have found none 'more proper, than to order Our Envoy at *Paris* 'to make preſſing Inſtances to the Court of *France* 'for that Affair, and to neglect nothing, to obtain 'their Pardon and Deliverance; aſſuring You, 'that the happy Succeſs of that Interceſſion will be 'to Us a true Subject of Joy. Let the Affair take 'what Turn it will, We hope, at leaſt, That You 'will thereby ſee Our Good Intentions, and how 'much We have at Heart, the Favouring of Reli-'gion, and the Doing You a Pleaſure. For the 'reſt, You may rely on Our Good Will for You 'and Your Towns, of which I doubt not but the 'Marquis *de Rochegude* will aſſure You, with the 'ſame Fidelity, with which he has convinc'd Us 'of Your Affection for us.

Alt Ranſtat, Dec. 9. 1707. *Sign'd,* CHARLES. C. Piper.

To the King of Pruſſia.

WE CHARLES.

'BEfore We had receiv'd the Letters, wherein 'Your Majeſty recommends to Us the Affair 'of the Marquis *de Rochegude*, he himſelf was ar-'riv'd in Our Camp, and had given Us a very par-'ticular Account of the deplorable Condition of 'his Country-men, who have been condemn'd to 'the Gallies, and confin'd there ſo many Years, 'for the *ſake of Religion*. Touch'd with a Senſe of 'their Wretchedneſs, and at the Prayer of the 'Laudable Cantons of *Swiſſerland*, We have or-'der'd Our Envoy at *Paris*, to repreſent to the 'King of *France*, how much We ſhould be oblig'd 'to him for the Enlargement and Deliverance of 'thoſe poor Captives, *whoſe only Crime is, that they 'have different Sentiments of Divine Worſhip, from 'thoſe of the Church of Rome*; and that we are per-'ſuaded, he is too good and juſt, were he but 'throughly inform'd of their Caſe, to ſuffer ſo 'many of his Subjects, *who are otherwiſe faithful to*

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'*him*, to groan under ſo undeſerv'd and cruel 'Afflictions. Time will diſcover to Us the Effect 'of Our Interceſſion on their behalf. Mean time, 'We hope Your Majeſty will be thereby convinc'd 'of Our Inclination to conſpire, unanimouſly 'with You, in all that ſhall be for the Common 'Intereſt; but above all, when the Intereſt of God 'and Religion is concern'd. As for the reſt, We 'ſincerely wiſh Your Majeſty a long Series of 'Health, and all manner of Proſperity.

Alt Ranſtat, Dec. 9. 1707. *Sign'd,* CHARLES. C. Piper.

The Morocco Ambaſſador, Ahmed ben Ahmed Cardenaſh's *Speech to Her Majeſty at his Audience of Leave, at St.* James, *April 29.* 1707.

Moſt Soveraign and Auguſt Lady,

'WE Approach Your Majeſty with a Senſe of 'the greateſt Humility and Reſpect to ac- 'knowledge the unexpreſſible Kindneſs my Maſter 'hath received in my Perſon from the greateſt Em- 'preſs in the World; may God Augment Your 'Glory and Succeſs, and preſerve Your Majeſty in 'Your own, and the Prince His Royal Perſon. 'Words cannot ſound our ſufficient Thankfulneſs 'for the Bleſſings we have enjoy'd from Your Ma- 'jeſties bountiful Goodneſs; The Favours from his 'Royal Highneſs; The frequent good Offices from 'the Right Noble, and Right Honourable Miniſtry, 'and alſo from Your Majeſties Servants and Sub- 'jects. We implore Your Majeſties Acceptance of 'our Truth and Sincerity to cultivate the good 'Correſpondence already begun, demonſtrating 'our Gratitude by promoting Your Majeſties Inter- 'eſt with that of our Maſter's; and doing all the 'good Offices for thoſe Your Majeſty ſhall be plea- 'ſed to ſend to the Dominions of our Maſter, who 'hath enquired after us; and in whoſe Royal Pre- 'ſence we ſhall appear, with God's Aſſiſtance, to 'declare the Greatneſs, the Goodneſs, the Power 'and Juſtice, of the happieſt Empreſs in Heroic 'Gene-

'Generals, and an united Chriſtian Nation. God 'bleſs and proſper Your Majeſty and the Prince 'with a Succeſſion of Bleſſings; and we join our 'Wiſhes, with thoſe, who ſincerely pray for the 'Tranquillity of Your Majeſty and the Prince, 'whom God preſerve, *Amen*, *Amen*. A. C. 1707-8.

A LIST of the moſt Eminent Perſons, who died in Great Britain, *in the Year* 1707.

January the 5th, died *Thomas*, Lord *Petre*. The ſame Month we receiv'd Advice, that the Lord Viſcount *Dungannon* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who commanded a Regiment under the *Earl* of *Galway*, was dead in the Kingdom of *Valencia*.

On the 8th, *John*, Earl of *Stair*, died at *Edinburgh*, of an Apoplexy, being generally lamented for his great Parts, and eminent Zeal for the Welfare of *Great Britain*. He was one of the Commiſſioners for the Union, and very deſirous to ſee that good Work brought to Perfection, for which he labour'd indefatigably, even the Day before he died. He was the Son of Sir *James Dalrimple*, formerly Preſident of the Seſſions, and afterwards created Viſcount and Earl of *Stair*. He was Advocate to King *James* II. and Secretary of State in *Scotland* to King *William* III. *The Earl of Stair dies.*

Sir *William Bowes*, Knight of the Shire for the County Palatine of *Durham*, died likewiſe in this Month: And on the 23d, the Corps of Sir *Ralph Delaval*, Knight, formerly one of our Admirals, was interr'd in *Weſtminſter-Abby*.

This Month died alſo *Henry Graham*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Weſtmorland*.

February the firſt An Expreſs arriv'd at Court from *Ireland*, with the News of the Death of the Lord *Cutts*, one of the Lords Juſtices, and General of the Forces of that Kingdom: Whoſe Character is inſerted in the laſt Year's Annals.

The 12th of this Month, died Dr. *Stratford*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

March.

A. C. 1707-8.

March. In this Month, died *Henry Cowper*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Horsham*, in *Sussex*.

April the 12th, died *Edward Cook*, Esq; of *Norfolk*, who had an Estate of upwards of 10000 *l. per Annum*; as did the same Day, the Lord *Gerrard* of *Bromley*, by whose Death the Honour was extinct.

The 24th died, Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, Member of Parliament for St. *Maws*, and a warm Stickler for the Church of *England* Party.

May the 24th, died *Stephen Harvey*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Rygate*.

In this Month, died the Right Honourable the Lord *Eure*.

June. On the first of this Month, died Dr. *Patrick*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*.

On the 4th, died the Lord *Bullivant*, Son to the Earl of *Barrimore*.

On the 15th, died *Signior Vario*, a famous History Painter, whose Works are chiefly admired for the Nobleness of the Design.

Dr. Sherlock *died* June 8.

Three Days after, Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of St. *Paul's* died at *Hampsted*, in the 67th Year of his Age. He was a Person of great Parts, and profound Learning; and Master of an easie, clear and manly Stile, as appears by several Treatises, he publish'd in his Life-time on various Subjects: Among which none gain'd him more Reputation than his *Discourse concerning Death*, which alone will preserve his Memory to all future Ages.

And Dr. Mill June 23.

The 23d of the same Month, Dr. *Jo. Mill*, of *Queen's*-College in *Oxford*, and Principal of *Edmund*-Hall, died of an Apoplectick Fit, in the 63d Year of his Age. He was a Person of great Learning, and particularly well versed in the Oriental Languages, of which he left a noble Specimen, in the *Greek* Testament, he publish'd a Fortnight before his Death.

July. On the 16th of this Month, died Sir *Robert Clayton*, the Eldest Alderman of this City, and one of the Members of Parliament for the same.

On the 31st of *July*, *N.S.* Major General *Floyd*, died at *Barcelona*, having serv'd ever since the Beginning of the War in that Country, with great Reputation.

August,

Auguſt. On the 7th of this Month, died *Henry Poley*, Eſq; a Member of Parliament for *Ipſwich*; and a Man of great Parts. A. C. 1707-8.

The 5th of this Month, died *William Bromley*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Worceſter*; and on the 18th, his Grace the Duke of *Devonſhire*; whoſe Character has been inſerted before.

This Month died alſo Sir *John Franklin*, one of the Maſters in *Chancery*.

On the 30th of *Auguſt*, Brigadeer General *Holcroft Blood*, died at *Bruſſels*. He was Son to the famous Lieutenant Colonel *Blood*, who in the Reign of King *Charles* II. attempted to ſteal the Crown out of the *Tower*, for which the King not only pardon'd him, but, upon a Repreſentation of the Hardſhip of his Caſe, ſettled a Penſion of 400 *l. per Ann.* upon him. His Son *Holcroft Blood*, went to Sea in the 2d *Dutch* War in 1672. afterwards became a Cadet in the *French* Guards, and there began to ſtudy the Fortifications, in which he made ſo great a Proficiency, that upon the Revolution he was taken notice of, and made a Captain. He did good Service as an Engineer in the *Iriſh* War; was made Major to *Seymour*'s Regiment; then Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Mathew Bridges*; and having behaved himſelf with Diſtinction at the Siege of *Namur*; he was afterwards made Colonel of a Regiment, and of the Train of Artillery, which he commanded at *Blenheim*. He was at laſt advanced to the Office of Brigadier General, and ſtood as fair for a farther Promotion as any Officer in the Army.

September. On the 15th of this Month, died *George Stepney*, Her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces, whoſe Character has been inſerted before.

On the 9th of the ſame Month, died *Rob. Squire*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Scarborough*; as did on the 13th, the Lord Viſcount *Caſtle-Comer* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

This Month died alſo Sir *William Ruſſel*, Grandſon to *Oliver Cromwell*.

On

A. C. 1707-8. On the 20th of this Month, died *Alexander Stanhope*, Esq; Uncle to the present Earl of *Chesterfield*. He was several Years Ambassador in *Spain*, from King *William* III. and having discharg'd that Trust with great Prudence and Fidelity, he was sent his Majesty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary to the States General, in which Station he was continued by Her present Majesty till some time after the Beginning of this Year. He was a Person of good Parts, and witty pleasant Humour. His eldest Son, Lieutenant General *Stanhope*, has early distinguish'd himself by his Civil, Political, and Military Abilities; and was lately made Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to King *Charles* III. and Commander in chief of the *British* Forces in *Spain*.

On the 3d of *October* died *William Petyt*, Esq; late Keeper of Her Majesty's Records in the *Tower* of *London*. He was a Person celebrated for his eminent Abilities and great Knowledge of *English* Antiquities and Records; a strenuous Asserter of the Liberty of the Commons of *England*, and an indefatigable Promoter of all genteel Literature.

The 7th of this Month died *John Bromley, Sen.* one of the Knights of the Shire for *Cambridge*.

Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, returning home with the great Ships from the *Mediterranean*, struck on the 22d, on a Rock off of *Scilly*, and was unfortunately lost, with all the Men on board his Ship the *Association*.

Dr. *Freeman*, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Rector of St. *Paul Covent-Garden*, died also in this Month.

November. On the 10th of this Month, Sir *Samuel Barnardiston*, Baronet, formerly a Member of Parliament for the County of *Suffolk*, died in the 88th Year of his Age.

As did on the 11th, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kildare*.

John Verney, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Leicester*, died likewise this Month.

December. On the 1st of this Month, Sir *Thomas Dilks*, Rear Admiral of the Red, died at *Leghorn*.

The 3d of this Month died *John*, Lord *Granville*.

Sir

Sir *Philip Monoux*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for *Bedford*, died ſome time before; as did alſo the Lady *Turner*, Widow of Sir *Chriſtopher Turner*, aged 101. A. C. 1707-8.

On the 24th, died Major General *Shrimpton*, Member of Parliament for *Whit-Church*, in *Hampſhire*, and Governour of *Gibralter*.

On the 27th, *Robert Leake*, Earl of *Scarſdale*, died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate, by ——— *Leake*, Eſq;.

In this Month died alſo Colonel *Vincent*; Sir *Humphry Edwin*, Alderman of the City of *London*; and Sir *Edward Gage*, Baronet, of *Hengrave*, in *Suffolk*.

FINIS.

BOOKS Printed and Sold by M. Coggan, *in the* Inner-Temple-Lane.

CUrioſities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardning: Containing ſeveral new Experiments in the Improvement of Land, Trees, Fruits, *&c.* alſo nice and uſeful Obſervations in the Veget, and Propagation of Plants, with choiſe Secrets to make Plants, Flowers, Fruits, larger, more beautiful, and to ripen quicker than uſual: With ſeveral Copper Cuts.

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APPENDIX
TO THE
ANNALS
OF
Queen *ANNE*'s Reign;
Year the Sixth.

Numb. I.

The PREAMBLE *to the State of the War for the Year* 1708. *presented by the Council of State, to the* States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

'THE Autumn is come again, and as in 'this Season of the Year, the Council 'of State is obliged, by ancient Custom, 'and according to the Constitution of 'the Government, even in the Times 'that the Republick is in Peace and Tranquillity to present to your High Mightinesses, a 'general Petition, together with a State, containing among other Expences, the List of the Forces, 'which 'tis requisite to maintain and pay the Year 'ensuing, for the Security of the State, and an Estimate of the Charges thereof; so the said Council

'have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this 'time, when your High Mightinesses, together 'with your Allies, are obliged to continue and car- 'ry on a burdensom War against the Crowns of '*France* and *Spain*; that a great many very weighty 'and important Affairs must be settled, in regard 'thereunto, and care taken of; that for several 'Reasons, which shall be more particularly mentio- 'ned hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, now that 'the Campaign in the *Netherlands* is over, not to 'lose one Moment about providing the same.

'But to proceed thereunto with as much Conduct, 'Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality, 'as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Con- 'juncture, and the difficult State of the publick Fi- 'nances, require, the Council has been obliged to 'take into due Consideration, 1st, The Nature of 'the present War. 2dly, The great Successes and 'Advantages obtain'd in the Prosecution of the same, 'by the Arms of your High Mightinesses, and your 'Allies. 3dly, The Causes and Accidents whereby 'the Series of these Successes has been sometimes 'interrupted. 4thly, The present State of the Ene- 'mies, and the Efforts they have made, and espe- 'cially the last Campaign. 5thly, How, and with 'what Forces the Advantages already obtain'd may 'be improv'd, and the Enemy speedily brought, 'through the Blessing of God, to a good and lasting 'Peace. And 6thly, and lastly, what Inconvenien- 'cies and Misfortunes are to be fear'd and expected, 'if there be any Slackening in the Efforts that are to 'be made against so formidable an Enemy.

'This War, High and Mighty Lords, which the 'State has hitherto thought fit to continue, does not 'proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory, 'nor from a Desire to enlarge the Frontiers, or re- 'venge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederates; 'or lastly, from a Foresight too uneasie and timorous, 'many times no less dangerous in its Consequences, 'than Negligence it self or Security. Such Wars, 'tho' sometimes just, ought, however, to be care- 'fully avoided as unprofitable, and even as dange- 'rous, as long as it can be done any wise, or may 'consist with Fidelity and solemn Engagements, by 'such a State as this, whose Welfare does for the

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'moſt part, and even for the greateſt, conſiſt in 'Trade, Navigation, Fiſhery and Manufactures, 'and which muſt ſupply the Defects of the Nar-'rowneſs of their Territories, and ſet forth their 'Glory, and providing Care, not by Conqueſts, or 'the *Eclat* and Fame of their Arms, but by endea-'vouring, by all poſſible Means, their Safety, and 'preſerving and improving thoſe Sources of their 'Welfare and Proſperity, and thereby procuring 'the Increaſe of their Inhabitants and Subjects. 'This War is in its Nature unavoidable, it 'being undertaken, beſides the maintaining of 'the Liberty of *Europe*, for Self-Preſervation, 'the greateſt Mark, States and Men are uſed 'to aim at in this World. It has been more parti-'cularly obſerv'd before this, how, after the Death 'of the King of *Spain*, *Charles* II. of Glorious Me-'mory, the Peace of *Ryſwick*, which had put an 'end to a Nine Years War, and the Treaties made 'ſince, for preventing the Troubles which were like 'to enſue upon the Death of that Prince, were on 'a ſudden broke. That the Territories confining to 'this State, from *Sluyce* in *Flanders*, to the Eaſt Bank 'of the *Rhine*, were in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*: 'That they made in *France* and *Spain*, great Prepa-'rations of War: That the Two Crowns made ſuch 'dangerous Motions on the Frontiers, and even in 'ſight of your High-Mightineſſes, while by their 'Specious Embaſſies, they neither made reaſonable 'Offers, nor accepted thoſe that were made to 'them; that for removing the juſt Fears and Ap-'prehenſions occaſion'd by Enterprizes and Motions 'ſo evidently dangerous, there was no other way or 'means left to your High-Mightineſſes, and your 'Allies, than to undertake a War, which by thoſe 'means aforeſaid, was render'd no leſs neceſſary than 'juſt; and ſuch as the Republick was formerly ob-'lig'd to undergo in its moſt difficult times, without 'complaining thereof. And as ſhe owes the Eſta-'bliſhment of her Liberty to that former War, ſo 'ſhe may, upon good Grounds, hope, that the ſame 'ſhall be ſhortly ſecured and ſtrengthned by this 'preſent War, if it be maintained and carried on as 'it ſhould.

'The Succeſs of the Arms of your High Mightineſſes and your Allies, which is the ſecond Article under Conſideration, will appear in a more conſpicuous manner, if it be conſider'd, That when this War began, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* were moſt ſtrictly united by the Eſtabliſhment of a *French* Prince on the Throne of *Spain*, and the Introducing therein a *French* Power, and Manner of Government.

'That the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria* had eſpouſed the Party of the Two Crowns, and augmented their Troops for their Service: That the former Elector had receiv'd *French* Garriſons into his Fortreſſes, under the Name of Troops of the Circle of *Burgundy*: That, however, notwithſtanding the Efforts of theſe ſo great and ſo formidable united Powers, and the great Advantages they had in the beginning of the War, it has pleaſed the Divine Goodneſs ſo to bleſs the Operations of War on this ſide, and that of the Allies, That the *Nether-Rhine* and *Maeze* are freed from the Garriſons of the Enemy, and the Elector of *Cologn* deprived of his States and Territories, except that inconſiderable part, ſituated along the *Sambre*, which he enjoys ſtill at this time; That by the Forcing of the Lines in the *Walloon Brabant*, and by the Famous Battle of *Ramillies*, and ſeveral Sieges that followed the ſame, the Provinces of *Brabant*, *Malines* and *Flanders*, with the Fortreſs of *Menin*, and the Diſtrict thereof, were reduced and gained, whereby the Frontiers of the State from the *Rhine*, to the Sea, are better covered. That in *Germany*, thro' the Glorious Actions and Battles of *Schellenbergh* and *Hochſtet*, the Archdukedom of *Auſtria*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltsburgh*, the Biſhopricks of *Paſſau* and *Augsburgh*, and the County of *Tirol*, have been pacify'd and reſtor'd to their former Tranquillity; many Towns and Fortreſſes on both ſides the *Danube* gain'd, and the Elector of *Bavaria* diſpoſſeſſed of all his Dominions.

'All the Territories between the *Alps* and the *Apennine*, belonging to *Spain*, and poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Anjou*, with the Aſſiſtance of *France*; as alſo the States of thoſe Princes, who had either declar'd for King *Charles* III. or were ſuſpected to

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'be in his Intereſt, which the Enemy had ſeized, 'have been recover'd; ſo that *Lombardy* has been 'wholly abandoned by the Enemy, who, beſides, 'were reduced to the neceſſity of withdrawing their 'Garriſons from the Caſtle of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Mo-* 'dena, *Cremona*, *Mirandola*, *Seſtola*, *Sabionetta* and '*Final*; all which Places are ſtrong, and of the ut- 'moſt Importance; but above all, the Dutchy and 'and State of *Milan*, becauſe of the Fertility of its 'Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vaſt 'Number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous 'Situation. The ſaid State having had time to 'breath and repair the Damage it had ſuſtained by 'Foraging, Encampments and Winter Quarters, it 'may be affirm'd, upon good Grounds, that by the 'frugal Adminiſtration of its publick Finances, it 'may be put into a Condition to ſend and maintain 'a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Ser- 'vice of the Common Cauſe; and we may reckon 'as a great Advantage obtained thereby, the great 'Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, 'for the Military Cheſt of the Emperor, and the 'maintaining of his Forces in *Italy*. By the Situation 'of the ſaid Dutchy, the Hereditary Countries of 'the Emperor on the ſide of *Tirol*, are covered, the 'Communication with the Duke of *Savoy* reſtored, 'and the Correſpondence between the two Branches 'of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, rendered more eaſy by '*Final*, than by any other way. Theſe Circum- 'ſtances are ſuch, that 'tis reported, that the Em- 'peror *Charles* V. had ſo great an Idea of them, 'that in order to poſſeſs that Dutchy in Peace and 'Tranquillity, he offer'd his Daughter to the Son of '*Francis*, the Firſt, King of *France*, with all the '*Netherlands*, and to erect the ſame into a Kingdom. 'It was upon the ſame Conſiderations, that the 'ſaid Emperor could never be perſuaded, to grant 'the Inveſtiture of that Dutchy to *France*, or leave 'her in Poſſeſſion thereof, tho' the French uſed all 'poſſible means to obtain the ſame. The Emperors 'who have ſucceeded that Prince, have inherited 'the ſame Sentiments, and the laſt deceaſed could 'never be induced, in the Negotiations about the '*Spaniſh* Succeſſion, to conſent to part with the '*Milaneze*. The ſaid Dutchy and other States in

'*bardy*, are ſo ſituated, that they do not only contribute to their mutual Defence, but are alſo o great Importance for ſubſiſting the Armies of the Allies, and thereby ſtrengthen the Common Cauſe. *Laſtly*, by the reduction of *Lombardy*, ſeveral Noble Rights of the Roman Empire in *Italy* have been recovered and re-eſtabliſhed, and namely the Imperial Rights on the Fiefs of *Mantua* and *Modena*, as well as *Milan*, the Principalities of *Guaſtalla* and *Caſtiglione*, and the Marquiſate of *Final*, beſides other Places, which for brevity ſake, are to be omitted. The Duke of *Savoy* has been reſtor'd to his Principality of *Piedmont*, and having lately recover'd the Town and Caſtle of *Suza*, has thereby open'd a way to his and the Arms of his Allies for a farther Progreſs. The Kingdom of *Naples* is now entirely reduc'd to the Obedience of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and 'tis likely that *Sicily* and *Sardinia* will ſoon follow that Example; whereby the Territories of the Emperor, on the *Adriatick* Sea, will be farther covered, the Navigation and Commerce to the *Levant* ſecur'd, and the Party of the Allies both by Sea and Land conſiderably ſtrengthned; theſe Kingdoms being ſo powerful in themſelves, as it has formerly appear'd, that through a good Government agreeable to the Genius of the People of that Country, and by an Orderly and Frugal Adminiſtration of the Finances, they may be put in a condition to furniſh and maintain a great number of Troops and Gallies, for the Service of the Common Cauſe. To conclude, the Principality of *Catalonia*, and ſeveral Places and Forts in *Valencia* and *Andaluſia*, have been recover'd, and are ſtill poſſeſs'd by King *Charles* III.

'However, High and Mighty Lords, notwithſtanding theſe great and important Advantages, the Affairs are not yet brought to ſuch Paſs and Ballance, as may ſecure the Safety and Tranquillity of your HighMightineſſes and your Allies. The great Power of the Enemy you had to wreſtle with, and eſpecially that of the *French*, which, tho' ſeveral times glorioufly defeated, and eſpecially at *Schellenbergh*, *Hochſtet*, *Ramilly*, and *Turin*, have yet found means every time to riſe again, and have ſo far improved the Defeats they had received, as to

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'make them Incentives for greater Efforts; 'That very Power has now and then ſtopt 'the Proſecution of the Advantage obtained, and 'the Rapidity of Victories. To this ſtop have 'likewiſe ſometimes contributed the Diſorder, Di'latorineſs and Slowneſs of ſome of the Allies, and 'their want of good Intelligence of the Motions, 'and Deſigns of the Enemy: And it were to be 'wiſhed that in the Courſe of this War, there ſhould 'not be found by Experience, what has been for'merly obſerved, namely, That Great Hopes, and 'Great Succeſſes do not always go together, and 'that Proſperity, which gives Birth to ſuch Hopes, 'commonly brings along with it, at the ſame time, 'a wrong and groundleſs Opinion of the Weakneſs 'and Declenſion of the Enemy, and conſequently 'produces Supineneſs and Negligence.

'Beſides all this, the Advantage of the Ground, 'the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals in 'the Countries where the War was to be carried 'on; the Number, Situation and Extent of the For'tified Places to be attack'd; the Backwardneſs of 'the Seaſons, and Unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather, 'and even ſome inconſiderable Accidents, may alſo 'retard and ſtop the Proſecution of Advantages ob'tained. 'Tis to theſe Reaſons, or at leaſt to ſome 'of them, that we may attribute, That Campaigns 'which have followed thoſe wherein great Advan'tages were gain'd, have not been ſo favourable: 'That the Campaign next after the Victories of '*Schellembergh* and *Hochſtet*, and which ſeem'd to pro'miſe no leſs than the Conqueſt of *Saar Louis* and '*Thionville*, and even of *Metz*, and other Places in 'the Heart of *France*, had not Succeſs anſwerable to 'thoſe Promiſes and Expectations: That in the *Ne'therlands*, where the Enemies, by many Precau'tions, and *Cunctando*, have endeavour'd to pre'ſerve their Towns and Fortreſſes, the laſt Cam'paign has not been ſo ſucceſsful as the former: 'And that the Expedition into *Provence*, and the in'tended Conqueſt of *Toulon* and *Marſeilles* have had 'no other Effect than the Devaſtation of part of 'that Province, the Bombardment of *Toulon*, and 'the Deſtroying of ſome Men of War and Maga-

'zines. However, it may be ſaid, that that Expedition has ſtopt the Progreſs of the Enemy in the Empire and *Spain*, becauſe they were obliged to make Detachments from thence to ſtop the Progreſs of the Expedition aforeſaid.

'As to the preſent State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made againſt the Allies, which is the third Point under Conſideration, it is to be obſerv'd, That notwithſtanding they are depriv'd of the Aſſiſtance that their Confederates, the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*, had given them before, as alſo of the Supplies they received from thoſe Countries, and the Dependencies of the Monarchy of *Spain*, which have been reduced to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains ſtill great and formidable: That *France*, in particular, in reſpect to the extent of its Territories and Frontiers, is ſtill the ſame, as it was when this War was undertaken, *Landau* and *Menin* excepted; and that, on the other hand, they are poſſeſſed of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Briſack*, Fort *Kehl* and *Tryers*: That how great ſoever the Efforts of that Crown might have been in the two preceding Wars, yet the ſame have been conſiderably augmented in the preſent: That it may be affirmed, upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd yearly for the ſame, are double what they raiſed in the preceding War, and even are augmented by one Third of all the coin'd Species, that were found in *France*: That their Armies, thro' new Levies, Recruits, and People compell'd by force into the Service, are conſiderably ſtronger and more numerous, inſomuch, that in the laſt Campaign, they have brought into the Field againſt the Allies, above 400 Squadrons and 300 Batallions: And tho' it is true beyond contradiction, that thro' theſe great Efforts, the Kingdom muſt be weakned in reſpect of Men and Money, and muſt daily grow weaker and exhauſted: That the Commerce abroad, and what they uſed to get thereby, is conſiderably decayed: That the continual Alteration of their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint-Bills, and Non-payment of Intereſt, muſt needs have ſunk their Credit in a moſt ſenſible manner, and that they muſt ſend vaſt Sums in Specie abroad:

'broad: Yet it is certain, that *France* has in her self 'some Resources that deserve a serious Attention, and 'ought not to be passed over without Consideration: 'The same were last Year laid open before your 'High Mightinesses, with all their Circumstances; 'and therefore it will now suffice to observe in a 'summary way and Recapitulation, that the Despo-'tick Power of the King, the Submission, Reverence, 'and Obedience of the Subjects; the General Genius 'of the Nation, and in particular of the Nobility, 'which is very numerous, inclining them to War; 'the Extent of the Territories of *France*; the Multi-'tude of their Parishes, the vast number of its In-'habitants amounting to several Millions, have 'hitherto given an opportunity to that Crown, to 're-establish their Forces, tho' never so much de-'feated, and that the Diminution of their Coin is 'considerably supplied by the Product and Goods 'of the Growth and Manufacture of *France*, which 'are sold in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, amounting 'to several Millions; by the sale of their Fish and 'Manufactures, along the Mediterranean Sea, and 'in the *Levant*; by the Trade of their Linnen of '*Normandy* and *Brittany* into the West-Indies; and 'especially that by their Navigation and Settlements 'on the South Coast of *America*, they have gain'd 'the Trade of Gold and Silver with the Inhabi-'tants of *Peru*; a Return of such a quantity of 'Species coyn'd and uncoyn'd, and other rich va-'luable Goods, which exceeds Imagination, and of 'which, 'tis assur'd, that one third Part comes to 'the King's Profit. Besides all this, 'tis to be ob-'served, That the great Number of their Privateers 'at Sea, and the Contributions they raise every 'where on the Frontiers of the Allies, bring no in-'considerable Sums into *France*.

'This being briefly observed about *France*, it may 'be farther remark'd, That that Crown is still uni-'ted with the Kingdom of *Spain*, which formerly 'with all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, fol-'lowed the Party of the Allies: That that King-'dom is still entire, except some few Places in *An-'dalusia* and *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Cata-'lonia*, as it has been already related. That the 'said Kingdom is in some Parts Barren, and Un-

'peopled,

'peopled, by reaſon of the Colonies ſent into the *Indies*, and by the Expulſion of ſo great a Number 'of People, of a Foreign Religion, while, on the 'other Hand, the ſaid Kingdom has ſuffer'd very 'much by the preſent War, and in general ſince the 'Reign of *Philip* II. and other Kings, to King *Charles* 'II. by the prodigious Efforts they have made to 'maintain the War in the *Netherlands*, and foment and 'keep up inteſtine Diviſions againſt their Neighbours, 'through a vaſt Number of Penſions and borrow'd 'Sums, at high Intereſt, which have occaſioned 'the Engagement of the Demeſnes, and more parti-'cularly, through the ill Adminiſtration of their 'Finances, the ſaid Kingdom is fallen into a great 'Diſorder and Decay; but, notwithſtanding all this, 'the French Miniſters had no ſooner taken upon 'them, after the Death of King *Charles* II. the Ad-'miniſtration and Direction of the Affairs of *Spain*, 'according to the French Manner, but that King-'dom began to make ſuch Efforts as were not 'thought of before, and has brought this Year into 'the Field of *Spain*, a greater Number of National 'Troops, and chiefly of Horſe, than, perhaps, had 'been ſeen in 60 Years before. That the *Indies*, 'and the Iſlands in the *Mediterranean*, belong ſtill 'to *Spain*. That the *Netherlands*, except what was 'taken from them laſt Year, belong ſtill, in regard 'of their outward Name and Appearance to *Spain*, 'though in Fact, to *France*, and are under the Do-'minion of that Crown, undoubtedly by Vertue of 'the Ceſſion, which 'tis aſſured was made to them 'by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Time of the famous 'Acceptation of the pretended Will of the late King '*Charles* of *Spain*.

'The *Netherlands*, High and Mighty Lords, have 'been a long time ſince, the Aim of the Deſires of 'the French, and of their continual Enterprizes; 'which undoubtedly had their Riſe from the Re-'membrance of the Succeſſes of the Battles of St. '*Quintin* and *Gravelines*, and the Motions of the 'Arms of the Prince of *Parma*, and others that fol-'low'd thereupon, which made *France* tremble more 'than once; and put them upon Meaſures to ſeize 'the Towns and Places on the Frontiers, that were

moſt

moſt convenient to protect them for the future; and as it happens commonly, from this Deſire, they proceeded to what might ſatisfie their Ambition. But as our Forefathers thought the Neighbourhood of ſuch a great Power as *France*, inconſiſtent with the Security of their Country, the ſaid *Netherlands* have been the Source of Miſunderſtanding, and continual Troubles between that Crown and the State. What happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. King of *France*, under the Miniſtry of the Cardinal *de Richelieu*, is ſufficiently known; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Poſſeſſion of the greateſt Part of thoſe Provinces, by the Propoſal of a Partition, the conſiderable Members of the Republick oppoſed the ſame, without any other Aim or Deſign, than what is above-mentioned. That the Cardinal *Mazarine*, after the Death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, and of *Lewis* XIII which happened ſoon after, having ſucceeded the former in the Direction of Affairs under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, *Anne* of *Auſtria*, uſed all poſſible Means, without ſparing any Thing, eſpecially during the Negociation of the Treaty of *Munſter*, for Uniting the *Netherlands* to *France*. That however, the State did at that time wiſely break the Meaſures of that Crown, by their ſeparate Treaty of Peace with *Spain*. That *France* being not diſcouraged thereby, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the Continuation of a particular War againſt *Spain*, and private Negotiations with the Protector *Cromwel*, and clandeſtine Intrigues in other Courts. That they partly ſucceeded therein, in the Treaty of Peace of the *Pirenees*, in obtaining *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and the whole Country of *Artois*, the Towns and Bayliwicks of *Aire*, and St. *Omer* excepted; *Gravelines* in *Flanders*; *Landrecy* and *Queſnoy* in *Haynault*; *Avenes*, *Marienburgh* and *Philipville*, between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*; *Thionville*, *Montmedi*, and *Damvilliers*, in the Country of *Luxemburgh*, and ſeveral other Places. This, however, was not ſufficient to ſatisfie their Deſires and Ambition; and therefore in the Year 1663, new Propoſals were made on the part of that Crown to the State, for a Partition, or Cantoning of the *Netherlands*, but both

'to no purpose: The Partition was declined for 'the Reasons aforesaid, and the Cantoning, or 'making the *Netherlands* a separate State, rejected, 'because it was thought that they would not make 'a sufficient Barrier. King *Philip* the IV. of *Spain*, 'happening to dye in the Year 1665, his Death, and 'the Declension of the Affairs of *Spain* in the *Neth-* 'erlands, which decay'd daily, gave soon an Oppor- 'tunity to *France*, to put up New Pretensions on 'those Provinces; and notwithstanding the Solemn 'Renunciation made by the King and Queen in the 'Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, to the Succession of the 'said King *Philip*, they pretended, that the Dutchy 'of *Brabant*, and several other Provinces were 'fallen to *France*, upon pretence of a certain 'Right of Devolution, by virtue of which the 'Daughters of the First Marriage were preferr'd 'to the Sons of the Second, and depriv'd the Fa- 'ther, who had contracted a Second Marriage, of 'the Power to dispose thereof. These Pretensions 'being supported by Arms, which alarmed all the 'Neighbouring States, your High Mightinesses, and 'some others, were necessitated to oppose the same, 'and resolv'd to take upon themselves, by way of 'Security, the Defence and Protection of some 'Towns and places. This Opposition produced 'the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, in the Year 1668, 'whereby, for the better preventing further Mis- 'chiefs and Inconveniencies, several Towns in the 'Netherlands, and amongst others *Douay*, *Tour-* 'nay, and *Lisle* were yielded to *France*: However, 'upon the express Condition, That the rest of the 'said Provinces should be secured under the Gua- 'ranty of every one of the Potentates of *Europe*. 'But when the famous Triple Alliance between *Eng-* 'land, *Sweden*, and the State was concluded for the 'Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid, this was taken 'by *France* as an Obstacle to their farther Designs 'on the *Netherlands*, and so highly resented, that it 'may be said, that this very thing was one of the 'Essential Causes of the War, in the Year 1672, 'which might have been easily prevented by aban- 'doning those Provinces to *France*, or hearkening to 'a Partition thereof; but then the Regency of the 'Republick thought, that this abandoning could

'not

'not be agreed to, without, in ſome manner, aban-
'doning, at the ſame time, the State it ſelf, and that
'that Partition would render *France* an immediate
'and contiguous Neighbour to the State, and there-
'fore they wiſely reſolved to undergo the Calami-
'ties of the War, rather than by accepting thoſe fa-
'tal Expedients, expoſe their Country to the ine-
'vitable Danger of a perpetual Subjection.

'The Peace of *Nimeguen*, by which, amongſt
'other Towns, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Cambray*, *Valencien-*
'*nes* and *Ypres*, where yielded to *France*, put an end
'to that War; but new Pretenſions were ſoon ſtar-
'ted up, upon Pretence of the Dependencies of the
'Places, yielded by the ſaid Peace of *Nimeguen*.
'The Country of *Aloſt* was aimed at, or in lieu
'thereof *Courtray* and *Dixmuyde*; or laſtly, *Luxem-*
'*burgh*, with all its Dependencies. Theſe Pretenſions
'were ſupported by Arms, and to obtain the ſame
'by Force, or Good-will, a great Part of the Flat
'Country in *Flanders* was waſted, and *Luxemburgh*
'ſeveral times attack'd. The Treaty of a Twenty
'Years Truce, tho' it laſted but about Four, put
'an end to theſe Diſputes, and a farther Part of
'thoſe Provinces, and namely, *Luxemburgh*, with
'the Counties of *Beaumont*, *Bovines* and *Chimay*,
'were yielded to *France*. The Peace of *Reſwick*,
'which put an end to the War, begun in 1688,
'made little Alteration in the Conſtitution of
'Affairs aforeſaid, except only in regard to *Luxem-*
'*burgh*, which was reſtored to *Spain*; but as ſoon
'as King *Charles* II. was dead, *France* manifeſted
'again her ancient Deſigns upon the *Netherlands*,
'as it has been above obſerv'd; ſo that Your
'High Mightineſſes following the Glorious and
'Noble Example of Your Anceſtors, and moved
'by a no leſs active Principle of Courage and Vi-
'gour, were forced to take up Arms to oppoſe and
'prevent the dangerous Neighbourhood of *France*,
'and obtain a Barrier to the State, that may ſuffi-
'ciently ſecure their Tranquility, and may not de-
'pend on the Negligence, Ill-deſign, or Machinat-
'ons of others.

'In order thereunto, and for promoting the far-
'ther Welfare of the State and their Allies, it is, in
'the Opinion of the Council of State, of an ab-

'ſolute

‘ſoluteNeceſſity, and undeniably evident by theRea-
‘ſons and Obſervations aforeſaid that in the enſuing
‘year 1708, the utmoſt Efforts ought to be made
‘every where with Unanimity and Firmneſs, againſt
‘ſo powerful an Enemy, as has been above re-
‘preſented. That the High Allies and your High
‘Mightineſſes, upon the earneſt and well-grounded
‘Inſtances made, may contribute to their reſpective
‘Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other Peo-
‘ple's Shoulders, and rely indirectly upon the Ef-
‘forts of ſome of the Allies, for doing what they
‘themſelves are directly obliged to. That the Con-
‘queſt, or Reduction already made of ſo many
‘powerful States, Countries and Provinces,
‘which, by good Direction and Conduct, might ſo
‘conſiderably ſtrengthen the Forces of the Allies,
‘may be employ'd for the good of the Common
‘Cauſe. That all Negligence, Diſorders and Di-
‘latorineſs may, for the future, provided againſt
‘and prevented; and that on the contrary, that all
‘things neceſſary for ſo great an End, or that may
‘any ways conduce thereto, be done and order-
‘ed with a redoubled Zeal, Care and Applica-
‘tion. That for promoting the ſame, the Natural
‘Genius and Activity of the Nation the Allies
‘have chiefly to deal with in this War, may be ta-
‘ken into due Conſideration; as alſo the Readineſs
‘with which Orders, which depend of one Court
‘alone, may be given and executed; that it may be
‘conſidered alſo, that by Virtue thereof, they have
‘ſome time ſince begun to remount their Cavalry,
‘and to augment the ſame, as alſo to re-eſtabliſh
‘and augment their Infantry. That the Time or
‘Interval, between the end of a Campaign, to the
‘beginning of the other, is very ſhort, and there-
‘fore ought to be husbanded and improved with the
‘utmoſt Care: And laſtly, that in all the Wars
‘that have been carried on againſt *France*, Experi-
‘ence has ſhewn the Importance and Neceſſity of be-
‘ing firſt ready to take the Field, in order to obtain
‘any Advantage over them, and prevent and diſ-
‘appoint their Projects and Deſigns.

‘In the mean time, it cannot be deny'd, but that
‘the great Efforts requiſite to obtain the Ends afore-
‘ſaid

'ſaid, cannot be made, without great Sums of Mo-
'ney, and a heavy Burden on the good Inhabitants
'of this Land, who, beſides, feel the Calamities of
'this War, in the means of their Subſiſtence, and
'ſeveral other Ways. The Council of State ac-
'knowledges the ſame with Grief, and is the more
'ſenſible of it, becauſe they know as well as any
'Body elſe, and perhaps better, the weight of thoſe
'Charges. But, High and Mighty Lords, What
'good can any other Meaſures than thoſe that have
'been propos'd, produce? And, if contrary to all
'Expectation, either out of wearineſs of thoſe hea-
'vy Taxes, or out of impatience of the Continu-
'ation of this War, Careleſneſs, or Dilatorineſs, or
'which God forbid, out of Jealouſy and Miſunder-
'ſtanding, the Efforts, which for the Reaſons aforeſaid,
'are ſo neceſſary, ſhould not either be made, or elſe
'ſhould be leſſen'd, what elſe can be expected, but
'that in ſuch a Caſe, *Spain* ſhall remain under a
'French Government, and Direction? That the
'Treaſures of the *Indies* ſhall more and more fall in-
'to their Hands; and a great part of the *Nether-*
'*lands* remain, in effect, annexed to *France*: That
'in this manner the Affairs ſhall dwindle into a De-
'fenſive War: That the Progreſſes already made,
'ſhall not be proſecuted, and ſignify nothing at all
'toward eſtabliſhing a good and ſecure Barrier:
'That what has been gain'd ſhall not be preſerv'd:
'That the Enemies being not puſhed, and the Allies
'being, on this ſide, on the Defenſive, the Troops
'which have hitherto diſcover'd ſo much Courage,
'and ſuch a Readineſs and Impatience to attack
'the Enemy on all Occaſions, ſhall be diſcouraged:
'That perhaps it will be impoſſible to hinder the
'Enemy from advancing to the Frontiers of the
'State: That in that Caſe the War ſhall be carried
'in our own Territories; and that in all reſpects
'whatſoever, ſuch a War, thro its Duration, the
'heavy Taxes, and other Difficulties, ſhall more
'oppreſs and exhauſt the good Inhabitants of this
'Country, than a vigorous Offenſive War will do
'for a ſhort time: That therefore it is much bet-
'ter, *to run thro' the Fire* of the Expences of ſuch an
'Offenſive War, if one may uſe that Expreſſion,
'than be at laſt conſum'd in a lingering Way by

'a

‘a Defenſive One: That there are great Advantages to be expected from the firſt, and nothing but Evil from the latter, ſeeing the greateſt Fruit thereof will be a ſlight Peace; *France* having always proportioned her Diſpoſitions and Preparations according to their Succeſſes or Diſgraces, and formed thereupon the Grounds of their Hopes or Apprehenſions, ſhall not be diverted by a Defenſive War, from her Reſolution to preſerve the *Spaniſh* Monarchy in the Houſe of *Bourbon*, nor from the Deſire and Deſign they have to obtain the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, which that Crown has ſo long and ſo conſtantly aimed at and proſecuted: That *France* ſhall thereby become an immediate Neighbour to the State, and that conſequently the Republick ſhall find her ſelf reduced to thoſe Difficulties and Perplexities, that our Fore-fathers have always ſo much feared and apprehended, and for the preventing of which they did not regret to expoſe themſelves to the moſt dangerous Wars and Calamities attending the ſame: That the Power and Maxims of the *French*, and their Zeal for propagating a Religion different from that which your High Mightineſſes profeſs as true, will continually put the State into the utmoſt Trouble and Uncertainties: That not to mention the various Proverbs or Fables of the Antients, who could not ſufficiently deſcribe the dreadful Condition of Men, who poſſeſs their Goods in Trouble, as it were with a Sword hanging over their Heads; it ought to be held for certain, that ſuch a Peace as aforeſaid, ſhall continue no longer than it will pleaſe ſuch who have made it with a Superiority of Power; and who aſſoon as they ſhall think it convenient, will not want Pretences to make it void, and put the State into new Troubles and Calamities: That the good Inhabitants of this Land, who by their Labour and Induſtry muſt provide for their Subſiſtence and Proſperity, and poſſeſs in Tranquillity, and without Fear, what they have got or ſpared, ſhall be diſcouraged, by the Uncertainty of enjoying what they have, and thereby grow remiſs in their Labour and Induſtry: That this will bring Poverty upon them, and diminiſh their Number, and occaſion

‘the

'the lowering the Price of unmoveable Goods and 'other Effects that are not of quick Sale: And finally, that by the Continuation of their Uncertainty and dangerous Conditions, the Income of 'the Ordinary Current Means will not be able to 'balance the Charges of keeping up and maintaining the great Number of Forces and Men of War 'theſe Fears will oblige the State to; and conſequently it will be neceſſary to continue extraordinary Taxes and Impoſitions; ſo that the State it 'ſelf will be conſumed, and periſh in Fear.

'Therefore the Council of State hope and promiſe themſelves, that thoſe great Inconveniencies 'and Dangers will be carefully prevented, and 'that following the glorious Steps of our Anceſtors, who for their Liberty, Safety and Privileges, gave and contributed all that they had, thoſe 'powerful Motives ſhall have no leſs Influence in 'the Proſecution of the preſent War, undertaken 'for Conſiderations as dear to the State as the 'former; and that Men ſhall not be impatient, 'tho' this War, which has already laſted ſix Years, 'is not yet brought to that ſpeedy and good Concluſion as it were to be wiſhed; conſidering what 'was requiſite to be done to bring the Enemies to 'good Terms of Peace, and how long the State, 'by the Inſtances aforeſaid, has fluctuated and 'ſtagger'd, before it could be brought into the ſafe 'Port of Her Liberty. The ſhorteſt way to arrive thither, is what has been propoſed: And 'how difficult and troubleſome ſoever it be, it 'may be hoped and expected upon good Grounds, 'that as Patients are eaſed by bitter and unpleaſant 'Remedies, and their Diſeaſes removed, ſo by this 'heavy and extremely expenſive War, the State and 'their Allies will ſhortly obtain a good and laſting 'Peace. We ſay, a *Laſting Peace*, not ſuch whereof 'the Solidity and Duration conſiſts in Promiſes, 'Writings and Seals, which are eaſily broke, ſince 'they have laid and practiſed for a Maxim of Government, the Reaſon of State and neceſſary Policy, to prefer Conveniency to Engagements and 'Promiſes, and to follow not ſo much what is *Right* 'and *Juſt*, as what is *Profitable*; but a PEACE, 'which being made with the mutual Confidence

'Concurrence of the High Allies, may remove at a 'greater Diſtance from the Territories of the State, 'ſo powerful an Enemy as *France*, and eſtabliſh a 'good and ſafe Barrier between them two, and 'which being confirm'd and ſtrengthen'd by a mu-'tual Guaranty, and an Enumeration and Specifica-'tion of Forces for ſecuring the ſame, may procure 'a ſufficient Safety and Tranquillity, and laſt for 'many Years.

'After theſe Premiſſes, High and Mighty Lords, 'the Members of the Union ſhall not expect any 'other Repreſentation, nor indeed can the Council 'of State make any other, but that the Efforts made 'heretofore, may not be leſſened for the Year '1708. but rather, if it were poſſible, augmented, 'or at leaſt continu'd, and that whatever has been 'deficient may be remedied. And therefore taking 'into particular Conſideration the Affairs that are 'the ſubject Matter of this General Petition, and 'firſt, according to order, thoſe relating to the Land, 'and next ſuch as relate to the Sea-Service, the 'Council of State preſents to your High Mighti-'neſſes with their General Petition, the Ordinary 'and Extraordinary State of the War, which they 'have formed for the Year enſuing; beſeeching 'your High Mightineſſes to ſend the ſame with all 'convenient ſpeed to all the reſpective Provinces, 'and to be pleaſed to ſecond it with your powerful 'and effectual Recommendation, that not only the 'Conſent and Payment requir'd of them be granted, 'but alſo that the ſame may be done with a Readi-'neſs ſuitable to the abſolute Neceſſity thereof, that 'the War may be carried on with all imaginable 'Vigour and poſſible Activity, as an effectual Means 'to bring it ſoon to a good Concluſion.

Numb. II.

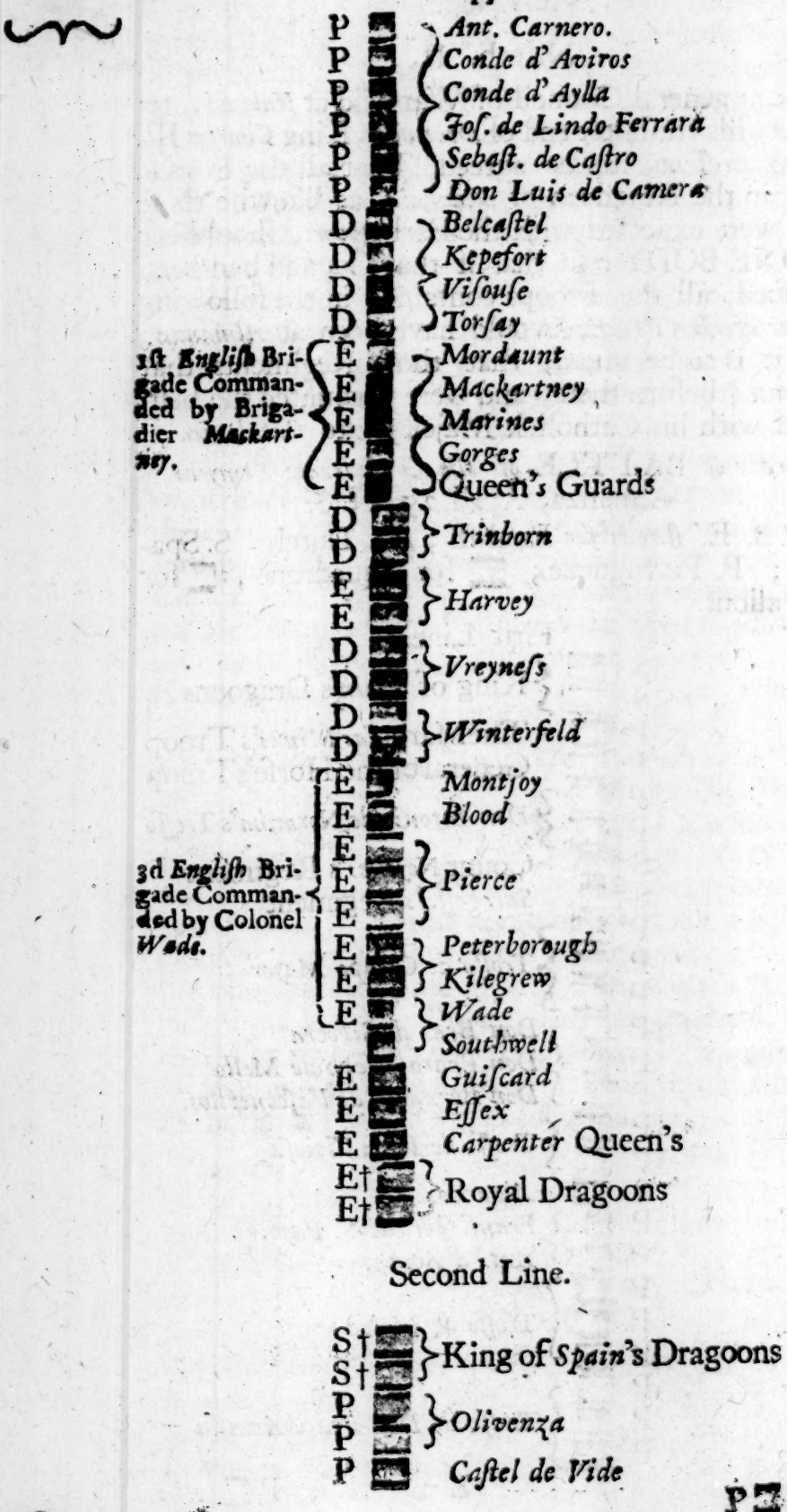
IN a general Council of War held at *Valencia*, towards the latter end of *December*, King *Charles* III. being preſent, it was agreed, That all the Forces, then in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, as likewiſe thoſe that were expected with the Earl *Rivers*, ſhould act in ONE BODY; ſo that if that Council had been purſued, all the Troops contained in the following *Order of BATTLE*, would have been at *Almanza*; but it is to be noted, that thoſe Regiments that have a † before them, and were accounted the beſt, went with his Catholick Majeſty into *Catalonia*.

Order of BATTLE *of the Confederate Army at* Almanza, April 25. N. S.

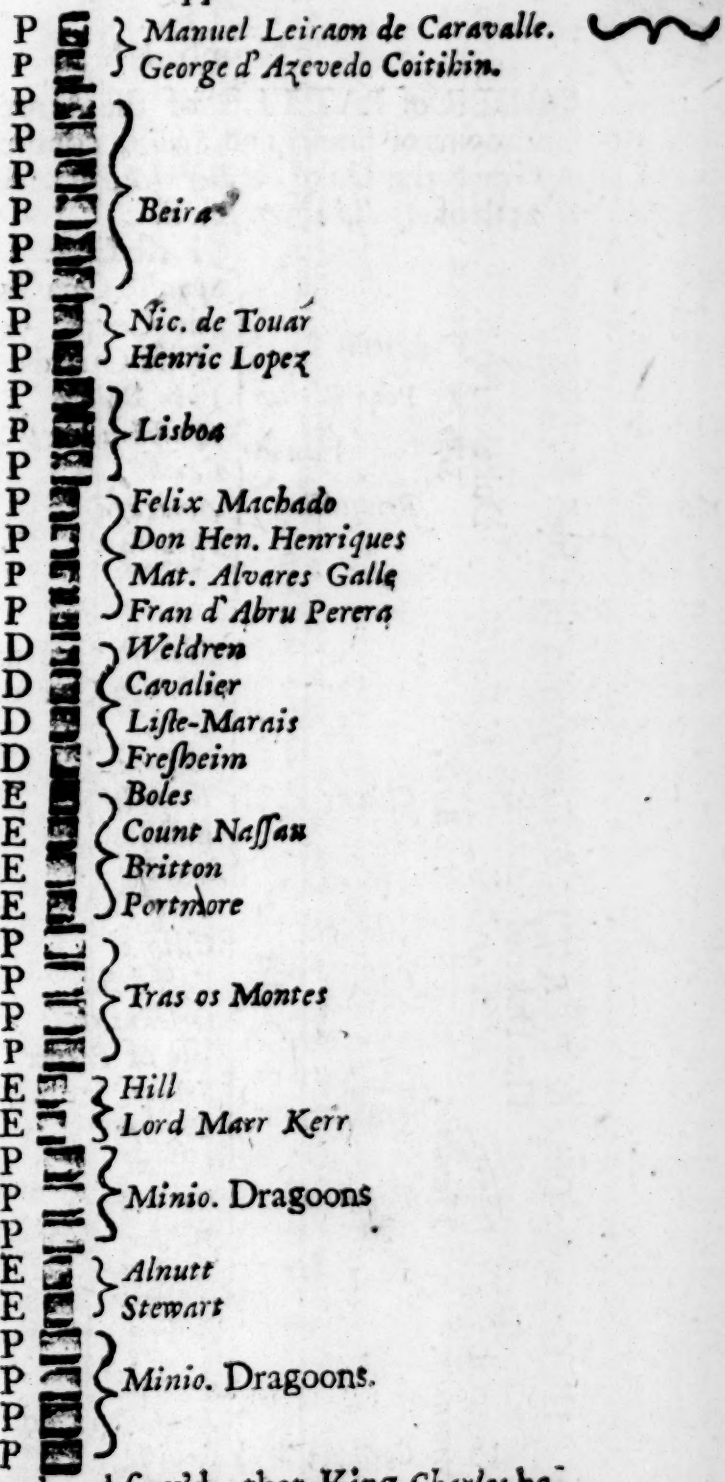
N. B. E. *ſtands for* Engliſh; D. Dutch; S. Spaniſh; P. Portugueze; ▭ for Squadrons; ▭ for Battalions.

First Line.

S † King of *Spain*'s Dragoons
S †
P The Marq. *das Minas*'s Troop
P General of the Horſe's Troop
P *Don Antonio de Noranha*'s *Troſſo*
P
S † Count *Noyelles*'s Regiment
S † *Saragoſſa*'s Regiment
P *Troſſo de Campo Mayor*
P
P
P *Don Bras de Silvera*
P *Don Pedro Joſeph de Mello*
P *Don Bernardo de Vaſconcellos.*
P *Troſſo de Villa Vicioſa*
P
P *Algarve.*
P *Franſ. Joſ. de S. Payo.*
P *Ant. d'Acuta.*
P *Troſſo de Moura.*
P
P
P *Troſſo de Don Pedro Amaſſa*
P


P *Ant. Carnero.*
P *Conde d' Aviros*
P *Conde d' Aylla*
P *Joſ. de Lindo Ferrara*
P *Sebaſt. de Caſtro*
P *Don Luis de Camera*
D *Belcaſtel*
D *Kepefort*
D *Viſouſe*
D *Torſay*
1ſt *Engliſh* Brigade Commanded by Brigadier *Mackartney.*
E *Mordaunt*
E *Mackartney*
E *Marines*
E *Gorges*
E Queen's Guards
D *Trinborn*
D *Harvey*
D *Vreyneſs*
D *Winterfeld*
D
E *Montjoy*
E *Blood*
3d *Engliſh* Brigade Commanded by Colonel *Wade.*
E *Pierce*
E *Peterborough*
E *Kilegrew*
E *Wade*
E *Southwell*
E *Guiſcard*
E *Eſſex*
E *Carpenter* Queen's
E† Royal Dragoons
E†
Second Line.
S† King of *Spain's* Dragoons
S†
P *Olivenza*
P
P *Caſtel de Vide*

P 3 Ma-



N. B. It is to be obſerv'd, that King *Charles* having drawn 4 Squadrons, and 3 Battalions, out of the firſt Line, the Earl of *Galway* was forc'd to ſupply them out of the Second Line, which therefore was but weak.

Numb. III.

ORDER of BATTLE of the Army of the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, commanded by his Grace the Duke of *Berwick*, at *Almanza*, on the 25th of *April*, 1707. N. S.

His Grace the Duke of BERWICK Commander in Chief.

The Duke of *Berwick*.

Lieutenants General, *Abadie*, *Saint Gille*, *La Borie*, *Davare*, *Vicentelo*, *Medinilla*,

May. Gen. *Pozo Blanco*, *Silly*, *Charny*, *Castillo*, *Sillery*, *Polastron*, *Beauvais*, *Ronquillo*, *Cordova*, *Santioroux*,

Brig. Duke *de Popoli*.

First Line.

FOOT	*Spanish* Guards de Corps, or Life-Guards.	4	1 Squad.
	Pozo Blanco	4	
	Rousillon New	3	
	Carillo	3	
	Amezaga	3	
	Asturias	4	
		21	
	Spanish Guards	3	Battal.
	Walloon Guards	3	
	Castile	1	
	Murcia	1	
	Truxillo	1	
	Badajos	1	
	Seville	1	
	Burgos	1	
	Ossuna	1	
	Valladolid	1	
	Orleans	2	
	Isle of *France*	1	
	Syllery	2	
	Bigorre	1	
	Oleron	2	
	Corunna	2	
	Redeny	2	
	Biscois	2	
	Mailly	2	
		30	
Horse	*Rousillon* Old	3	Squad.
	Seville	4	
	Blasco	3	
	Vinno	2	
	Villars	2	
	Berry	3	
		17	

Second Line.

Dragoons { *Mahoni* 4 Squad.

Horse { The Queen's 4
Armendares 3
La Rambla 3
Orders New 3
Orders Old 3
20

d'Asfeld. *La Croix.*

FOOT

Du Mayne 2 Battal.
Berwick 1
Bresse 1
Labour 1
Cordova 1
Baxeles 1
Armada 1
Zamora 1
Medoc 1
Lannas 2
Thesse 1
Miromenil 1
Guadalaxara 1
Palancia 1
Salamanca 1
Jaen 1
Charolois 2
Barrois 2
La Sarre 2
24

Hessy, *Courville* — *Pons,* *Avila* — Duke *de Havre,* *Mahoni,* — *Du Bourdet* — *Chaves*

Squadrons of Horse } in all 76
Battalions of Foot } in all 54
Total of the Army 40920 Men.

Officers of Horse 1560
Officers of Foot 3240

Reform'd Officers and Voluntiers are not included in this Number.

Horse in all 10680
Foot in all 30240

Lieutenants General,
Majors General,
Brig

Horse { *Milan* 3 Squad.
Granada New 3
Paraber 2
Belle Porte 2
Geminon 2

Rufo — *Belle Porte*

Dra. { *Courtebonne* 3
Beauville 3

Beauville

18

Officers of Horse
Officers of Foot

Numb. IV.

A LIST of the Engliſh *Officers Horſe and Foot, Kill'd, Wounded and made Priſoners, at the Battle of* Almanza, April 14. 1707. O. S.

N. B. Wd. *ſtands for* Wounded.

Officers Priſoners of the Guards.

MAjor General *Shrimpton.*
Lieut. Col. *Talbot*
Lieut. Col. *Swan*
Captain *Poultney*
Capt. *Saubergue*
Captain *Bradbury*
Enſign *Poultney*
Enſ. *Fogg*
Enſ. *Hamilton*
Adjutant *Mullins.*

Officers Priſoners of Lord Portmore's.

Lieut. Col. *Kirk*
Major *Cullyford*
Captain *Laton*
Capt. *Arnott*
Capt. *Hart*
Capt. *Goſlin*
Capt. *Giles*
Capt. *Philips*
Lieut. *Jackſon*
Lieut. *Slack*
Leut. *May*
Lieut. *Sawyers*
Lieut. *Bracelay*
Lieut. *Frazier*
Lieut. *Arthlony*
Enſign *Nichols*
Enſ. *Brown*
Enſ. *Graham*
Enſ. *Johnſon*
Enſ. *Downes*
Mr. *Dalrimple*, Surg.

Officers Priſoners of Col. Southwell's.

Captain *Bennett*
Capt. *Huſſey*
Wd. Lieut. *Beauford*
Wd. Lt. *Columbine*
Wd. Lt. *Babinton*
Wd. Lt. *Magee*
Wd. Lt. *Mc. Neile*
Wd. Lt. *Campbell*
Wd. Enſign *Beckworth*
Wd. Enſ. *Morgan*
Wd. Enſ. *Reynolds*
Wd. Quart. Maſt. *Begham*
Wd. Mr. *Dilpach*, Surg.
Wd. Mr. *Mc. Donald*, Mate

Officers Priſoners of Lieutenant General Stewart's.

Wd. Captain *Danſey.*
Wd. Capt. *Will. Stewart*
Wd. Capt. *Hill*
Wd. Capt. *Carleton*
Wd. Lieut. *Huſſey*
Wd. Lt. *Bell*
Wd. Lt. *Johnſton*
Wd. Lt. *James Stewart*
Wd. Lt. *Carr*
Wd. Lt. *Conſtable*
Lt. *Aſh*
Wd. Enſign *Adams*

Enſign

Wd. Enſign *Smith*
Wd. Enſ. *James Stewart*
Wd. Enſ. *Montgomery*
Wd. Enſ. *Erwine.*

Officers Priſoners of Colonel Hill's.

Colonel *Hill*
Major *Milburn*
Wd. Captain *Mortimer*
Wd. Capt. *Erwine*
Wd. Capt. *Wooſley*
Wd. Capt. *Hammer*
Capt. *Yarbrough*
Wd. Lieut. *Edwards*
Lt. *Edwards*, Junior.
Lt. *Gwinn*
Lt. *Phipps*
Lt. *Burditts*
Lt. *Barnardine*
Lt. *Pain*
Lt. *Brown*
Lt. *Humphrys*
Enſign *Montjoy*
Enſ. *Wakefeild*
Enſ. *Merchant*
Enſ. *Knox.*

Officers Priſoners of Brigadier Blood's.

Capt. *Dudley Cosby*
Capt. *Loftus Cosby*
Wd. Capt. *Fitzgerald*
Wd. Capt. *Foncebrand*
Wd. Lieut. *Riveſſon*
Wd. Lt. *Ingram*
Wd. Lt. *Blood*
Lt. *Martin*
Lt. *Brown*
Lt. *Brooks*
Lt. *Tirrell*
Enſign *Pedley*
Enſ. *Demurray.*
Wd. Enſ. *De Aven.*
Wd. Enſ. *Callow*
Wd. Enſ. *Bruce*
Enſ. *Bland*
Wd. Mr. *Withers.*

Officers Priſoners of Ld. Mordant's.

Lieut. Col. *Davidſon*
Major *Gibſon*
Wd. Capt. *Edwards*
Capt. *Cary*
Capt. *Davis*
Wd. Lieut. *Morin*
Wd. Lt. *Downes*
Wd. Lt. *Champfleury*
Lt. *Lermon*
Lt. *Pine*
Wd. Enſign *Benſon*
Enſ. *Maſon*
Wd. Enſ. *Moor*, Senior
Enſ. *Surrow*
Enſ. *Valade*
Enſ. *Taylor*
Enſ. *Maurice.*

Officers Priſoners of Brigadier Gorge's.

Wd. Col. *Alex. Hamilton*
Capt. *Dunbar*
Capt. *Deel*
Wd. Capt. *Cudmore*
Wd. Capt. *Berniere*
Capt. *Eager*
Lieut. *Gardner*
Lieut. *Dally*
Wd. Lt. *Warring*
Lt. *Devall*
Lt. *Chriſtian*
Enſign *Willoughby*
Enſ. *Arthur*
Enſ. *Seers*
Enſ. *O Bryan*
Enſ. *Jones*
Enſ. *Dunbar*

Officers

Officers Priſoners of Colonel Alnutt's.

Wd. Col. *Alnutt*
Lt. Col. *Frankland*
Wd. Lieut. Col. *Barry*
Lieut. *Hicks*
Wd. Lt. *Duckinfeild*
Lt. *Wants*
Wd. Lt. *Dancer*
Lt. *Biſhop*
Wd. Enſign *Bennet*
Enſ. *Erwine*
Wd. Enſ. *Sheen*
Enſ. *Paſcal*
Enſ. *Money*

Officers Priſoners of Colonel Wade's.

Capt. *Latour*
Wd. Capt. *Reading*
Capt. *Howard*
Wd. Capt. *Hauteclair*
Capt. *Edwards*
Capt. *Owens*
Wd. Lieut. *Phyſwyck*
Wd. Lt. *Strugle*
Wd. Lt. *Clapham*
Wd. Lt. *Mc. Cabe*
Wd. Lt. *Nichols*
Wd. Lt. *Gore*
Wd. Enſign *Lamilliere*
Wd. Enſ. *Bromingham*
Wd. Enſ. *Wheeler*
Wd. Enſ. *Hayes*
Enſ. *Reynolds*

Officers Priſoners of the Lord Montjoys.

Col. *Arch. Hamilton*
Lieut. Col. *Cooper*
Major *Brooks*
Capt. *Wimprey*
Lieut. *Ardiſs*
Lt. *Thurlby*
Wd. Lt. *Roſe*
Lt. *Labaſtide*
Lt. *Danſon*
Lt. *Forbeſs*
Enſign *Stewart*
Enſ. *O-Bryan*
Enſ. *Mc. Clenaghan*
Enſ. *Lodge*
Enſ. *Billingsly*
Enſ. *Roan*
Enſ. *Hamilton*

Officers Priſoners of Colonel Bowles's.

Colonel *Bowles*
Captain *Halſtead*
Capt. *Spencer*
Capt. *Saunders*
Capt. *Martin*
Capt. *Norgate*
Capt. *Coney*
Capt. *Lloyd*
Capt. *Boyde*
Lieut. *Buttler*
Lt. *Fenwick*
Lt. *Cotton*
Lt. *Whaley*
Lt. *Tracey*
Lt. *Hickman*
Wd. Lt. *O Bryan*
Wd. Enſign *Harris*
Enſ. *Wright*
Enſ. *Dixie*
Enſ. *Munſill*
Enſ. *Cuff*
Enſ. *St. Clare*

Officers Priſoners of Col. Britton's.

Colonel *Britton*
Col. *Congreve*
Lt. Col. *Alexander*
Capt. *Chudley*
Capt. *Ridley*
Capt. *Philips*

Capt.

Capt. *Dunlevy*
Capt. *Burſk*
Capt. *Croſdale*
Capt. *Lambeth*
Lieut. *Holt*
Lt. *Burnett*
Lt. *Eſtwood*
Lt. *Gerard*
Lt. *Lane*
Lt. *Dimmock*
Lt. *Groves*
Lt. *Cock*
Lt. *Gedouin*
Enſign *Batton*
Enſ. *Colliſſon*
Enſ. *Greenaway.*

Officers Priſoners of Brigadier Mackartney's.

Brigad. Mackartney
Lt. Col. *Dowglaſs*
Major *Wedderburne*
Capt. *Montgomery*
Capt. *Emmery*
Capt. *Gordon*
Capt. *Stewart*
Capt. *Allen*
Capt. *Ballantine*
Lieut. *Bell*
Lt. *Trotter*
Lt. *Gray*
Lt. *Booth*
Lt. *Vaughan*
Lt. *Becks*
Lt. *Johnſton*
Enſign *Penn*
Enſ. *Cornelius*
Enſ. *Villars*
Enſ. *Burnſide*
Mr. *Brown*, Surgeon

Officers Priſoners of Ld Marr-Kerr's.

Major *Windram*
Capt. *Nairn*
Capt. *Urquhart*
Lieut. *Arskin*
Wd. Lt. *Southerland*
Lt. *Adams*
Wd. Lt. *Murray*
Wd. Lt. *Cleland*
Wd. Enſign *Tarquhar*
Wd. Enſ. *Grant*
Wd. Enſ. *Dunlapp*
Wd. Enſ. *Stewart*
Wd. Enſ. *Carr*
Wd. Enſ. *Watkins*

Officers Priſoners of Count Naſſau's.

Lt. Col. *De Magny*
Wd. Major *Labatie*
Capt. *Debarry*
Capt. *St. Maurice*
Capt. *Gignous*
Wd. Capt. *Deſodes*
Capt. *Beaufort*
Capt. *La Ravaliere*
Wd. Lieut. *Sellaries*
Lt. *Santillié*
Lt. *Compan*
Wd. Lt. *Rocheblave*
Wd. Lt. *Verdchamp*
Lt. *Oſmond*
Lt. *Leſtry*
Lt. *Loſtall*
Lt. *Leſcure*
Wd. Lt. *Du Fau*

Offiers Priſoners of Col. Borr's *Marines.*

Capt. *Humphry Cory.*

Officers Priſoners of Brig. Will's *Marines.*

Lieut. *Davidſon*

Officers

Officers Priſoners of Maj. Gen Harvey's.

Wd. Lieutenant *Gee*
Wd. Cornet *Boughton*
Wd. Quarter-Ma. *Souden*

Officers Priſoners of Colonel Pierce's.

Wd. Lieut. *Fitzgerald*
Wd. Cornet *Barry*

Officers of the Engliſh *Infantry, kill'd at the Battle of* Almanza.

Kill'd of the Guards.

Lieut. Col. *Auſtin*
Capt. *Stanhope*
Capt. *Peachy*.

Kill'd of Lord Portmore's.

Lieutenant *Brady*

Kill'd of Col. Southwell's.

Lieut. Col. *Mc. Neile*
Capt. *Columbine*
Capt. *Drake*
Capt. *Campbell*
Capt. *Juſteniere*
Lieut. *Harvey*
Lieut. *Emmery*
Enſign *Sarracen*
Enſign *Watts*

Kill'd of Lieutenant General Stewart's.

Capt. *Campbell*
Capt. *Wallace*
Capt. *White*
Capt. *Phillips*
Capt. *Gregory*
Lieut. *Wilcocks*
Lt. *Robert Stewart*, Senior.
Enſign *Caſey*

Kill'd at Villena.

Lt. *Robert Stewart*, Junior
Enſign *Buſſiere*

Kill'd of Colonel Hill's.

Major *Collingwood*
Capt. *Swift*
Capt. *Carvell*
Capt. *Cramer*
Lieut. *Foulk*
Lieut. *Doland*

Kill'd of Brigadier Blood's.

Lieut. Col. *Woollett*
Lieut. Col. *Withers*
Major *Leech*

Kill'd of the Lord Mordant's.

Capt. *Collins*
Enſign *Moore*

Kill'd of Brigadier Gorges.

Capt. *Lane*
Capt. *Wichells*
Capt. *Emy*

Kill'd of Colonel Alnutt's.

Capt. *Muſgrave*
Capt. *Parſons*
Lieut. *Ayriſs*
Lieut. *Ballance*
Enſign *Wells*

Kill'd.

Kill'd of Colonel Wade's.
Captain *Barraton*
Capt. *Digoine*
Lieut. *Boots*
Enſign *Erwine*
Enſ. *Ferron*

Kill'd of Lord Montjoy's.
Lieut. *Hamilton*

None of Colonel Bowles's *kill'd.*

Kill'd of Colonel Britton's.
Lieut. *Sherridon*
Enſign *Herbert*
Enſ. *Lake*

Kill'd of Brigadier Mackertney's.
Colonel *Rawſey*
Lieut. *Stretton*
Lieut. *Bonner*
Enſign *Abercrombey*
Enſ. *Corſer*

Kill'd of Lord Marr-Kerr's.
Colonel *Henry Arskin*
Lieut. Col. *Arskin*
Capt. *Campbell*
Capt. *Robert Carr*
Capt. *William Carr*
Lieut. *Mc. Lean*
Lieut. *Grant*
Enſign *Frazier*

Kill'd of Count Naſſau's.
Captain *De Courſel*
Lieut. *Ripere*
Lieut. *Nolett*
Lieut. *Lehup*
Lieut. *Couſſau*

Kill'd of Major General Harvey's.
Colonel *Roper*
Capt. *Nicholſon*
Lieut. *Bridger*

Kill'd of Brigadier Carpenter's.
Colonel *Lawrence*
Capt. *Smith*
Cornet *Petty*

Kill'd of Lord Eſſex's.
Colonel *Charles Dormer*
Cornet *Owen*

Kill'd of Brigadier Killigrew's.
Brigadier *Killigrew*
Lieutenant *Baxter*

Kill'd of Colonel Pierce's.
Lieut. Col. *Deloches*
Cornet *Cundy*
Cornet *Holmes*
Quarter-Maſter *Sturges*

Kill'd of Lord Peterborough's.
Lieut. Col. *Green*
Capt. *Humphry's*
Capt. *Cudderoy*
Lieut. *Mc Cleland*
Adjut. *Doddington*
Quarter-Maſter *Graby*

Total

Total of the *Engliſh* Officers, Kill'd and Taken at the Battle of *Almanza*, *April* the 14th.

Rank of the Officers.	Officers Priſoners.	Officers Kill'd.
Major Generals	1	0
Brigadiers	1	1
Colonels	7	5
Lieutenant Colonels	10	7
Majors	7	2
Captains	70	30
Lieutenants	104	23
Enſigns	77	13
Cornets	2	4
Adjutants	11	1
Quarter-Maſters	2	2
Chirurgeons	3	0
Mates	1	0
Total	285	88

Numb.

Numb. V.

We thought fit to insert here the Order of Battle, *both of the* Confederate *and* French *Armies in the* Netherlands, *whereby it will appear, that two such Armies were, perhaps, never in Sight, for so considerable a Time, without coming to an Engagement.*

The Order of BATTLE of the Confederate Army at the Camp of *Meldert*, *June* 26. 1707. N. S.

First LINE.

His Highness the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General of Her *Britannick* Majesty's Forces.
His Excellency Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, Velt Marechal General of the States-General's Forces.

Generals, CHURCHILL.
Lieut. Gen. TILLY, *Wirtemberg*, *Dompre*, *Ossfriese*, *Albemarle*, *Scholtem*, *Fagel*, *Spaar*, *Dedem*, *Ingoldsby*, *Orkney*, *Vandernath*, *Bulow*, *Lumley*.
Major-Gen. *Rantzow*, *Athlone*, Pr. *d'Auvergne*, *La Leck*, *Hesse Hombourg*, *Wick*, *Welderen*, *Collier*, *Villate*, *Rantzow*, *Webb*, *Argile*, *Withers*, *Villars*, *Schuylemburg*, *Ross*, *Wood*.

Stairs	Drago.	Royal *British*	2	Squad.
		Royal *Irish*	2	
Palmes	Horse	*Lumly*	3	
		Cadogan	2	
		Schomberg	2	
		Palmes	2	
		Wood	2	
	Foot	*Orrery*	1	Battal.
		Latorf	1	
		Reck	1	
		Evans	1	
	Horse	*Voight*	2	Squad.
		Freschappel	2	
		Pents	2	
		Schuylemburg	2	
		Leib. Hanov. Reg.	2	
	Drag.	*Bulow*	4	
Chanclos	Horse	*Chanclos*	2	
		Glinston	2	
Mattha		*Obdam*	2	
	Drag.	*Vander Nath*	4	
Meredith	FOOT	*British* Guards	1	Battal.
		Royal *British*	1	
		Godfrey	1	
		Sabine	1	
		Webb	1	
Temple		Royal *British*	1	
		Royal *Irish*	1	
		Temple	1	
		Tatton	1	
North and *Grey*		*North* and *Grey*	1	
		Argyle	1	
		Lalo	1	
Brig.		*Meredith*	1	

Sterke

A Continuation of the *First* LINE.

Brigadiers.		*Preſton*	1 Battal.
		How	1
		Gore	1
Starke		*Dubrueil*	1
		Belling	1
		Salmeeſter	1
		Tecklenburgh	1
		Starke	1
Gaudecker		*Rantzow*	1
		Orange	2
		Hucklome	1
Waudenbourg		*Holſtein-beeck*	1
		Zoutland	1
	1705	*May*	1
Huffel	1705	*MaſſauWaudenb.*	1
	1705	*Huffel*	1
	1705	Prin. *W.* of *Heſſe*	1
		Sickendorf	1
Els		*Ranck*	1
		Metrael	2
		Reighteren	1
		Els	1
Hamilton		Prince Royal	1
		Tullibardin	1
		Collier	1
		Murray	1
Waſſenaer *Schwartzill*		*Dutch* Guards.	3
		Donep	1
		Schutten	1
		Schwartzell	1
		Daniſh Guards	1
Slippenbagh	Drag.	Guards Drag.	5 Squad.
Bauditz	Drag.	*Bauditz*	4
Maurice Naſſau	Horſe	*Carabineers*	4
	Horſe	*Dutch* LifeGuar.	1
Poſern	Horſe	*Dutch*BlueGuar.	2
	Horſe	*Tilly*	2
	Horſe	*Dompre*	2
Eck	Horſe	*Ooſtfrieze*	2
Briſlewitz	Horſe	*Eck*	2

Wirtem-

A Continuation of the *First* LINE.

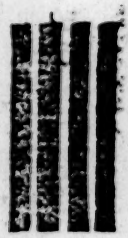
Wirtemberg	Horſe	*Eck*	2	Squad.
		Rochfort	2	
		Erbagh	2	
		Vittinghoff	1	
Baldwin		*Wirtemberg*	2	
Plettenberg		*Scravenmore*	2	
		Baldwin	2	
	Foot	*Hebourn*	1	Battal.
		May	1	
		Maximilian	1	
		Funnen	1	
	Horſe	*Broeckdorf*	2	Squad.
		Schmettau	2	
Broeckdorf.		*Rantzow*, M. G.	2	
Brig.		*Leib* Regiment	2	
	Drag.	*Bonard*	2	

The *Second* LINE in Order of BATTLE.

General LOTTUM.

Lieut. Gen. *Rantzow, Hompesch, Oyen, Dopff, Heucklome, Holstein-Beeck, Oxenstiern, Natimar.*
Majors-Gen. *Vittinghoff, Pr. Wm. of Hesse, Frankenberg, Erbagh, Erbevelt, Murray, Zoutland, Pallant, Berensdorf, Tettau, Denhoff, St. Laurents, Devayne.*

Hackleborn	Drag.	*Sonsfelt*	4	Squad
		Ansbagh	4	
		Wiitenstein	4	
Spaen	Horse	*Leib* Regiment	3	
		Prince Royal	3	
		Slippenbagh	3	
		Heyden	2	
		Catts	2	
Rheden	Drag.	*Benningsen*	3	
	Horse	*Rheden*	2	
		St. *Laurents*	2	
	Drag.	*Villars*	4	
Borg	FOOT	*Prussian* Guards	1	Battal.
		Prince Royal	3	
		Albright	1	
		Lothum	2	
Croone		*Alt Dhona*	1	
		Denhoff	1	
		Prince Royal	1	
Gauvain		*Anhalt*	1	
		Grumcavt	1	
		Berensdorf	1	
		Coscritz	1	
		Melville	1	
		Delcar	1	
Keppel		*Gauvain*	1	
		Rantzow	1	
		Albemarle	2	
Vertmuller		*Dedem*	1	
		Keppel	1	
		Starler	2	
Landsberg		*Chambrier*	1	
		Landsberg	1	
		Schwartz	1	
		Stirtzel	1	
Berner		*Maximilian*	1	
		Aderkas	1	
		Berner	1	
Vegelin		*Idsinga*	1	
		Vegelin	1	
Brig.		*Pallant*	1	



English Artillery consisting of 44 Pieces of Cannon.

Zitten

A Continuation of the *Second* LINE.

Zitten		*Oxenſtiern*	1 Battal.	
		Fagel	1	
Boiſſet		*Saliſch*	1	
		Boiſſet	1	
Porral		*Pleſſen*	1	
		Van Stecken	1	*Dutch* Artillery conſiſting of 60 Pieces of Cannon.
	Drag.	*Dopff*	4 Squad.	
Schmettau		*Schmettau*	4	
		Life Guards	1	
		Orange	2	
Cralingen		*Oyen*	1	
		Cralingen	2	
Starkenbourg		*Hombourg*	3	
		Lalech	2	
Groveſtein		*D'Auvergne*	1	
		Groveſtein	2	
Pawel	Horſe	*Pawel*	2	
		Driesberg	2	
Reghteren		*Hunnixbeen*	2	
		Fenninger	3	
		Broeckdorf	2	
		Wirtemberg	2	
Dewitz		*Dewitz*	2	
Brig.		Lt. Ge. *Rantzow*	2	
	Drag.	*Bonard*	2	

	Battal.	Squad.
First Line	56	85
Second	40	77
	96	162

The ORDER of Battle of the *French* Army commanded by the Elector of *BAVARIA* and the Duke of *VENDOSME.*

The Elector of *Bavaria.*

The Duke of *Vendosme.*

Lieutenant Generals. *Du Rosel, St. Maurice, Puissegur, Guiche, Grimaldi, Artagnan, Biron, Roban, Gacé.*

Major Generals. *May, Fraulx, Guerchy, Grimaldi, Luxembourg, Villars, Deureur, Coigny, Puiguion.*

Brigadiers. *Notast, Pasteur, Classonville. Clois, Santiny, Beringhen, Livrey, Nil, Fils Geraldi, St. Maurice, Gabret, La Marck, Langhem, Marez, Wolfskel, Montprat, Albergotti, Steckemberg, Arpajou, Du Bavail, Selves, Mimute, Level, Dame, Bonvalet, Scheyladet, Villers, Du Rour.*

Dragoons.	Foot.
3 *Mestre de Camp* General.	2 *Beaufermee.*
2 *Aquaviva.*	2 *Perche.*
3 *Chaumont.*	2 *Nivernois.*
3 *La Reine.*	1 *Maurour.*
2 *Risbourg.*	3 *Roiale.*
3 *Lisparre.*	2 *Sparre.*
	3 *Piemont.*
Horse.	1 *Obrien.*
	1 *Fils Geraldi.*
13 *Maison du Roi.*	1 *Perona.*
8 *Gendarmerie.*	
3 *Dirmaine.*	Horse.
2 *Stagnan.*	3 *Roiale Etranger.*
2 *Marteville.*	2 *Courcillon.*
2 *Fontaine.*	3 *Orleans.*
3 *Toulouse.*	2 *Livrey.*
3 Colonel General.	3 *Demares.*
	3 *Beringhen.*
Foot.	2 *Forlac.*
	2 *Tuoroute.*
3 *Picardie.*	2 *Arco Cologne.*
2 *Luxembourg.*	3 *Putte.*
4 *Le Roi.*	3 *Cuirassiers d' Arco.*
2 *Poitou.*	1 *Carabiniers Garde.*
2 *Chartres.*	2 *Garde d' Espagne.*
4 *Alsace.*	3 *Garde d' Archers.*
2 *Godrin.*	6 *Carabiniers.*
1 *Royal Italien*	
2 *Lovigni.*	Dragoons.
4 *Garde Francoise.*	
3 *Garde Suisse.*	2 *Classonville.*
3 *Garde Cologne.*	3 *Lepinaq.*
4 *Garde Baviere.*	2 *Pasteur.*
1 *Isanghein.*	3 *Vasie.*
1 *La Landes.*	3 *Le Roi.*
2 *Vendome.*	2 *Notast.*
2 *La Marck.*	

2 Eg-

Lieutenant-Generals. Souternon, Toulongeon. Birkenfeld, Capres, Lude, Albergotti, Ribeaucourt, Magyac.
Major-Generals. Conflans, Ruffeg, Sparre, Zuniga, De Lille, Alpetterre, Bouvats.
Brigadiers. Coſta, Chamfleur, Nugent, A Coſte, Rarantin, Schack, Couvieres, Moucby, Rhingraaf, Bournonville, Buſſon, Brendelet, May, Croug, Spierre, Arling, Monmerange, Duberil, La Catoire, Dobelſtein, Freſin, Roſen.

2 Egmont.
3 Dauphin Etranger.
2 Roſen.
2 La Motte.
2 Freſin.
2 Marſilac.
2 Dobelſttin.
2 Dalrau.
2 Roye.
2 La Catoire.
2 Coulanges.
2 Branque.
2 Abuſſon.
2 Matignon.
3 Roial Piemont.

Foot.

2 Roial Rouſſillon.
2 Bourfleur.
2 Conde.
1 Laern.
2 Guienni.
1 Wemmel.
2 Bearn.
2 St. Valier,
2 Auxerrois.
2 Xaintonge.
2 Solre.
3 Villaers.
3 May Suiſſe.
3 Brendelet.
3 Heſſe Suiſſe.
3 Caſtillas.
3 Greder.
1 Bournonville.
1 Doigny.
1 Fuſileer d'Eſpagne.
2 Boullonnois.
1 Lhingraaf.
2 Lorraine.
1 Bauche.
1 Nile.
2 Angeuoy.
1 Couvieres.
2 Greder.
1 Naſſau.
2 Provence.
1 Grimaldi.
1 Cambreſis.

Horſe.

3 Conde.
2 Barantin.
2 Biron.
2 Eſclinvilliers.
2 Ligondy.
2 A Coſte.
3 Nugent.
2 Locatelli.
2 Cheriſy.
2 La Tour.
2 Poan.
3 Coſta.
3 Carabiniers,
2 La Breſſche.
2 Bellefond.
3 Cravattes.
2 Huſſars.

Chemeraut. Leſſuades. Kruykenberg, Pignatelli.

Reſerve.

Dragoons.

3 Bretagne.
2 Pignatelli.

Horſe.

3 Roial Allemand.
2 Bruhof.

Foot.

1 Bat. commanded by the C. *de la Motte.*

Horſe.

2 Tarent.
2 Bellaceuil.
2 Cano.
2 Roial Artillerie.

Battalions.

1 Bombardiers,

Lieutenant-General.
Major-General.
Brigadiers.

Battalions	124
Squadrons.	
Horſe	155
Dragoons	36
Huſſars	2
Squadrons	193

The Treaty concluded at Alt-Ranſtad, *between the Emperor and the King of* Sweden.

The Inſtrument on the Part of the Emperor.

'WE *JOSEPH*, &c. make known, That ſome 'Complaints and Diſputes having riſen be-'tween Us and the moſt ſerene and potent Prince '*CHARLES* King of the *Swedes*, *Goths*, and *Vandals*, '[*his whole Title*] our moſt dear Couſin and Bro-'ther; We, for compoſing them, have on our Part 'ſent to his Serenity our Illuſtrious and Noble 'Privy-Counſellor, Gentleman of our Bedchamber, 'Chancellor of our Kingdom of *Bohemia*, our faith-'ful and beloved *John Wenceſlaus* Count *Wratiſlau* 'of the *Roman* Empire, with full Power to agree 'and conclude the following Articles.

ARTICLE I.

'THE free Exerciſe of Religion, granted by the 'Peace of *Oſnabrug*, to the Princes, Counts, Ba-'rons and Nobles of Sileſia, and to their Subjects; 'as alſo to the Cities, Suburbs and Villages adhering 'to the Confeſſion of *Augsburg*, ſhall not only be 'preſerved entire and unviolated, but likewiſe what-'ever Innovations ſhall appear to have been made, 'contrary to the genuine Senſe of that Treaty, ſhall 'be amended by the following Methods.

'1. Whatever Churches and Schools in the Prin-'cipalities of *Lignitz*, *Brieg*, *Munſterberg* and *Oels*, 'or in the City of *Breſlau*, and other Cities, Suburbs 'and Villages, were after the Peace of *Weſtphalia* 'taken away, and either conſecrated to the *Roman* 'Catholick Worſhip, or only ſhut up, ſhall be put 'into the ſame Condition they were in at the time 'of the ſaid Pacification, and with all the Rights, 'Privileges, Revenues, Lands, and Effects belong-'ing to them, be reſtored to thoſe of the *Augsburg* 'Confeſſion, within ſix Months at fartheſt, or 'ſooner.

'2. The Communities who have Churches built 'near the Towns of *Sweynitz*, *Jaur* and *Glogau*, ſhall 'not only be at Liberty to maintain as many Mini-'ſters as are requiſite to perform the ſacred Offices 'of Religion; but to have and found near thoſe

'Church

'Churches, Schools for the Education of Children.

'3. In such Places where the publick Exercise of 'the *Lutheran* Religion is prohibited, none shall be 'hindred from performing Religious Worship 'peaceably and quietly in their own House, for 'themselves, their Children, Lodgers and Servants; 'or from sending their Children to Schools abroad 'of their own Religion, or having them taught by 'private Tutors at home; Nor shall any of the *Lu-* 'theran Religion in *Silesia* be compell'd to be pre- 'sent at the Worship of the *Roman Catholicks*, to 'make use of their Schools, to embrace rheir Reli- 'gion, or to send for any *Roman Catholick* Parish- 'Priests, to perform the Ministerial Functions of 'Matrimony, Baptism, Burial, the Holy Commu- 'nion, and the like; but every one shall be at Li- 'berty, on any of those Occasions, to go to any neigh- 'bouring Place within or without *Silesia*, where the 'Lutheran Religion is openly exercis'd, paying to 'their own Parish-Priest the settl'd customary Dues. 'Farther, the Ministers of the *Lutheran* Religion 'shall not be hindred from visiting when sent for, 'the Sick of their own Religion dwelling under 'the Jurisdiction of the *Roman Catholicks*; nor from 'attending, comforting, or administring to Priso- 'ners, or Persons condemn'd to die.

'4. The Nobility and others who have Estates 'in the Parishes of those of the *Lutheran* Persuasion, 'shall be obliged to pay to the Minister of the *Lu-* 'theran Parish-Church his Tythes, and other *Emo-* 'luments that come under the Name of Surplice-Fees. '[*Reditus qui Stolæ Nomine veniunt.*]

'5. Minors and Orphans of either Sex, of what 'Condition soever, who are born of *Lutheran* Pa- 'rents, shall not have Tutors or Guardians of a 'different Religion obtruded upon them: much less 'shall these be allow'd to put Minors into Mona- 'steries, and instil into them the Principles of their 'Religion. And whereas Mothers have a natural 'Right to the Tuition and Education of their Chil- 'dren, it shall be lawful for them, in Defect of Tu- 'tors or Guardians duly qualify'd, or when such 'are not appointed by their Husbands Wills, to 'chuse others of the *Lutheran* Religion to assist them 'in the Guardianship.

'6. When a Suit is in Profecution on Account of 'Religion, the Prefident or Judge of an inferior 'Court ſhall not proceed to a Deciſion, before the 'Perſon againſt whom the Action is brought, can 'carry it before the Supreme Regency of *Sileſia*, or 'before his Sacred Imperial Majeſty, and there try 'his Right. For which purpoſe, the Eſtates profeſ-'ſing the *Lutheran* Religion, ſhall be allow'd to 'keep and maintain, at their own Expence, Deputies 'at the Imperial Court.

'7. Cauſes Matrimonial, and others that have re-'lation to Religion, ſhall either not be cognizable 'by a *Roman Catholick* Conſiſtory, or be adjudg'd 'according to the Canons admitted in the *utheran* 'Religion: but in thoſe Principalities, where, at the 'time of the Peace of *Munſter*, were Conſiſtories of 'the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, Conſiſtories ſhall be re-'ſtor'd on the former Eſtabliſhment, who ſhall take 'Cognizance of, and decide ſuch Cauſes, with a 'Saving in all Places to the Right of Appeal to the 'Sovereign.

'8. For the future, no Churches or Schools in 'the Cities, Suburbs, and Villages throughout *Sileſia*, 'where the Exerciſe of the *Lutheran* Religion is 'ſtill retain'd, whether in the Gift of the Emperor, 'or of any other *Roman Catholick* Patron, ſhall be 'taken away; but with their Paſtors and the Maſters 'of Schools ſhall be preſerv'd and protected. Like-'wiſe the Patrons of Churches ſhall enjoy their 'Right of nominating Paſtors and Preceptors to 'Churches and Schools of the *Lutheran* Religion, 'nor ſhall they be hindred by the Oppoſition of *Ro-'man Catholicks* having a joint Right of Patronage 'with them; which *Roman Catholicks* refuſing or 'neglecting to declare themſelves within the uſual 'time, the Community or Publick ſhall be at Li-'berty to nominate fit Paſtors of Churches, and 'Maſters of Schools; yet without Diminution of 'the Right the Patron has in that Caſe.

'9. The Nobiltiy, Vaſſals, and Subjects of the '*Lutheran* Religion, ſhall not be excluded from pub-'lick Offices, if they are capable of diſcharging 'them; nor ſhall they be hinder'd from ſelling their 'Eſtates, and leaving the Country when they pleaſe, 'as is expreſly provided by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

'10. His

'10. His Sacred Imperial Majeſty ſhall not refuſe 'Regard to the friendly Interpoſitions and Intercefli-'ons of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, and 'of the Princes and States of the ſame Religi-'on, for the greater Freedom of the Exerciſe of 'Religion, agreeably to the Treaty of *Weſtpha-'lia*.

'11. He ſhall alſo give Order in the uſual Man-'ner, that what is tranſacted and done by this A-'greement, ſhall not only be put in Execution with-'in the time ſtipulated, but likewiſe that all and 'ſingular the Articles contain'd therein, be exactly, 'and *bona fide*, in all time, obſerv'd and made good: 'Accordingly he does now and for ever give them 'the Force of a Law not to be infring'd by any con-'trary Orders or Commands. He likewiſe con-'ſents, that the *Swediſh* Miniſter be preſent at the 'Execution, and have the Inſpection of all that is 'tranſacted in this Affair.

ARTICLE II.

'His Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Sweden* having in-'timated, that he has very much at Heart the In-'tereſts of the moſt Serene Houſe of *Holſtein Got-'torp*, his Sacred Imperial Majeſty promiſes, that 'when that Ducal Houſe ſhall require it in a decent 'Manner, he will, after having well inform'd him-'ſelf of that Affair, confirm, within the Term of 'Four Months, the Agreemeent enter'd into by the 'Chapter of *Lubeck* in the Year 1647, to elect Bi-'ſhops and Coadjutors out of that Houſe for ſix Ge-'nerations.

'1. Moreover, he declares himſelf diſpos'd to 'continue in the reigning Houſe of *Holſtein Got-'torp* the Right of Primogeniture, introduc'd by 'an Ordinance of Duke *John Adolphus*, of the 9th 'of *January* 1608. inaſmuch as it has been confirm'd 'by all the ſucceeding Emperors. So that he will 'not only confirm, in the beſt Form and Manner 'us'd in the Imperial Court, as well the foremen-'tion'd Agreement, as this Ordinance which has 'been ſo often corroborated, but will preſerve in its 'full Force the Right which the moſt Serene Houſe 'of *Holſtein Gottorp* has thereby acquir'd, and not 'ſuffer any thing ever to be decreed to the contrary.

A R-

ARTICLE III.

'His Sacred Imperial Majesty remits to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, all Subsidies of Men, Money, or other Aid, which he for his Provinces in *Germany* was bound to furnish, as well formerly, as to the present War, wherein his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire are by Decree engag'd against *France* and its Adherents, and which, during this War, he might be oblig'd to furnish. On which Account his Sacred Imperial Majesty and his Successors shall not in any wise ever make any Demands of, or give any Disturbance to, either the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or its Provinces in *Germany*: All other Engagements, besides this Remission, which his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* now is, or shall hereafter be under for those Provinces to his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire, remaining firm.

ARTICLE IV.

'And to give the greater Force to these Promises, and the more certain Security that all and singular the Contents thereof shall be religiously and inviolably maintain'd; the Power is left to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, of nominating and taking in such Guarantees as he shall think fit.

'In Testimony of all which, the Minister of his Sacred Imperial Majesty being vested with full Power, has confirm'd with his usual Seal the present Agreement sign'd with his own Hand, and has promis'd it shall be ratify'd by his Sacred Imperial Majesty within the Term of two Weeks, to be reckon'd from this Day, and that he will duly deliver the Instrument of that Ratification. Given in the Royal Quarters at *Alt-Ranstad*, the 1st Day of *September*, 1707.

Sign'd,

WENCESLAUS,

(L. S.)

Comt de Wratislau.

The

The RATIFICATION.

'WE being readily diſpos'd, as well to confirm 'and conſolidate the ancient Amity that is be-'tween Us and the moſt Serene King and King-'dom of *Sweden*, as to cut off all Occaſion of Ani-'moſity, do by the Authority of theſe Preſents ſub-'ſcrib'd with our own Hand, and corroborated 'with our Imperial Seal, approve and ratifie the fore-'going Articles, which we will exactly obſerve, 'and not ſuffer to be infring'd. Given in our City 'of *Vienna*, the 6th Day of *September*, in the Year 'of the Lord 1707. the 18th of our *Roman*, the '20th of our *Hungarian*, and the 3d of our *Bohe-'mian* Reign.

JOSEPHUS,
L. S.
H. Frederick Gui. Schonborn.
By his Sacred Imperial Majeſty's
expreſs Command,
C. F. *Consbruch.*

The Inſtrument on the Part of the King of Sweden.

'WE *CHARLES*, by the Grace of God, King 'of the *Swedes*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, &c. make 'known, That whereas the moſt Serene, and moſt 'Potent Prince and Lord *JOSEPH*, Emperor of the *Romans*, &c. our moſt dear Brother, Couſin 'and Friend, having ſent to our Quarters the Il-'luſtrious *John Wenceſlaus* Count *de Wratiſlau*, his 'Privy-Councellor, and Chancellor of the King-'dom of *Bohemia*, has caus'd the Differences that 'chanc'd to riſe between Us, to be compos'd on the 'Conditions clearly expreſs'd, and comprehended 'in the Inſtrument drawn up thereon the 22d of '*Auguſt* paſt, and deliver'd to us ſign'd by the ſaid 'Miniſter: We therefore being no leſs diſpos'd, as 'well to confirm and conſolidate the ancient Amity 'in which we are engag'd with his Sacred Imperial 'Majeſty, and the Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, as to 'cut off all Occaſions of Animoſity for the future, 'think fit by the following Articles to declare and 'teſtifie, with utmoſt Sincerity, our Deſigns and In-'tentions.

A Rs

ARTICLE I.

'WE will not only entirely and inviolably keep 'the Peace of *Osnabrug*, which shall be a com- 'mon and eternal Law to Us with his Sacred and 'Imperial Majesty and the Sacred *Roman* Empire, 'but will likewise preserve sincere and spotless Friend- 'ship with his Sacred Imperial Majesty; And see- 'ing Satisfaction is given Us upon the Differences 'lately risen, we absolutely give up whatever was 'pretended, or might be pretended on that Account, 'and would have it buried in everlasting Obli- 'vion.

II.

'We also promise to withdraw all our Forces, as 'well Horse as Foot, out of *Silesia*, and the Here- 'ditary Territories of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, 'without delay, as soon as the Ratification of every 'thing promis'd on the Part of his Sacred Imperial 'Majesty, in the above-mentioned Instrument, is 'brought to Us, and Orders are in due manner pro- 'mulgated for their full Performance: But if while 'these are expected, it be necessary for our Troops 'to tarry in *Silesia*, they must be supply'd with 'Subsistence; yet we will take care that exact Di- 'scipline be kept among them, and will not suffer 'them to commit any kind of Violence.

III.

'But if, contrary to our Expectation, it happen 'that the things stipulated by his Sacred Imperial 'Majesty, be not made good within the limited 'time, we reserve to our selves full Right to bring 'back our Forces into *Silesia* at any time, till the Ex- 'ecution of those things be in every Point accom- 'plished.

'In Testimony of all which, we have command- 'ed this Instrument, subscrib'd with our Hand, to 'be confirm'd likewise with our Royal Seal. Done 'in our Quarters at *Walkowitz* the 22d of *August*, (O. S.) 1707.

CHARLES.
L. S.
PIPER.

A Sum-

A Summary Information of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia's *Rights to the full Sovereignty of* Neufchatel *and* Valangin.

'HIS Majeſty's Pretenſions to that Sovereignty, 'are ſo fair and ſo juſt, That there is Reaſon to 'hope, all the World will be convinc'd of it, as ſoon 'as we ſhall have ſhewn upon what Foundation 'they ſtand.

'Thoſe Rights having for a conſiderable Time 'been untaken Notice of, and, as it were, buried 'in Oblivion, by Reaſon the Houſe of *Longueville* 'has taken particular Care to obſcure them, and 'conceal their Origin, for the better ſecuring its 'unlawful Poſſeſſion; therefore its pretended Suc-'ceſſors have not fail'd taking Advantage of the 'ſaid Obſcurity and Oblivion, to make thoſe very 'Rights look'd upon, either as Chimerical, or at 'leaſt as Superannuated.

'In order to remove that falſe Prejudice, with 'which they have endeavour'd to poſſeſs Peoples 'Minds, We thought it proper to give, in this 'Writing, a general Notion of thoſe Rights, which 'ſhall afterwards be deduced more at large, and 'particularly in another Work.

'This Summary Information will contain Four 'Propoſitions, the Proof whereof will bear a full 'Demonſtration with all rational, impartial, and 'unprejudic'd Perſons.

Firſt PROPOSITION.

That the County of Neufchalon *was a Fief of the Houſe of* Chalon, *and depending on the Empire.*

We could not ſee, without Surprize, That not only ſome Advocates for the pretended Succeſſors to the Dutcheſs of *Nemours* have dared to advance, that that County had long before been freed and clear'd from all Feodal Subjection; but that in a Memorial lately publiſh'd in Favour of the Prince of *Conti*, it has been ſuggeſted, That *Neufchatel* was never, in the beginning, or at any Time, a Fief of the Empire; nor did ever pay Homage to it;

That

That 'twas only to gain the Emperor's and the Houſe of *Chalon*'s Protection, that *Rodolphus* of *Neufchatel* made it over in 1288, to the Emperor *Rodolphus* of *Hapsburg*, and the latter to *John* of *Chalon*; but that before thoſe Deeds, the County of *Neufchatel* was altogether free and independent.

To deſtroy thoſe erroneous Inſinuations, it will ſuffice to obſerve,

Firſt, That the Deed of Conceſſion of the County of *Neufchatel*, made by that Emperor, to *John* of *Chalon*, in the Month of *September*, 1288, expreſly imports, That the ſaid County and all its Dependencies had been held in Fief of the Emperor and Empire, by *Rolin*, and *Amedeus* his Father; *Nobilis Vir Rolinus Dominus Novi Caſtri, filius quondam Amedei Domini de Novo-Caſtro, Caſtrum quod dicitur de Novo-Caſtro, & Villam ipſius ſuper Lacum ſitam, cum Allodiis, Feudis, Retrofeudis, Pedagiis, Juriſdictionibus, ut rebus aliis quocumque nomine cenſeantur, quas iidem* (that is, *Rolin* and *Amedeus*) *à Nobis & Imperio tenebant in Feudum, in Manus noſtras libere reſignavit.*

Secondly, That by the Deed of Recognizance, made by the ſaid *John Rolin* to *John* of *Chalon*, of the Caſtle and City of *Neufchatel*, with its Dependencies, in the ſaid Month of *September*, 1288, it is expreſly declar'd, That *Rolin*, his Father *Amedeus*, and his Predeceſſors, had till then held all the Premiſes of the *Roman* Empire; *Prædicta omnia & ſingula Amedeus Pater Rolini, & ipſius Prædeceſſores ab Imperio Romano hactenus tenuerunt.*

It can hardly be conceiv'd how the Author of the Memorial for the Prince of *Conti*, did not fear to expoſe himſelf, by laying down for Truth, Facts ſo contrary to the expreſs Tenor of thoſe Acts, which he owns not to have been unknown to him.

If we ſhould run back to the Times that preceded thoſe Acts of 1288, and engage our ſelves in Hiſtorical Enquiries about the County of *Burgundy*, and the Ancient Counts of *Chalon* and *Neufchatel*, we might trace up the Original Subjection of the Counts of *Neufchatel* to thoſe of *Chalon*; but this would only lead us into too great a Prolixity, which we deſign to avoid in this Writing.

We are therefore contented with laying the first Foundations of the Direct Subjection of the Princes of *Châlon*, in relation to *Neufchatel*, on the Concession they receiv'd from the Emperor in the Year 1288; and on that they made, at the same time, to *Rolin* of *Neufchatel*.

These Acts being confirm'd and supported by a long Series of others, such as divers Letters Patents of Emperors, till about the middle of the sixteenth Century, of several Homages, Resumptions of Fiefs, Recognizances, and other Titles of that Nature, of 1311, 1349, 1357, 1397, 1406, 1407, 1453, 1458, *&c.* We are sure of having more than sufficient Proof, that *Neufchatel* is truly a Fief of the House of *Chalon*, depending on the Empire: Which is the first Proposition we undertook to prove.

The Second PROPOSITION.

That the Rights of the House of Châlon, *to the Fief of* Neufchatel, *have pass'd to that of* Nassau, *and been transmitted to his Majesty the King of* Prussia.

To prove this Proposition, we must take the following Considerations along with us.

First, That by the Act of Investiture, which is produced in good and due Form, of the first of *September* 1288, the Emperor *Rodolphus* grants to *John* of *Châlon*, the second of that Name, Baron of *Arlay*, in Consideration of his Illustrious Birth, the Fief of *Neufchatel*, with all its Dependencies, without Restriction or Limitation, to be enjoy'd and possess'd by himself and his Lawful Heirs for ever. *Nos itaque considerantes* (says that Emperor) *Imperium sublimioris fastigii incrementa suscipere, cùm generosæ prosapiæ viros pollentes Nobis & Imperio ad debitæ fidelitatis homagium vendicamus, Nobili Viro Johanni de Cabillone Domino de Arlaco, fratri & fideli nostro carissimo (ad cujus utique honorem & profectum votivis aspiramus affectibus) prædictum Castrum & Villam, cum Feudis, Retro-Feudis, &c. à Nobis & Imperio, per Eum & suos hæredes legitimos, in feudum possidenda perpetuo liberaliter concedimus, ac eum de eodem Feudo præsentibus investiimus.*

Secondly, That the Male Line of this *John* of *Châlon* continued, by a direct uninterrupted Descent, till

till *Philibert* of *Chalon*, the laſt Male of that powerful Houſe, who was kill'd in the Camp before *Florence*, being General of the Emperor *Charles* V's Army in the Year 1530.

Thirdly, That it was *Renatus* of *Naſſau*, who in the quality of Nephew, next Kinſman, and Teſtamentary Heir of *Philibert* of *Chalon*, came to the Succeſſion, and ſolemnly took the Name and Arms.

Fourthly, That by his Will of the Year 1544, this *Renatus* of *Naſſau-Chalon*, made *William* of *Naſſau*, his Couſin German, the Illuſtrious Founder of the *Belgian* Liberty, his Univerſal Heir; who, without any Oppoſition, was put into Poſſeſſion of the Inheritance of the Houſe of *Chalon*.

The Fifth Conſideration, which particularly deſerves Attention, is, that the Emperor not only permitted, authorized and confirm'd the Teſtamentary Diſpoſitions in favour of *Renatus* and *William* of *Naſſau*; but expreſly acknowledg'd in both, by repeated Acts, the Quality of lawful Heirs of the Houſe of *Chalon*.

This Acknowledgment reſults from the Emperor's Grant of the 14th of *May* 1544, for the Will of *Renatus*; from the Publiſhing of that Will at *Bruſſels*, in the Imperial Palace, in the Preſence of the Queen of *Hungary*, Governor of the Low-Countries; from the Letters of that Emperor, for confirming that Will, and the Guardians given to that Heir; and laſtly, from eight Publick Treaties of Peace, that have ſince been made, in the Years 1538, 1544, 1559, 1596, 1598, 1648, 1675, and 1697.

To this it will not be amiſs to add, That not only the Emperor has own'd, in *Renatus* and *William* of *Naſſau*, and the Princes of *Orange* their Succeſſors, the Quality of lawful Heirs of the Houſe of *Chalon*; but alſo the Moſt Chriſtian King, who has been concern'd in all thoſe Treaties of Peace, and who, in that of *Crepi*, of the 15th of *September*, 1544, declares, in expreſs Terms, 'That he has 'taken, and takes away, by this Treaty, the Se- 'queſtration, and other Letts made to the Princi- 'pality of *Orange*, and the Sovereignty thereof, for 'the Uſe of the Univerſal Heir, appointed by the 'Will of the late Lord *Renatus* of *Chalon*, Prince of 'Orange, immediate Heir of Prince *Philibert*.

But

But what must not be forgot, in this Place, is, That besides this general Acknowledgment in the Quality of lawful Heirs of the House of *Chalon*, in favour of the Princes of *Nassau*, the Emperor has moreover expressly authoriz'd them in the Suing of their Rights for the Reversion of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, as appears by divers Patents, and several other Pieces of the Process, begun in the Year 1532, and continued till 1552, between the House of *Nassau*, and that of *Longueville*, for the Universal Succession of *Chalon*, and the Restitution of *Neufchatel*. Nothing can be more convincing to prove the Passage of the Right of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, *chatel* from the House of *Chalon* to that of *Nassau*; and a Man must be strangely possess'd with the Spirit of Wrangling, to dispute that Truth.

In a Word, the Transmission of these Rights to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, has its Proof and Foundation in that very Will and Testament of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, of the Year 1544, which has already been mention'd.

For 'tis most certain, That his Majesty is not only Cousin-German, and neareſt Kinsman of the late King *William* of *Nassau*, Testamentary Heir of *Renatus* of *Nassau-Chalon*; but beside that, he is expressly call'd by the lineal, gradual, and perpetual Feoffment of Trust contain'd in that Testament of *Renatus*: A Man need only read the Will, and the Tenor of the Feoffment of Trust, to be fully convinced; and the Application to the present Case, in favour of his Majesty, admits not the least Shadow of Difficulty.

The Gentlemen of *Neufchatel* cannot but lay Stress on that Consideration which is taken from the Feoffment of Trust of *Renatus* of *Nassau*, since it is a strong Argument for the Inalienability of their Country.

It is undoubtedly true, That the said Country in the Hands of the Lords in Possession, could not, according to the most certain Principles of Feodal Law, be alienated without the Consent of the Direct and Paramount Lords, and the Possession being once consolidated with the Direct and Paramount Fief, and so brought into the Royal House

of *Pruſſia*, the Inſeparable Duration of Both is for ever eſtabliſh'd.

But, at all Events, the States or People of *Neufchatel* can never be at a Loſs for the Choice of a Sovereign; for they will always find him mark'd out in ſome of the Deſcendents of the Illuſtrious and Numerous Family of *Naſſau*, according to the Order ſet down in the Will and Teſtament of Prince *Renatus*, who did thereby ſecure the Succeſſion of that Principality to all future Ages.

We ſhall not ſpend Time in confuting the pretended Intails of the Years 1416 and 1417, which ſerv'd to colour the Vexations exerciſed by the Dukes of *Longueville* againſt the Houſe of *Naſſau*, and occaſion'd ſeveral Decrees by them obtain'd, which have been vacated, repeal'd and diſannull'd by the ſubſequent Treaties of Peace: and by ſeveral Letters of Replevy of the Kings of *France*. The Diſcuſſing of thoſe Particulars would carry us too far; and we may afterwards enter upon it, if his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Adverſaries ſhould alledge thoſe Intails, to ſupport their bad Cauſe. In the mean time, we think we have abundantly juſtify'd, That the Rights of the Houſe of *Chalon* have lawfully been made over to that of *Naſſau*, and tranſmitted to his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*.

The Third PROPOSITION.

That the Lordſhip in Poſſeſſion of the Vaſſal Counts of Neufchatel, *was extinct by the Death of* John *of* Friburg, *which happned in the Year* 1457; *and that from that time, that Fief has been reunited and conſolidated to the direct Lordſhips of the Princes of* Chalon.

It muſt be allow'd as certain, what the publick Deeds juſtify, *viz.* That in Truth the Fief of *Neufchatel* was granted, without either Condition or Reſtriction, by the Emperor *Rodolph*, to *John* of *Chalon*, to be poſſeſs'd by him and his lawful Heirs for ever; but that Country was afterwards given to *Rolin* of *Neufchatel*, on Conditions and Clauſes, which reſtraining and limiting the Right of that Vaſſal, preſerve and ſecure that of the Lord *Paramount*,

mount, for the Return and Reunion of the Domain in Poſſeſſion to the Direct Lordſhip.

The preſent Buſineſs, therefore, is to examine what thoſe Clauſes and Conditions are.

By the Recognizance of the Year 1311, it was expreſly agreed, 'That if *Raoul*, or *Rolin*, ſhould 'leave no Male Iſſue, one of his Daughters, or Daugh-'ters of his Heirs, might reſume the Fief, as if he 'himſelf had reſum'd it; therefore, according to the Tenor of that Act, there was but one Daughter that was entituled to the reſuming of the Fief, and only in caſe *Rolin* ſhould die without Male Iſſue; which would have excluded *Iſabella*, had there not been, in ſubſequent Acts, an Extenſion to the Succeſſion of the Fief.

But as for the Homage and Recognizance, which *Lewis* made for the Fief of *Neufchatel* in 1357, the Right of Succeſſion was extended to ſeveral of his Daughters, or thoſe of his Male Iſſue, in caſe they ſhould die without Male Heirs.

Wherefore this laſt Act being the Rule we are to go by, it is neceſſary to conſider the Tenor thereof, in order to know the Perſons that can be admitted to the Reſumption of the Fief, and thoſe that ought to be excluded.

That Homage expreſly imports, 'That in caſe '*Lewis* or his Heirs ſhould die without Male Iſſue, 'his Daughters, or the Daughters of his Heirs, one 'or ſeveral of the Houſe of *Neufchatel*, might re-'ſume the Fief of *John* of *Chalon*. Thus you ſee the Reſumption of the Fief of Daughters was ſtipulated, and preciſely regulated, both for the Caſes that might happen, and the Quality of Perſons: The Caſes are, 'The Deceaſe either of the Vaſſal, 'without Males, or of his Heirs without Male Iſſue. 'The Perſons are the Daughters of the Vaſſal, or 'of his Male Heirs, one or ſeveral of the Houſe of '*Neufchatel*.

'Tis manifeſtly and undeniably evident, That the Daughters alone, in the firſt Line of the Vaſſal Counts of *Neufchatel*, or thoſe of their Male Iſſue, are called to the Succeſſion of the Fief, there being none but they that are properly of the Name and Family of *Neufchatel*; and that their Iſſue, either Male or Female, are, without Contradiction,

of another Name and Family; *Filia eſt Finis Familiæ.*

This Maxim being laid, 'tis certain that *Lewis* of *Neufchatel* having left no Male Iſſue, *Iſabella* and *Varenna*, his two Daughters, were capacitated to be admitted to the Reſumption of the Fief, as the firſt was, and enjoy'd the ſame till Death. But 'tis certain alſo, That none of their Deſcendents could not have the leaſt Right to pretend to it, as not being of the Houſe of *Neufchatel.*

Nevertheleſs, *John* of *Chalon*, the fourth of that Name, Prince of *Orange*, yielding his Right, granted the Inveſtiture to *Conradus* of *Friburg*, Son of *Varenna*, and Nephew of *Iſabella*, a Stranger to the Houſe of *Neufchatel*; but who becoming thereby Count of *Neufchatel*, acquired alſo to his Family, the Title and Name of the Houſe of *Neufchatel.*

In relation to which, it is neceſſary to obſerve: *Firſt*, That in the Replevy of that Fief (of the 24th of *Aug.* 1407.) which *John* of *Chalon* had caus'd to be ſeiz'd, upon the Non-Delivery of a Regiſter, that Prince puts in an expreſs Reſervation of his Rights for the future. Every Body knows the Drift of ſuch Reſervations and Proteſtations, which is, to preſerve ones Right in Caſes that may happen for the future.

Secondly, That *Conradus* having no lawful Calling to that Fief, and having been inveſted by the Lord *Paramount*'s Indulgence only, that Fief did thereby become a new Fief in his Hands. *Feudum fit Novum*, (ſay the Civilians) *quando conceditur illis, qui in eo ſuccedere non poterant.* From whence it follows, That the Deſcendents of that *Conradus* failing in the Year 1457. by the Death of *John* of *Friburg*, without Iſſue, the Fief return'd, without Controverſy, to the Lord *Paramount*; nor had any of the Collateral Relations any Right to claim it: For, *in Feudo Novo Collaterales Acquirentis ſuccedere non poſſunt.*

Thirdly, 'Tis what *Conradus* of *Friburg* acknowledg'd himſelf, by the Homage he made to *John* of *Chalon*, the 24th of *Auguſt*, 1407. for he only reſerves therein the Succeſſion and Reſumption of the Fief for his Male Heirs, and thoſe failing, for his Daughters, and the Daughters of his Male Heirs, one or

more

more of the Houſe of *Neufchatel*; that is, of his Name and Family, which became the Houſe of *Neufchatel*, by his Lord's free Grant.

Fourthly, The Excluſion of *Conradus* of *Friburg*'s Collateral Relations is alſo expreſly ſtipulated by the famous Homage the Council and Corporation of the City of *Neufchatel* paid to *John* of *Chalon* IV. their Sovereign Lord, on the 13th of *Auguſt*, 1406. which contains a clear and expreſs Law, to determine the future Succeſſion of the Fief, and againſt which no pertinent Objection can be made. We forbear making, in this Place, all the Reflexions, that may be made upon that Act, which was the Reſult of the Prince of *Chalon*'s Journey to *Neufchatel*, in order to compoſe the Differences between the Count-Vaſſal, and the Inhabitants; neither will we mention the good Regulations he made there, by Confirming the Privileges and Franchiſes of the City, which *Conradus* of *Friburg* had attempted to curtail.

It will ſuffice to obſerve, That one of that Homage's Clauſes does poſitively import, *That in caſe* Conradus *ſhould die without Iſſue, or that either he or his Heirs ſhould make over by Will, or otherwiſe, the Country to others beſides their Children, they ſhould from that time acknowledge no other immediate Lords, but the Prince* John *of* Chalon, *or his Heirs.* This Deed carries the greater Weight with it, in relation to the Regulation of the Succeſſion which is therein contain'd, by reaſon it was confirm'd by the abovemention'd Homage of *Conradus*, in the Year 1407. and by that of *John* of *Friburg*, his Son, in the Year 1453.

It is plain from what has been obſerv'd, That that *John* of *Friburg* dying without Iſſue, could not make over the Fief to any of his Collateral Relations, and that *Rodolphus* of *Hochberg*, who was of a ſtrange Family, and none of the Deſcendents either of *Conradus* or *John* of *Friburg*, much leſs of the Houſe of *Neufchatel*, had no Right to pretend to it; ſo that having intruded into it, by Virtue of his Couſin's Teſtamentary Diſpoſition, notwithſtanding the Seizure of *Lewis* of *Chalon*, he can never be look'd upon as a lawful Poſſeſſor.

It would be too tedious, to deduce all the Artifices and Violences uſed by *Rodolphus* of *Hochberg* and his Succeſſors, to maintain themſelves in that unjuſt Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Neufchatel*. It might, beſides, be ſhewn, that ſuppoſing *Rodolphus* of *Hochberg* had had a Right, both he and his Succeſſors forfeited the ſame, by ſeveral Caſes of Felony into which they have fallen, and which would have made them liable to a Deprivation of the Fief, in caſe they could have been look'd upon as lawful Vaſſals. We might, upon that ſcore, mention the unlawful Alienations of that Fief, without the Conſent of their Direct and *Paramount* Lords; The Diſowning and Renouncing of thoſe very Lords, by the ſaid Vaſſals pretending raſhly to arrogate to themſelves the Sovereignty and Independency; and the expreſs Declaration they made not to yield to them the Services they had been bound to perform by their Vaſſalage and Allegiance, often acknowledg'd by themſelves and their Predeceſſors: But to anſwer the End of this Summary Account, what has already been repreſented is ſufficient to demonſtrate, that the Overture of this Fief was made in favour of the Counts of *Chalon*, the Direct Lords, by the Death of *John* of *Fribourg*. We are now going to ſhew, that no Preſcription can be oppos'd againſt that Right.

The Fourth PROPOSITION.

That no Preſcription can be oppos'd againſt the Action form'd by the Princes of Chalon, *and their lawful Heirs, for the Reverſion of the Fief of* Neufchatel, *which is at this time juſtly renew'd.*

We have ſhewn the Juſtice of this Reverſion and Conſolidation of the Fief, and conſequently, that *Rodolphus* of *Hochberg* was not a lawful Poſſeſſor. It is proved by thoſe Acts, that he poſſeſs'd himſelf of it by Violence and Force of Arms: that by means of armed Men he rendred uſeleſs the Putting in Poſſeſſion the Direct Lord of the Fief, that he rejected all the reaſonable Propoſals that were made him for adjuſting that Difference; and that he had the

the Dexterity to make his Advantage of the Diſpoſition of his Neighbours, and other Circumſtances, to maintain himſelf in his unlawful Poſſeſſion. It may be juſtify'd, That *Philip* of *Hochberg*, and the Dukes of *Longueville*, his univerſal Heirs, have, for the moſt Part, made uſe of the ſame Ways of Violence and Artifice to carry on, and even extend that Attempt; inſomuch, that they labour'd to exempt themſelves from all Vaſſalage.

All this may undoubtedly furniſh ſufficient and convincing Arguments againſt the pretended Preſcription.

The Poſſeſſion of the Marquis of *Hochberg* and his Succeſſors, being manifeſtly Vicious, and grounded on Diſhoneſty, could never give Birth and Beginning to the Preſcription.

The Poſſeſſion that may be attended with a Preſcription, ought to take its Root and Beginning from Honeſty, without which it is void, and abſolutely incapable of producing, at any time, not even in the Courſe of ſeveral Thouſand Years, a Title to the Preſcription.

Which, in particular, takes Place in Fiefs of Dignity, ſuch as that which is now in Queſtion. *Hoc eſt in jure fundatum*, ſay the Civilians, *quod in Ducatibus, Comitatibus, vel ſimilibus magnis Feudis per vim occupatis, præſumitur mala fides, per quoſcumque Succeſſores, nec unquam præſcribuntur.*

Secondly, There may even be found in the Law-Suit begun by the Dukes of *Longueville*, againſt the Houſe of *Naſſau*, for uſurping the whole Succeſſion of *Chalon*, invincible Arguments againſt the Preſcription, with which their pretended Succeſſors would now cover the Injuſtice of their Poſſeſſion.

And indeed, the Princes of *Orange*, having, during the Time that Suit was depending, continually demanded the Reverſion of the Fief of *Neufchatel*, and the contrary Party making no Exception, at Law, againſt their Demand, but, on the contrary, maintain'd, That it depended on the Principal Sentence on the Univerſal Succeſſion, we may reaſonably draw theſe two Conſequences.

Firſt, That the Dukes of *Longueville* never reſumed their Proſecutions for the Succeſſion of *Chalon*, but, at the ſame time, they renew'd the Action of the

Princes of *Chalon* upon *Neufchatel*; which, as they pretended, was a Dependence upon it.

Secondly, That the Principality of *Orange*, and other Eſtates of the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Chalon*, having by all the publick Treaties, been reſtored to the Princes of *Naſſau*, and they having been acknowledg'd Univerſal Heirs of the Houſe of *Chalon*, their Right to the Fief of *Neufchatel*, which depended on it, has likewiſe been preſerved to them.

Thirdly, It would be eaſie to prove, That even in Fact, the Poſſibility of Preſcription being ſuppos'd, there never could be found in the Inaction, or Silence of the Counts of *Chalon*, a ſufficient Time for producing it. 'Tis certain, that ever ſince *Lewis* the *Good*, in Favour of whom the Overture of the Fief was made in the Year 1457, and who caus'd Poſſeſſion to be taken of it, all the Princes of that Houſe, till *Philibert*, who was the laſt Male-Iſſue, have us'd, according to the Juncture of Times, all poſſible Endeavours for recovering this Principality. *Renatus* and *William* of *Naſſau*, or their lawful Heirs, have, by a Law-Suit which was Twenty Years depending with the Dukes of *Longueville*, demanded this Reverſion of their Fief.

All the publick Treaties of Peace, and ſeveral Bills of Replevy, have ſecur'd and preſerv'd their Rights.

The Wars that have laſted from about the middle of the Sixteenth Century, till the middle of the following; thoſe which the late King *William*, of *England*, of Immortal Memory, ſuſtain'd during his whole Life, together with his Minority, and ſeveral other Conſiderations which Hiſtory may furniſh on that Subject, ſuffice manifeſtly to prove, that this Action, for the Recovery of *Neufchatel*, is devolved entire, and free from all Preſcription, to the King of *Pruſſia*, who now lawfully proſecutes it. In a word, that which entirely ſecures this Action from all Preſcription, is the Quality inveſted in him for proſecuting it.

It has already been obſerv'd, That the Fief of *Neufchatel* was beſtowed in the Year 1288, upon *John* of *Chalon*, Second of that Name, for him and his lawful Heirs for ever. The King of *Pruſſia* is, with-

without Contradiction, one of thoſe lawful Heirs and Feodal Succeſſors, call'd by the Feoffment of Truſt of *Renatus* of *Naſſau*, in his Will of 1544, authoriz'd, and ſolemnly confirm'd by the Emperor *Charles* V. Which, without doubt, forms a double Obſtacle to the Preſcription.

Firſt, 'Tis certain, that each Feodal Succeſſor has a Right, when the Overture is made in his Behalf, to reſume the Fief, and claim all the Rights, without their being hindred, either by Deed, or the Neglect of their Predeceſſors, although the Courſe of ſeveral Ages might be objected.

Secondly, It is no leſs certain, That the Eſtates and Rights depending on a Feoffment of Truſt, can never be forfeited by Preſcription, *ita ut*, ſay the Civilians, *nec ipſe gravatus, nec etiam tertius Poſſeſſor, etiam cum titulo præſcribat, nec ſpatio centum Annorum, nec etiam currat millenaria præſcriptio.* All the Feoffees of Truſt, each in his Rank, being called by the Diſpoſition of the Teſtator, and having each a proper and independent Right to the Eſtate of the Feoffment in Truſt, they cannot be deprived of it by the Deed, much leſs by the Inaction of thoſe who preceded them in Degree.

But if the Marqueſſes of *Hochberg*, and the Dukes of *Longueville* their Succeſſors, could not extinguiſh, by Preſcription, the Action of the Houſe of *Chalon*, for the Reverſion of the Fief, much leſs could they claim, by Preſcription, the Rights of the Direct and Paramount Lord: Which might eaſily be proved by ſeveral Reaſons we forbear to mention for Brevity ſake.

However, we muſt not here omit the Sentence given in the Year 1576, by the Four Cantons in Alliance with *Neufchâtel*, confirm'd by the other Nine at *Baden*, Eight Years after, againſt the Counteſſes of *Valangin*, who among other Means of Defence, inſiſting on that of Preſcription, were adjudg'd to acknowledge their Vaſſalage to the Duke of *Longueville*, who produc'd Titles of the Years 1303 and 1316.

Laſtly, the *French* Pretenders have the leſs Reaſon to oppoſe the Imperſcriptibility in the preſent Caſe, becauſe 'tis the only Ground, tho' ill adapted, of the Decrees of the Chambers of Reunion ſet up by the

the Moſt Chriſtian King at *Mets* and *Briſac*, by Vertue whereof he has arrogated to himſelf, in full Peace, a great many Lordſhips, which the Poſſeſſors had quietly enjoy'd, during the Courſe of ſeveral Ages.

The Decree of the Parliament of *Beſancon*, of the 24th of *April*, 1702, which adjudges to that Monarch the Lands of the Houſe of *Chalon*, ſituated in *Burgundy*, ſets forth as a principal Motive, 'That 'the Demeſns of Princes being in their Nature UN-'ALIENABLE, and incapable to loſe that Quali-'ty, either for want of ſtipulating the Reverſion, or 'by Proceſs of Time, there ought to be a Caſe 'wherein the Reunion muſt take place; and that 'the Eſtates ought to return to the Whole, from 'which they were divided, when the primitive Title 'is produc'd.

This Maxim, which is true in ſeveral Reſpects, (but very ill applied in the Caſe of that Decree, as it were eaſie to prove) had already its Effect in the time of *Lewis* of *Chalon*, call'd *The Good*, Prince of *Orange*, in relation to the Demeſn in Poſſeſſion of the County of *Neufchatel*, by the Return that was made in his Favour, after the Death of *John* of *Friburg*, by Vertue of the primitive and unconteſted Title of the Right of Superiority of the Princes of the Houſe of *Chalon*, over that County.

And his *Pruſſian* Majeſty having, as has been ſhewn, ſucceeded thoſe Princes, he has, conſequently, a juſt Reaſon to maintain, That by that indiſſoluble Reunion of Demeſn in Poſſeſſion, to the Direct Lordſhip of the County of *Neufchatel*, of the Member to the Head, and of a Part to the Whole; his Claim to the full Demeſn of thatCounty ought to take place, notwithſtanding any Proceſs of time, his Right being, in its Nature, above all Preſcription.

The

Numb. VIII.

The King of PRUSSIA's MANIFESTO,

Shewing, That his Right to the Principality of Neufchatel, *is ſupported by the publick Intereſt; and that the People and private Perſons of that State, have more Advantages to expect under his Majeſty's Reign, than under the Government of his Competitors.*

THE *Summary Treatiſe* which has been publiſh'd in behalf of his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, has ſo fully clear'd his Right to the entire Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*, that it ſeem'd, at firſt, that nothing could be added to its Evidence.

Nevertheleſs, it has been conſider'd ſince, that the ſame would appear more manifeſt, and make a more lively Impreſſion, if it were ſhewn, That nothing is more conſonant to the Intereſt of the Country, than his attaining his Right, and if the Fallacies of thoſe who endeavour to ſuggeſt the contrary, were diſſipated.

This is therefore what we have propoſed to do in this Writing. But before we enter upon it, we cannot but obſerve, That 'tis a ſtrange thing to ſee how the *French* Pretenders are eager to excite the People in the Principality of *Neufchatel*, to reflect upon the Intereſt of their Country, in the preſent Conjuncture, wherein the Acknowledging of their Sovereign is in Queſtion.

'Tis certain, that as this Recognition may be attended with Conſequences of the higheſt Importance, either for the Happineſs or Miſery of the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, ſo great Concerns do undoubtedly deſerve being taken into Conſideration. We are therefore perſuaded, That ſuch an Advice is well receiv'd, and better reliſh'd, than if they propos'd the Maxim, *That the People are made for the Prince*; but that the contrary Poſition be inſinuated on the Part of the Pretenders who came from the Court of *France*, 'tis what, we muſt confeſs, we are ſurpriz'd at; and which, in all appearance, the People of this Country did not expect.

If

If they have nothing to ſuſpect from all that is told them, to prepoſſeſs them againſt his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, and to incline towards the *French* Government, is wholly left to their Judgment. However, his Majeſty's maintaining his Right to the Principality of *Neufchatel*, not being ſo much with deſign to ſeek his own Advantages, as to improve and eſtabliſh the Proſperity of the People of this Sovereignty, We are ſo little afraid, in favour of that Monarch, that the Reaſons of Policy and Intereſt, which ought to weigh with the ſaid People, ſhould be examin'd; and ſo fully perſuaded that the Succeſs of his lawful Claim, is, upon all Accounts, agreeable to the Good of their Country; That inſtead of hindring either the Corporations of this State, or private Perſons, from being intent upon their Intereſt in this Conjuncture, we declare, That his Majeſty ſhall be glad if they take it into their moſt ſerious Conſideration.

In order to help them in it, we will compare what they have either to hope or fear on both ſides. But, firſt of all, it is proper to lay down the Standard, by which one may meaſure the Good and the Evil in Queſtion.

Every one eaſily conceives, That both the Happineſs and greateſt Concern of the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, conſiſt in a quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Liberties and Immunities, both Spiritual and Temporal, and in tranſmitting the ſame to their Poſterity: And on the contrary, that whatever may trouble and interrupt the Enjoyment of the ſaid Liberties, ought to be look'd upon as a Misfortune that cannot but be attended by a great many other.

Therefore the only Thing that we have now to conſider, is, under what Government that Happineſs is to be hoped for, or that Misfortune dreaded; and becauſe the ſame depends upon either the WILL or POWER of the Governing Prince, to do Good or Ill to his Subjects, 'tis with reſpect to thoſe Two Qualities we ought to make the Compariſon we have undertaken.

To begin with Good-Will, we ſhall not content our ſelves with aſſuring the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, of his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*'s Benevolence

volence, and telling them, That that Great Prince is animated with a Tender and Paternal Affection in their Favour: For altho' it be moſt certain, yet becauſe the other Pretenders may ſay the ſame to them, we will not undertake to over-match them in Expreſſions; But what ſets the King of *Pruſſia*'s Good-Will far above theirs, and plainly ſhews the difference between them, is, That his Majeſty's is free and independent: it is proved and ſupported by an infinite Number of Inſtances; And laſtly, it is generous and diſintereſted: Which Three Characters do ſo advantageouſly diſtinguiſh his *Pruſſian* Majeſty from his Competitors, that they cannot vy with him in any of thoſe Reſpects.

And indeed, as for thoſe that are Subjects of, and Dependents upon an abſolute Maſter, can it be ſaid, that they are free to purpoſe or act any thing but what their Sovereign pleaſes? What ſignifie all the Hopes, Promiſes, and Aſſurances they may give, if they do not ſuit with their Monarch? What became of thoſe the Prince of *Conti* gave to the People of *Orange*, when the *French* King his Lord would have things otherwiſe?

We will not preſs this Point of Dependency, about which many things might be ſaid, particularly in relation to the Steps of the Court of *France*, during the late Troubles of *Neufchatel*; but content our ſelves with making theſe Two Obſervations: Firſt, That none of the *French* Pretenders would ſo much as have dared to ſet up for a Competitor, or ſtir about it, if the ſame had been in the leaſt diſpleaſing to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: Witneſs the Submiſſions they eagerly made to him, when they ask'd his Leave to go to *Neufchatel*; and what one of them, in particular, told him, when in order to ſurpaſs the Sacrifice of the reſt; 'He offer'd 'to command the Troops his Majeſty would be 'pleaſed to entruſt him with, if he had a mind to 'ſubdue the State of *Neufchatel*. The other Obſervation is about the Conſtraint that Monarch has put, on ſeveral Occaſions, upon the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*. All the World has ſeen that he has curb'd her ſo far, as not to dare to vindicate the Inſults that were offer'd to the Authority ſhe exercis'd; That he would force her to cauſe a Miniſter, whom ſhe had

not

not ſuſpended, to be reſtored, when his Reſtoration did not belong to her; That, beſides that, he obliged her to part with a faithful Governour, with whoſe Services ſhe was highly ſatisfy'd; And that after ſhe had nam'd another, he would ſtill have him turn'd out.

'Tis true, that when ſhe ſaw, that they would ſtrain her Submiſſion to that Extremity, ſhe had the Courage to ſtand againſt the Will of her Sovereign, and to expoſe herſelf to his Diſgrace, which ſhe felt in a long Exile; but that's an unprecedented Example, which ſhall never be imitated; and 'tis not even to be imagin'd, That any of the *French* Pretenders would ſo much as own, that he is capable to harbour ſuch a Thought. In ſhort, by all paſt Tranſactions, we may lay this Poſition, That no Subject of *France* will ever be Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, (as has been ſaid in the *Summary Treatiſe*) but as far, and in ſuch a manner, as the King his Maſter ſhall pleaſe.

But ſuppoſing that a Pretender, Subject to another, might have an independent Good-Will, could it be ſaid, That, like to that of the King of *Pruſſia*, it is proved and ſupported by ſo great a Number of Inſtances? By no means: Since that Monarch is in ſuch an Exaltation, as has furniſh'd him with Occaſions to ſhew his Royal Beneficence in ſo univerſal and ſo ſignal a manner, 'That not only a-'bove Fifty Thouſand Perſecuted *French*, who have 'found a Sanctuary, and very advantageous Settle-'ments in his Dominions, are as many irrefragable Witneſſes of his Propenſity to do Good, but that, in general, all the People God Almighty has ſubjected to him, may teſtifie it by their own Experience.

But what ſtill heightens that Propenſity, is the Generoſity and Diſintereſſedneſs of that Gracious Prince, who (as was hinted before) has nothing in view, but to render the People of this Principality as happy as is poſſible, and not to increaſe either his own Greatneſs or Riches: But can theſe Purpoſes be equally aſcribed to thoſe who have not yet taſted of Sovereignty, and who, to ſupport the Pomp of it, would think it convenient to make uſe of the Revenues of *Neufchatel*?

To

To theſe Three Characters, we may add a Fourth, drawn from the Uniformity of Religion. 'Tis needleſs to ſay what Weight this Conſideration ought to have, and what Conviction it ought to operate in the Minds of the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, who profeſs the ſame Religion with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty: Every one may be much better perſuaded of the Efficacy of ſuch a Motive, by what he feels within himſelf, than by all that could be ſuggeſted to him. And therefore we ſhall not enlarge to ſhew how much ſo Sacred a Name is capable to fortifie and confirm, in the Heart of a Sovereign, the Affection and Benevolence he has for his Subjects; Let it ſuffice to obſerve, 'That no-'thing can be a ſurer Pledge of the Affections of 'the Heart, than the Motives of CONSCIENCE 'and RELIGION.

But becauſe it is not enough to wiſh one well, unleſs one has, at the ſame time, the Power to do him Good, we muſt now examine whether, in this laſt reſpect, the Advantage is not ſtill viſible on his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's ſide.

This is a Truth that admits of no Doubt, ſince it cannot be denied, that his Majeſty's Power far ſurpaſſes that of his Competitors, and that he has, without Compariſon, more Occaſions, Ability, and Means than they, to procure to the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, the Advantages, both general and particular, which they may deſire, either in Spiritualities or Temporalities.

As to the firſt, Do they wiſh the Eſtabliſhment of their Religion? The Reformed may, without Controverſie, expect it much ſooner, and more ſecurely, under a Proteſtant Potentate, than under a Popiſh Government; The thing ſpeaks itſelf.

And as to thoſe of the Caſtellany of *Landeron*, who are *Roman* Catholicks, they have no leſs Reaſon than the other Subjects of the State, to reſt ſecure, That they ſhall enjoy the free Exerciſe of their Religion under the Reign of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, and his Poſterity, without ever having Cauſe to fear any Failure of Promiſe, or Perſecution; ſince ſuch Means of Converſion are altogether repugnant to the Principles of the Reformed.

But

But this will be beſt evidenced by Examples, eſpecially if we confine our ſelves to thoſe that directly regard his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; for 'tis but conſidering how he governs his Subjects that profeſs the *Romiſh* Religion in his Dominions, to know how he will govern thoſe of the ſame Perſuaſion, in the State of *Neufchatel*. The Catholicks of the City of *Konigsberg*, the Capital of *Pruſſia*, thoſe of the Dutchy of *Magdeburgh*, Dutchy of *Cleves*, Principality of *Halberſtad*, Principality of *Minden*, and, laſtly, thoſe of the County of *Marck*, may be ask'd, whether they do not freely and quietly enjoy the Exerciſe of their Religion? Whether they are not fully preſerv'd and maintain'd in the ſame? And whether the leaſt Vexation was ever offer'd, either to them or their Anceſtors?

The Teſtimony of ſo many thouſands of Perſons will, undoubtedly, remove the Jealouſies of the moſt diſtruſtful; Nevertheleſs, if particular Aſſurances ſhould ſtill be deſired, in favour of the Catholick Pariſhes of the *Caſtellany* of *Landeron*, his Majeſty will make no difficulty, both for their own Satisfaction, and that of the laudable Catholick Cantons in Confederacy with *Neufchatel*, to enter into all Engagements that ſhall be thought proper for that end.

If the People of *Neufchatel* deſire ſtill ſomething more, concerning Spiritualities; as, to increaſe the Number of Churches, Pariſhes and Paſtors, to aſſign them Revenues, and to augment the ſame where they are not ſufficient, to provide for the Subſiſtence of the Poor, and furniſh them with means of being uſefully employ'd, to ſet up an Academy in the Capital City, and new Schools in the other Places of the State, where it ſhall be judg'd neceſſary; In a word, if they deſire that the Revenues, which formerly belong'd to the Church, be beſtow'd on pious Uſes, is there any among all the Pretenders, who has the Ability and Power, like his Pruſſian Majeſty, to ſacrifice as much of thoſe Revenues as ſhall be neceſſary, towards all manner of pious Works?

The Application he ſhall make of the ſame, according to Exigencies and Occaſions, will even be attended with this farther Advantage, That as the People

People of the Country ſhall profit by it, the Money in Specie ſhall remain in it, and that conſiderable Sums ariſing from Eccleſiaſtical Revenues, ſhall not, as heretofore, be yearly waſted in *Rome* and *Paris*.

Moreover, his Majeſty deſigns to make another Application, that will ſtill diſtinguiſh him more from his Competitors; and that is, a Fund out of his Revenues, to maintain in his Univerſities a certain Number of Scholars of this Principality, who will devote themſelves to the Service of the Church, and may not have wherewithal to ſupport the Charges of their Education.

As for Temporalities, it is no leſs certain, That his *Pruſſian* Majeſty is able to fulfil the Deſires of the People of this State, better than any of his Competitors.

For if they wiſh to have their Franchiſes and Liberties, and all the Grants made to them at divers times, confirm'd, ſo that every Corporation and Commonalty, and even every private Perſon, be maintain'd in their Rights, and in all the Immunities they enjoy; His Majeſty will the more certainly do it, becauſe it has been, and ever will be his inviolable Maxim, 'That all Sovereigns, who de-'ſign to reign happy, ought to keep their Word, 'and the Fundamental Laws of their Dominions; 'maintain their Subjects in all their Privileges, and 'rather augment than curtail the ſame.

Do they wiſh, beſides, That ſuch Perſons of the Country, as are capable to bear Dignities and publick Offices, be advanced to them preferably to others? That new ones be created, as far as Neceſſity will require? That Salaries and Appointments be augmented, and new ones ſettled, that every body may have means to ſubſiſt in his Employment? In ſhort, Do they wiſh, That Sciences, Arts, Trade, Handicrafts, and whatever may procure Plenty in the Country, may be render'd more and more flouriſhing by new Settlements? They may expect all this from his Majeſty, who will be much better able than the other Pretenders, to beſtow the neceſſary Expences towards the ſame.

But his Majeſty will not ſtop there; and this diſtinguiſhes him ſtill more eminently. He knows

that the Principality of *Neufchatel* is of ſo narrow a Compaſs, and ſo populous, that there is always a great Number of Perſons who cannot find Means to employ themſelves; and that moſt of them go elſewhere oftentimes to little purpoſe, to improve their Induſtry. He conceives, that nothing can be more advantageous to them, than to give them Overtures and Means to cultivate their Talents, and puſh their Fortunes; And therefore his Majeſty, who is ſtill intent upon every thing that may contribute towards their Common Good, has readily determin'd to open to them ſuch Expedients as he judg'd moſt neceſſary, and moſt advantageous. This is what he propoſes to do:

In the firſt place, to favour the Education of Children of Good Families, particularly of ſuch as may ſtand in need of being eas'd in the Expence; his Majeſty will conſtantly breed up a certain Number of them at his Court, in the Quality of his Pages.

Moreover, his Majeſty being very ſolicitous about the Education of Men of Letters, he declares, that he will do the ſame in regard to thoſe that ſhall ſtudy Law and Phyſick, as with thoſe who ſhall ſtudy Divinity; and that he will maintain a certain Number of them in each Faculty.

Beſides, his Majeſty obſerving, That the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin* are of a Martial Spirit, and naturally inclined to Arms, and that thoſe who go out of their Country, moſt frequently addict themſelves to them, notwithſtanding the Difficulties they have to ſtruggle with, to be advanced; his Majeſty being deſirous of ſeconding the Inclination of thoſe Warlike People, is reſolv'd to raiſe and maintain, at a good Pay, one or two Regiments, that ſhall be entirely compoſed of Perſons of that Country; nor ſhall any other Nation be admitted into theſe Bodies, to the end that as many of thoſe brave Men, Natives of the Principality, as ſhall be deſirous to follow the Army, may have Means and Opportunities to advance themſelves.

Laſtly, If there be any Perſons, who neither can, nor will make uſe of theſe particular Advantages, there are general ones, which they may all benefit themſelves by, if they pleaſe: That is, they may pro-

procure to themſelves all other Settlements that ſhall beſt ſuit with them, in ſuch Places as they ſhall think fit, in the Cities, Towns, Territories and Dominions belonging to his Majeſty; and every one of them improve there his Talent, in the Science, Art, Trade, Commerce and Profeſſion he ſhall exerciſe: In a word, they may depend upon it, That all his Majeſty's Dominions ſhall be to them a ſecond Native Country; for by the Favour and Protection, with which that Great Prince will vouchſafe to honour them, they ſhall enjoy the ſame Comforts and Liberty, as in the Place of their Birth, and will even find there greater Advantages. But can they expect as much from the other Pretenders? We ſhall not any longer inſiſt to ſhew, that no body can vy with his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, in Point of Inclination, Power, and Means, to make the People of this Country happy. But becauſe it may be alledg'd, That we have hitherto ſhewn Things only on the fair ſide, and that having enumerated the Bleſſings they may expect under the Government of that Monaach, if he becomes their Sovereign, it muſt, on the other hand, be examin'd, Whether that Happineſs will be ſolid and laſting? And whether nothing may be fear'd to the contrary? This we are now going to do, by confuting the Illuſions of thoſe, that labour to prepoſſeſs the People of this State with ill-grounded Fears, againſt his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*.

There are Two Prejudices, with which they chiefly endeavour to prepoſſeſs the Minds of the People. The firſt relates to the Reſentment, which (they ſay) is to be fear'd from *France*; particularly, in caſe of a Rupture between Her and the Empire, if the States of *Neufchatel* accept of the King of *Pruſſia* for their Sovereign. But this Pretence of Fear vaniſhes of it ſelf, as ſoon as we conſider, That this Principality is univerſally acknowledg'd to be a Part of *Swiſſerland*, both by its Situation and Alliances with four Cantons, which gives it a Rank among the Co-Allies of *Swiſſerland*; That theſe Alliances in particular, are the Safety of this Country, ſince it cannot be invaded, without falling our with thoſe four Cantons, which are the Principal of *Swiſſerland*, and who neither can, nor will, ſuffer

it; That the other Cantons, unally'd with the Principality of *Neufchatel*, have always own'd and acknowledg'd it, on ſeveral occaſions, as a Member of the Helvetick Body; Witneſs the Letter to the Duke of *Guiſe*, Governor of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, in reference to the Cuſtoms and Duties on the Merchandizes imported into *France*; Witneſs the Act of Surrender made to the Lady *Jane* of *Hochberg*, of the Principality of *Neufchatel*; Witneſs alſo the Sentence given at the Diet of *Baden*, touching *Valangin*; Witneſs likewiſe the Including of *Neufchatel*, in all the Treaties of Alliance, which the *Switzers* have, at divers times, made with Foreign Powers, and particularly with *France*; Witneſs, in the laſt place, the Communion in which the Churches of *Neufchatel* have always been, and are ſtill, with the Proteſtant Churches of *Swiſſerland*; and particularly the Part the Evangelick Diet at *Arau* took in the Affair of the Miniſter *Girard*, in the Year 1699. To which we may add, that *Neufchatel* has always been acknowledg'd abroad, as a Member of the Helvetick Body, by its being included, in that Quality, in ſeveral Treaties of Peace, eſpecially in that of *Reſwick*; and that the People of *Neufchatel* have conſtantly ſerv'd as *Switzers*, both in *France* and elſewhere.

The Biſhop of *Baſil* is a Prince of the Empire, the greateſt part of his Lands lie without the Boundaries of *Swiſſerland*, and conſequently, expoſed to the Invaſion of *France*. Beſides, they are, without Diſpute, a Fief of the Empire, and for that reaſon, that Prince contributes towards the Charges of the Empire, even towards the preſent War againſt *France*; Nevertheleſs, he lives in Peace and Safety with his Subjects, under the Shelter of his Alliance with the Catholick Cantons. By this means likewiſe, *Franche-Comté* has ſo long preſerv'd a Neutrality, notwithſtanding there was a War between *France* and *Spain*, becauſe the *Swiſſers* were Guaranties of that Neutrality. And who but knows, that that Province would not at this time have been in the Hands of *France*, if the *Spaniards* had made the neceſſary ſteps in *Swiſſerland*, for preſerving that Neutrality? The Principality of *Neufchatel* has likewiſe enjoy'd a perfect Tranquillity, whilſt *Spain*

was

was in poſſeſſion of *Franche-Comté*; even when the Crown was moſt powerful and formidable, and kept *Europe* in Awe, her Armies paſs'd and repaſs'd ſeveral times along the Frontiers of *Neufchatel*, without doing any Miſchief, altho' *Spain* was at War with *France*; and the Dukes of *Longueville* either commanded or ſerved in the *French* Armies even in the *Franche-Comté*; nor was the Peace between that Province and the County of *Neufchatel*, ever diſturb'd upon that Score. Nay more, the Inhabitants of *Franche-Comté* flying at that time, at the Approach of the *French* Army, retir'd to the Country of *Neufchatel*, with the knowledge, and in the very ſight of the Duke of *Longueville*, who even order'd his Governor, and the Council of State, to give them a kind Entertainment; ſo true it is, that there was a Difference to be made, between a Duke of *Longueville*, and a Prince of *Neufchatel*; between a *French* General, and a Member of the Helvetick Body; the *French* and the *Spaniards* being equally perſuaded, that the State of *Neufchatel* ought ever to follow the Motions and Intereſts of the Helvetick Body, as being a part of it. So that when the King of *Pruſſia* becomes Prince of *Neufchatel*, he needs only confirm and renew the Alliances, which this State has already made with the four Cantons, to provide for their entire Security. This his Majeſty is fully diſpos'd to do, and even to extend and enlarge thoſe Alliances, and make new ones, if it be thought proper, either with the 13 Cantons, or at leaſt with all the Proteſtant ones. Beſides, his Majeſty may ſtill take other good Meaſures abroad, ſince he is ſo potent a Prince, that *France* will make no Difficulty (ſuppoſing ſhe always poſſeſſes *Franche-Comté*) to contract with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty a perpetual Treaty of Neutrality, for the Principality of *Neufchatel*, with the Guaranty of all the Cantons in general, or of all thoſe in particular, that ſhall be willing to enter into it, and whoſe greateſt Intereſt it is to provide for its Preſervation. By theſe Means the Peace and Tranquillity of this State may be ſecured on laſting and unmoveable Foundations.

The ſecond Prejudice, which they endeavour to ſuggeſt againſt his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, is, that if the Marqueſſes of *Hochberg* and their Succeſſors, have

not had that Right, which they arrogated to themſelves, and exerciſed: whatever they have done and granted, in favour of the Corporations and private Perſons of this State, becomes void; ſo that all the Advantages derived from them, will be loſt. But 'tis not to be believ'd, that any Body can be caught with this Illuſion, particularly after the Declarations his Majeſty has made of his Views and Intentions. And indeed, 'tis not to be imagin'd, that ſo good a Prince can repine at the Privileges, which the People of this Country have obtain'd, even from thoſe that have held the Place of true Sovereigns. His Majeſty being not only perſuaded, that they would have obtain'd more of their lawful Princes, but alſo that it would be repugnant to Equity, that People that have acted ſincerely, ſhould ſuffer for other Peoples Deeds; and not be able to procure to themſelves any Privilege, during the long Continuance of an Intruſion, which hapned without their Fault. Therefore we ſtill repeat it, 'tis not his Majeſty's Intention, to repeal the Grants made to the People of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, by any of their former Governours. On the contrary, he promiſes, and poſitively obliges himſelf, generally to confirm, as ſoon as he has been acknowledged, all the Franchiſes, Liberties, Immunities, Exemptions, Laws, Uſes and Cuſtoms, written, and not written, which the People actually enjoy; and expreſly to ratify all Conveyances, Privileges, Leaſes, Grants; in a word, all perpetual Titles, of what nature ſoever they be, that have been formerly granted, both to the Corporations and private Perſons of the State, by all the Perſons that have ruled over them, either by Right or by Fact; particularly by *Rudolph* of *Hochberg*, and all his Succeſſors, and above all things, by the late Dutcheſs of *Nemours*. And this his Majeſty will do in the beſt form poſſible, being reſolv'd to give all the Security that can be reaſonably expected. But if, after all this, ſome Perſons ſhould ſtill retain ſome Diffidence, it muſt be ſaid, that they are ſtrangely prepoſſeſſed, and that it's in vain to ſpeak to People of ſuch a Character.

To conclude this Writing, there only remains to deſire thoſe that ſhall read it, to keep ſtill in ſight the Motive and Aim which was ſet down at the begin-

beginning, and not to fancy that we only endeavour to dazzle the People by Reaſons of Intereſt, and divert their View from Reaſons of Right; as if the preſent Buſineſs were only to examine, which of all the Competitors ſuits beſt, in order to give him the Preference, without any Regard to the Rules of Juſtice. No, neither his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, nor any one in his behalf, has had, or is capable of having ſuch Thoughts. And indeed, it is only after the Rights of his Majeſty have been prov'd in a convincing manner, in the Summary Treatiſe which has been publiſh'd, that we undertook to draw up this Manifeſto, to prevent the diſguiſing the true Intereſt of the Country, from hindring that Conviction and Perſuaſion, which Truth ought naturally to operate; and even to engage thoſe that love Juſtice, to beſtow the more Attention on the Reading of that Treatiſe, it being certain, that the more the Juſtice of a thing appears, under advantageous Ideas, the eaſier Acceſs ſhe finds to the Minds and Affections of Men. Therefore this Writing ought not to be ſeparated from the former, but join'd together, as mutually ſupporting each other, and making this Truth appear; that, at the ſame time, his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, ſhall have Juſtice done him, you will at once diſcharge what you owe to God, your Country, your Selves, your Family, and your Poſterity: In a word, that thereby the Magiſtrates, Corporations and Members of this State, will have the Satisfaction to find their Advantage in their Duty.

Numb. IX.

General Articles, drawn up and propoſed, in the Name and Behalf of all the Corporations and Companies of the Principality of Neufchatel *and* Valangin. *And afterwards agreed unto, and granted, by his Excellency the Count of* Metternich, *Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of* Pruſſia; *with his Majeſty's Act of Ratification, and Confirmation of the Manifeſto printed and publiſh'd in his Name.*

General Articles for the whole State.

'I. THAT RELIGION ſhall be inviolably 'preſerv'd and maintain'd in the State it is 'in at preſent, without making any Innovation 'therein. And for that end:

1ſt, 'That according to what was regulated at 'the beginning of the Reformation, the ſole Exerciſe of the PROTESTANT *Religion* ſhall be 'perform'd in the whole State, except in the Pariſhes of *Landeron* and *Creſſier*: But the Prince, or 'the Perſon repreſenting him, ſhall have the Liberty to perform the private and particular Exerciſe 'of their Religion, in the Place of their uſual Reſidence; for themſelves, their Families, and Domeſticks.

2*dly*, 'That the Order of the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline ſhall be maintain'd, according to the Cuſtom 'hitherto uſed, both in the Conſiſtories, and the 'Aſſembly of Miniſters: That the ſaid Aſſembly 'ſhall freely enjoy all their Rights, and particularly that, which they have, and are in poſſeſſion 'of, to chuſe, ſuſpend, depoſe and change the Miniſters, and without hindrance to decide Matters 'concerning the Holy Miniſtry; and when, by 'the mutual Conſent of the ſaid Aſſembly, and of 'the People of any Place of this State, it ſhall be 'thought fit to erect any new Church, upon any 'Fund whatſoever, the Sovereign ſhall be obliged 'to give his Aſſent to, and authorize the ſame, as 'ſoon as deſired.

'3*dly*,

3*dly*, 'The Revenues of the Church, being, 'ſince the Reformation, in the Sovereign's hands, 'and there being ſeveral Places in this State, where, 'for want of Funds, the Edification of the People 'cannot be provided for; it ſhall be agreed, That 'an Annual Sum ſhall be rais'd on thoſe Revenues, 'which ſhall be conſtantly apply'd to religious Uſes, 'where Neceſſity ſhall require, both in the Town 'and the reſt of the State.

4*thly*, 'That no Perſon ſhall be permitted to ſet-'tle in a Place, where a Religion different from his 'is profeſſed: That if a Proteſtant has a mind to 'turn *Roman Catholick*, he ſhall go and live in a '*Roman Catholick* Pariſh; and the *Roman Catholicks* 'that ſhall become Proteſtants, ſhall reſide in a 'Proteſtant Pariſh; and that neither Party ſhall ſe-'duce, or take away each others Children, to 'make them embrace another Religion.

5*thly*, 'That in all the Proteſtant Places of this 'State, the Offices and Employments ſhall be be-'ſtow'd on Proteſtants: And the Places and Offi-'ces in the Caſtellany of *Landeron* ſhall be given 'to *Roman Catholicks*.

'II. 'That all Perſons that are not natural-born 'Subjects of this Country, altho' they ſhould be na-'turaliz'd or born of naturaliz'd Parents before their 'Naturalization, ſhall, for the future, and for ever, be 'declared incapable of poſſeſſing in this State, any 'Employment, either Civil, Military, or Eccleſiaſtick, 'in any manner, or under any pretence whatſoever: 'Which Incapacity ſhall extend to the natural-born 'Subjects of this State, who may have ſettled in 'another Country, or bound themſelves, by any 'Office or Place, to any other Prince or State. Pro-'vided, that the Place of Governour be formally 'excepted from this Article; and that the ſame 'ſhall not prejudice the Rights the Aſſembly of 'Miniſters enjoys, and has ever exercis'd, of calling 'Miniſters from other Places, in caſe of Nece-'ſſity.

III. 'That, according as has been expreſly inſer-'ted in the Charter of *Franchiſes*, both of the City 'and Burghers of *Neufchatel*, and the Burghers of '*Valangin*, the Subjects of the State may freely go 'out of the Country, to travel, or otherwiſe; and

'even

'even ſerve in the Wars, provided they do not ſerve 'a Prince or State, with whom the Prince, as Sove-'reign of *Neufchatel*, ſhall be at War; as has been con-'ſtantly practiſed of old. But nevertheleſs, it ſhall not 'be lawful for any to raiſe or liſt Soldiers, in this State, 'without the requiſite Allowance and Permiſſion. 'Moreover, according to the expreſs and formal Arti-'cles of the Charter, both of the Burghers of *Neufcha-'tel*, and thoſe of *Valangin*, this State ſhall not be in-'volv'd in any War, nor the Subjects thereof com-'pell'd to march, except it be for the proper War 'of the Prince; that is to ſay, for the Defence of 'the State, and for the Wars the Prince may have, 'as Sovereign of *Neufchatel*, and not otherwiſe: 'So that if he be at War upon Account of ſome 'other State, Lands, or Lordſhips, the State of '*Neufchatel*, ſhall not be obliged to enter into it; 'but is in ſuch a Caſe to remain Neuter, except 'the whole Helvetick Body in general, ſhould con-'cern themſelves in it.

IV. 'That Care be taken, that Juſtice be well 'and expeditiouſly adminiſter'd. And for that end:

1*ſt*, 'That the ordinary States, both of *Neufcha-'tel* and *Valangin*, meet at leaſt once a Year, in the 'Month of *May*: And nevertheleſs, Aſſemblies ſhall 'be extraordinarily conven'd, for the Claims, De-'crees and Acceſſories, as was regulated ſome Years 'ago.

2*dly*, 'That the Sovereign take Care, that the 'Cuſtom-Law of the Land, be forthwith reviſed, 'explain'd, corrected, and augmented, if need be; 'that the ſame may be digeſted in Writing, into a 'plain, compendious, and eaſie Body; the Fran-'chiſes and Liberties of all the Bodies of the State 'remaining ſafe and entire.

3*dly*, 'That the Demands of the Officers of 'the Principality, be clear, and preciſe, ſo that 'they be oblig'd to declare, whether they ſue in a 'Civil or Criminal Action: In which, however, ſome 'reaſonable Expedient may be found out, to pre-'vent all Inconveniences in that Reſpect.

V. 'That in the Commiſſions of Officers of 'Juſtice of this State, inſtead of the Clauſe, *durante 'Bené placito*, it ſhall be inſerted, *quam diu ſe bene 'geſſerint*. So that neither they, nor the Notaries,

'may

'may be remov'd from their Places and Offices, 'but upon full Proof of their Miſdemeanors.

VI. 'That the Diſpenſations of Marriage, until 'the third Couſin-Germans excluſive, be entirely abo-'liſh'd, as a Thing incompatible with our Refor-'mation.

VII. 'That the Oaths of Notaries be in all re-'ſpects regulated as formerly, and the Innovations 'made therein, ſuppreſs'd.

VIII. 'That for the future, the Prince may make 'what Recognizance he ſhall think fit: Provi-'ded it be at his own Charge, and the Burghers 'and Subjects be not oblig'd to contribute any thing 'towards it.

IX. '*Laſtly*, And that for the future, the Sove-'reign, immediately after he has been acknowledged 'and inveſted in the Sovereignty, ſhall take the u-'ſual Oath, both to the City of *Neufchatel*, and the 'other Bodies of the State, either in Perſon, if pre-'ſent, or by Proxy, if abſent, as has been practis'd 'in all Ages; whereunto he ſhall add a general Pro-'miſe and Aſſurance, That he confirms, as much 'as is neceſſary, the Fundamental Laws and Conſti-'tutions of the State in general; including therein 'the abovemention'd Articles, and all the Rights, 'Franchiſes, and Spiritual and Temporal Liberties, 'good ancient Cuſtoms written and not written, 'of each Body and Corporation being part of this 'State; as alſo all perpetual, real and perſonal Con-'ceſſions, and in what manner ſoever the ſame 'may have been granted, by all the preceding 'Princes, and their Guardians, and particularly 'by the late Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, our Sovereign 'Princeſs.

A Memorial *deliver'd by his Excellency Count* Metternich, *to the Four Miniſtraux (or Miniſters of State) Council and Corporation of the City of* Neufchatel; *in which he agrees to, and grants, in the Name of his Majeſty the King of* Pruſſia, *the General Articles before-mention'd.*

'THE General Articles, which you demand for 'the State, were communicated to Me but few 'Day ago. You may eaſily have judg'd, That I 'would

'would readily give my Conſent to them, in the 'Name of his Majeſty, by Virtue of the Full Pow-'ers given me; conſidering, the moſt Material of 'thoſe Articles are comprehended in the Manifeſto 'I lately publiſh'd, and that I have already offer'd 'you more ample and eſſential Advantages, than 'thoſe you demand.

'His Majeſty has not only particularly order'd 'me, charily to preſerve all your Franchiſes and 'Liberties, which are as ancient as your Conſtitu-'tion, as well as all the Privileges and Conceſſions, 'which the Poſſeſſors of this State have ſucceſſively 'granted you; but alſo any thing that may, for the 'future, be moſt uſeful and moſt advantageous to 'you, and any thing conducing towards Maintain-'ing your Religion and Securing your Tranquillity, 'Avoiding all manner of Conteſts between the 'Prince and you, and Preventing the Moleſtation 'of private Perſons; in a word, I am charg'd to 'procure you all the Favours and Advantages, you 'can reaſonably deſire.

'Being therefore acquainted with his Majeſty's 'favourable Intentions, I readily grant, in his Name, 'in the moſt authentick manner, the Nine General 'Articles you demand for the State. However, I 'deſire you to explain to me the Fifth, Seventh 'and Eighth Articles; with a Deſign only to know 'exactly your Thoughts on that Subject, and not 'to raiſe any Scruple about them; being perſua-'ded, that you will demand nothing but what 'is juſt and reaſonable. I am confident, *Gentlemen*, 'that if you are thorowly acquainted with his Ma-'jeſty's upright Intentions, you not only depend on 'the Reality, and conſtant Continuance of the Pro-'miſes I make you on his part, but that you are 'alſo perſuaded, that his generous Soul will induce 'him conſiderably to enlarge the Advantages I have 'made you hope for. In the mean time, you ſhall, 'at all times, have the laudable Canton of *Bern* for 'Umpire between his Majeſty and you, as well in 'regard to your ancient Franchiſes, Immunities, 'and Privileges, as in relation to the new Conceſ-'ſions, which I grant you, in his Majeſty's Name, 'and may, for the future, grant you. I likewiſe de-'clare to you, in the King's Name, that he will

not

'not only conſent, that her Majeſty the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and their High-Mightineſſes, be Guarantees of all my engagements, but even that his Majeſty will, with Pleaſure, uſe his Endeavours to procure you that Guaranty.

'You will be told, *Gentlemen*, That the *French* Pretenders can likewiſe make you Offers. But what Security have you for the Performance of their Word? For altho' you might depend upon the Sincerity of their Intentions, would they be more at liberty to diſcharge their Promiſes to you, than the Prince of *Conti* has been in reſpect to the Inhabitants of the Principality of *Orange*? I may even add, That the Canton of *Bern*, tho' moſt conſiderable, could perhaps hardly ſupport you againſt the Attempts of *France*, and the Pretenders of that Nation, without the Concurrence of the High Allies.

'As to the particular Offers, which the Prince of *Conti* makes you, they ſeem ſtrange enough to me. He will eſtabliſh an *Inalienability*, which you have already without him, and which, if you fall into his Hands, can ſubſiſt no longer than the Court of *France* ſhall think fit. He will, by an Expedient as ſuſpicious as equivocal, and which would be impracticable in the Performance, ſecure you from the ſad Fate which *Brittany*, *Bearn*, and ſo many other States, that have been incorporated into the Kingdom of *France*, and are become Provinces of it, have undergone. But your own Conſtitution, and the Juſtice you will do his Majeſty, will ſufficiently, and, in a much ſafer manner, ſecure you. He will grant you the Property of the Revenues of the Hoſpital, which from this Moment belongs to you. He will remit you the five Aids, which have already been remitted. He conſents, that you be abſolv'd from, and diſpens'd with, your Oaths, in caſe he ſhould fail in his Engagements; which is a natural Conſequence of the reciprocal Oaths between your Prince and you. Beſides, the Prince of *Conti* being ſolemnly excluded, and in a Manner that ought to be irrevocable, from all the Pretenſions he had form'd upon your State, it would not be in the leaſt ſur-

'prizing'

'prizing, if he ſhould make infinitely greater Offers 'than he has done.

'But, *Gentlemen*, you ought not to aſcribe the 'Engagements I now enter into with you, to a De'ſign of Dazzling you, and of Obtaining thereby 'ſome Thing from the State, that is not entirely 'conſonant to Juſtice. His Majeſty's Rights are 'ſo well grounded, that the Evidence thereof can'not but determine, in his Favour, all Perſons in'clin'd to Right and Equity.

'But the Good-Will the King my Maſter bears 'to a State ſo devoted as yours is to the HOLY 'RELIGION which he himſelf profeſſes, and of 'which he is ſo zealous a Defender: the Satisfaction 'he takes in Governing his Subjects with Lenity; 'the Pleaſure their Felicity gives him, *a Pleaſure 'truly worthy of a King!* and the particular Eſteem 'he has for you, are the true Motives, which, 'from this time, and ſhall always, for the future, 'engage him, to beſtow his Favours upon you.

'As for my own part, it will prove a moſt com'plete Joy to me, if I can contribute any thing to'wards making you ſenſible, more and more, of the 'Effects of his Majeſty's generous and ſincere Af'fection for your Intereſts. *Neufchatel, Auguſt* 16. '1707.

Sign'd,

Count of *Metternich.*

An Act of Ratification *and* Confirmation *made by his Majeſty the King of* Pruſſia, *of the Manifeſto printed and publiſh'd, in his Name.*

'FRederick, by the Grace of God, King of *Pruſ'ſia*, Markgrave and Elector of *Brandenberg*, 'Sovereign Prince of *Orange*, Duke of *Magdeburgh*, '*Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Bergh*, *Stettin*, *Pomerania*, of the '*Caſſubs* and *Vandals*, in *Sileſia*, and *Croſſen*, Prince 'of *Halberſtad*, *Minden*, *Camin*, and *Meurs*, Count 'of *Hohenzollern*, *Ruppin*, of *Marck*, *Ravensberg*, *Ho'henſtein*, *Tecklenburg*, *Lingue*, *Buren*, *and Leerdam*, 'Marquis of *Ter-Veere* and *Fluſhingen*, Lord of *Ra'venſtein*, *Lavenburg*, *Butou*, *Arlay*, and *Breda*. Be 'it known, that it having pleas'd God to call out

'of

'of this World, Madam the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*,
'and We having ſince thought fit, according to
'our Declaration, formerly iſſued out, to ſue the
'Pretenſions which we have to the entire Sove-
'reignty of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Va-*
'*langin*; We are glad to inform the Inhabitants of
'that Country, not only with the good, and indiſ-
'putable Right which we have to that Principality,
'but alſo with the Advantages which we deſign to
'beſtow on the People of that State, when they
'ſhall have ſubmitted to our Government. And
'having for that end publiſh'd by our Miniſter of
'State and Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipo-
'tentiary in *Swiſſerland*, Count *Metternich*, a cer-
'tain Manifeſto, which lays open Part of thoſe Ad-
'vantages, We have been willing, in order to give
'the greater Aſſurances of the ſame to the Subjects
'of that Principality, to engage, as We do engage,
'by vertue of theſe Preſents, for Us and our Suc-
'ceſſors, our Royal Word and Promiſe, not only to
'keep, accompliſh and punctually perform, every
'thing contain'd in the ſaid Manifeſto, in all its
'Points and Articles, but alſo add thereunto other
'Benefits and Favours, and generally to contribute,
'as much as ſhall lie in our Power, towards the
'Tranquillity and Welfare of that Country, both
'in Spiratualities and Temporalities; and, at all
'times, to make it more flouriſhing. Promiſing to
'ratify, approve and hold good, whatever our Am-
'baſſador ſhall promiſe and grant in this reſpect, as
'well to the Inhabitants of that Principality in ge-
'neral, as to every one in particular, as if We our
'ſelves had directly promiſed and granted the ſame.
'In Teſtimony where of, We have ſigned theſe Pre-
'ſents with our Hand, and cauſed our Royal Great
'Seal to be affix'd thereunto. Given at our Caſtle
'of *Charlottenburg*, *Auguſt* 10*th*, in the year of our
'Lord 1707. and of our Reign the Seventh.

Sign'd,

FREDERICK R.
Count of *Wartemberg*.

The great Seal is affix'd to this Ratification.

Numb. X.

Numb. X.

The Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal about the Miſmanagements of the Navy, preſented to the Queen, on Monday *the firſt Day of* March, 170⅞ *with her Majeſty's Anſwer.*

Die Mercurii, 25 Februarii, 1707.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do humbly acquaint your Majeſty, That early in this Seſſion of Parliament, a Petition of ſeveral Merchants, on Behalf of themſelves and others, Traders of the City of *London*, was preſented to the Houſe, whereby they complain'd of great Loſſes by the ill-timing of Convoys, and for want of Cruiſers; ſo that they durſt no longer engage the Remainder of their Eſtates to carry on their ſeveral Trades, unleſs immediate Care was taken to remedy theſe two main Cauſes of their Misfortunes.

This Petition containing Complaints of great Conſequence to your Majeſty's Subjects; and we being ſenſible, that nothing but a ſtrict and impartial Enquiry into Matters of Fact could put them in a due Light, and enable us to diſtinguiſh between ill-grounded Clamours, and a juſt Cauſe of Complaint, in order to take the uſual Method of being rightly and fully inform'd, did refer the Petition to a Committee, and did alſo refer to the ſame Committee ſeveral Papers, which the Houſe had found neceſſary to call for from the proper Offices, for their better Information in divers things relating to the Navy.

The Committee having prepar'd a Report, and preſented it to the Houſe, upon a mature Conſideration, it was approved and agreed to; and we think it our Duty humbly to lay the ſame before your Majeſty.

The Lords Committees have heard many of the Petitioners upon their Oaths, and have cauſed them to put their Depoſitions into Writing, and ſign the ſame.

THE

THE Lords Committees obſerving, that the Complaints of the Petitioners naturally fell under ſeveral Heads; for the greater Eaſe of the Houſe, have endeavour'd, in their Report, to reduce the Evidence to the following Method, always referring, as they proceed, to the Depoſitions themſelves.

One thing complain'd of, was, The Inſufficiency of Convoys appointed for the Merchants, whereby their Ships had from time to time become a Prey to the Superior Force of the Enemy.

A Second Point was, The Merchants ſuffered great Diſcouragement by their being forced to wait long for Convoys, even after the time promiſed and prefixed for their Sailing, whereby the Charge of Seamens Wages, and Victuals, Demurrage of Shipping, Damage of Goods, and Loſs of Markets, made Trading inſupportable.

A Third Ground of Complaint was, The untimely and unſeaſonable Sailing of Convoys, whereby Trade (to the *Weſt-Indies* eſpecially) was in a manner ruin'd.

A Fourth was, The great Want of Cruiſers in the *Channel* and *Soundings*.

A Fifth Complaint was, Concerning the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queen's Ships of War, in impreſſing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *Weſt-Indies*; as alſo upon their Return into the Ports of *Great Britain*, to the Endangering of many, and Loſs of ſeveral Ships.

In Order to make out the firſt Head of their Complaint, relating to the Inſufficiency of Convoys, they gave the following Inſtances:

Firſt, In *June*, 1706. a Fleet of Merchant Ships, under Convoy of the *Goſport* Man of War, bound for the *Weſt-Indies*, were attack'd in the *Soundings*, and the *Goſport*, and Eight or Nine of the Merchant Ships were taken.

Secondly, The *Lisbon* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Swiftſure* and *Warſpight*, were attack'd in *March*, 170$\frac{6}{7}$, and about Fourteen Merchant Ships taken in the *Soundings*.

Thirdly, The *Newfoundland* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway*'s Prize, were attack'd in *April*, and ſome of them taken.

Fourthly, The Coasting Convoy was attack'd in *April* off the Lands End.

Fifthly, The Convoy from the *Downs*, consisting of the *Hampton-Court*, the *Royal-Oak*, and the *Grafton*, sail'd the first of *May* last, and the next Day were attack'd in the *Channel*, and the *Hampton-Court* and the *Grafton*, and about Twenty Merchant Ships were taken by the *Dunkirk* Squadron.

A *Sixth* Instance was, That of the *Russia* Ships Outward bound this Year, which were attack'd by the *Dunkirk* Squadron, and Sixteen of them taken.

And farther, in respect to the *Russia* Fleet, Mr. *Dawson* inform'd their Lordships, That on the 29th of *April*, the Governor, and a Committee of the *Muscovia* Company attended the Prince's Council, to know what Convoy was appointed to conduct their Ships to *Archangel*: They were told, Their Convoy should be one Fourth, and two Fifth Rate Ships. Upon their representing their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk* Squadron, it was told them from the Board, They need not be under any Apprehension on that Score; for the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Westward, which prov'd true; for on the *Thursday* following, the *Hampton-Court*, *Grafton*, and *Royal-Oak*, sail'd out of the *Downs* with the Ships under their Convoy, and the next Day, being the 2d of *May*, fell in with the *Dunkirk* Squadron.

To shew the Losses and Disappointments that have lately happen'd to the Fleets of the *Muscovia* Company, Mr. *Dawson* acquainted their Lordships with the Substance of a Petition lately presented by the *Muscovia* Company to the Prince's Council; and upon his Oath inform'd their Lordships of many Facts, in order to make good what was contained in that Petition: But those Facts being not particularly set down in his Deposition delivered to their Lordships, and sign'd by him, no Notice is taken of them in this Report.

The Merchants also desir'd, that Notice might be taken of the *Gazette* of the 8th of *May* last.

Seventhly, The Merchants instanced in the Convoy which went with the King of *Portugal*'s Horses, and many other Merchants Ships, which was attack'd the 10th of *October* last, by the *Dunkirk* and *Brest* Squadrons joyn'd together, who burnt one of our

our Men of War, and took three others, with about 30 of our Merchants Ships.

To ſhew this, the Merchants produced the *Gazette* of the 3d of *November*, 1707.

Theſe ſeveral Convoys having been thus attack'd in the *Soundings* and *Channel* in leſs than a Year and a half, the Merchants inſiſted was a convincing Proof of their Inſufficiency.

The ſecond Head of Complaint was, of the great Diſcouragement and Prejudice to Trade, by the Merchants being under a Neceſſity of waiting ſo long for Convoys, whereby their Charges were exceedingly increas'd, great Damages happened to their Cargoes, and their Markets were loſt.

They ſaid, If any of their Ships happen'd to eſcape the Enemy in their Return home, their Loſſes were much heightned by their long Lying for a Convoy to the River; which, though very much and long complain'd of, yet ſeldom met with any Redreſs.

One Inſtance of the Damages ariſing by the Delay of Convoys was, That ſeveral of our Merchants had Orders in *July*, 1704. for Buying great Quantities of Corn for the King of *Portugal*'s Uſe, and had Aſſignments on the Treaſury here for 100000 Pieces of Eight: Accordingly a great Quantity of Corn was bought in *July* and *Auguſt*, and frequent Applications made to the Prince's Council for Convoy, and they promis'd from time to time to take care of it; but the Convoy did not ſail from *Portſmouth* till the 6th of *February* following, near ſeven Months after they had Orders: And by this Delay their Corn was in a very bad Condition.

The Merchants had an Order from the King of *Portugal* to the ſame purpoſe the Year before, but then they had worſe Succeſs in getting their Corn convoy'd to *Portugal*: And by theſe Diſappointments, the *Portugal* Court was diſcouraged in ſending Orders for more Corn from hence, not only by reaſon of the great Diſappointment as to time, but by the Spoiling of the Corn, whereby our Corn was brought under great Diſrepute; and they now ſupply themſelves from *Holland*, and thereby the *Dutch* not only reap the Advantage thereof, but as the Corn comes chiefly to them from the *Baltick* Seas, it is a great Advantage to their Trade and Navigation.

The 25th of *March*, 1707. a Fleet ſail'd for *Portugal*, but there was then a Proſpect given, that there ſhould ſoon go another Convoy. This encouraged the Shipping of great Quantities of Corn, and Woollen Manufactures; and the Heat of the Weather coming on, preſſing Applications were made for that Convoy, but without Succeſs.

The 10th of *Auguſt*, the Grand Fleet ſail'd from *Portſmouth*, but took no Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

The Merchants having continued Petitioning, till about the latter End of *September*, then told the Prince's Council in plain Terms, That if they did not grant a Convoy immediately, the Goods aboard their Ships would inevitably periſh in Port.

At that time they promiſed the *Norfolk* and *Warſpight*; the Merchants prayed a ſmall Ship might be added to ſee their Ships ſafe along the Coaſts of *Portugal*, but that was denied; and the Prince's Council told them, The *Warſpight* had Orders to that purpoſe.

The Merchants acquainted them, That ſo large a Ship at that Seaſon durſt not venture ſo near the Shoar as was neceſſary to protect the Trade from Privateers lying near the Shoar; and did alſo repreſent the Danger to which the main Fleet of Merchant Ships bound for *Lisbon*, would be expoſed, if they proceeded with a ſingle Man of War; but this was not regarded: So the Merchants were forc'd to ſubmit, having ſome Chance for ſaving their Cargoes, if they proceeded; whereas they had none, if they continued longer in Port; for not only their Corn would be ſpoiled, but all their Woollen Manufactures were in Danger of Decaying by the heating of their Corn, as had been often experienced.

Soon after a Report came, That a *French* Squadron was cruiſing in the *Channel*, and an Embargo thereupon was laid on that Fleet. The *Portugal* Merchants drew up a Remonſtrance, repreſenting the great Hardſhips they had ſuffer'd: But it happen'd at the ſame time when their Remonſtrance was preſented to the Prince's Council, News came, That ſome *Dutch* homeward-bound *Weſt-India* Ships, meeting with contrary Winds in the *Channel*, had been

been taken for *French*, and were put into *Portſmouth*. Upon this, the Merchants preſs'd they might proceed without delay, the Cauſe of the Embargo being remov'd: But the Board ſeem'd diſpleaſed with their Remonſtrance, and told them, The Embargo had been laid by the Prince, and could not be taken off without his Direction; And that his Highneſs being then at *Newmarket*, it muſt take up time before ſuch an Order could be ſent; but if they would ſtay a Week longer, the *Exeter* ſhould be added to the Convoy, and the *Naſſau*, if ſhe could get up in time; to which ſeveral of the Merchants did agree, and were obliged by the Board to ſign a Paper to that Purpoſe.

The Fleet ſail'd the 18th of *October*, with the *Norfolk*, *Warſpight*, and *Exeter*, but the *Naſſau* did not joyn; which the Merchants ſaid, was only for want of neceſſary Orders; for the Fleet was not under ſail till Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, and the *Naſſau* came to *Spithead* before Night.

By reaſon of the Inſufficiency of this Convoy, ſeveral Ships were taken out of the Fleet near *Portland*; and afterwards the Fleet meeting with bad Weather in the *Bay of Biſcay*, the *Warſpight* and *Exeter* came back diſabled: Whereas the Merchant Ships (except ſome few which had fallen foul upon each other) proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only: But ſeveral more Ships were loſt out of the Fleet by the Weakneſs of the Convoy, and Two Men of War, out of Three, being diſabled, and forc'd to return, they thought it reaſonable to conclude it could not be without ſome conſiderable Defects in the Ships when they went out.

Another Inſtance inſiſted upon, was, That a great Number of Merchant Ships having gotten into *Portſmouth* from *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Antegoa*, *Lisbon*, and other Parts, in *December* 1706. as alſo many Coaſters; All theſe were detained there for Want of Convoy to the *Downs*, from that time to the 24th of *April* following, being between Four and Five Months, although frequent Applications were made to the Prince's Council, for Convoy to the *Downs*, from the Maſters there, and the Owners at *London*, and many Promiſes given; and yet during that time, many of her Majeſty's Ships lay

there in Harbour, and ſeveral Men of War paſs'd by from *Plymouth*, without Calling for the Merchant Ships which lay there.

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, with the *Eaſt-India* Ships, and other Ships, from *Ireland*, paſs'd by, without Calling in.

When theſe Merchant Ships came into *Portſmouth*, the *Southampton* lay ready fitted at *Spithead*, and continued there Two Months at leaſt, and the *Angleſea* lay there a conſiderable time ready fitted.

During this time, ſeveral Frigats ſail'd from *Portſmouth*, and cruiſed up as far as *Dungeneſs*, within ſeven Leagues of the *Downs*, but, for want of Orders, took no Ships with them.

Whilſt theſe Ships lay there for want of Convoy, there were at *Spithead* the following Men of War, many of which lay there a conſiderable Time:

The *Angleſea*,	*Ruby*,	*Reſerve*,
Southampton,	*Feverſham*,	*Dover*,
Swiftſure,	*Auguſt*,	*Ramillies*,
Warſpight,	*Naſſau*, and the	*Sun Prize*,
Severn,	*Albemarle*.	Two Fifth Rates.
Portland,		

Some of theſe (it was hoped, during the Weſterly Winds, which were very frequent) might have been ordered to have ſeen theſe Ships, being about Fifty or Sixty Sail, to the *Downs*, which was ſo near, about ſixteen Hours Sail.

All this while the Merchants lay at great Charges, beſides the Damage to their Cargoes, and the Loſs of many of their Voyages for the following Seaſon.

About the 10th of *February*, the *Ruby* and *Feverſham*, appointed as Convoy for them, gave Sailing Orders, but were again countermanded, and the *Ruby* went into the Dock to clean.

Afterwards, upon farther Importunity, the *Auguſt* was ordered to joyn the *Ruby* and *Feverſham*; but inſtead of going for the *Downs*, they went firſt to fetch the Coaſters from *Topſham*, and then came to call for the Ships at *Portſmouth*.

About the beginning of *October*, 1706. Mr. *Coward* and

and Mr. *Jones* let ſeveral Ships to Freight to the Commiſſioners of the Victualling-Office, for the Queen's Service directly to *Jamaica*: Being told, the Convoy waited for them, they were bound by Charter-party to be at the *Nore* the 15th of *November* following, on Penalty of loſing Five Shillings *per* Ton Freight.

Their Ships were ready, and the Wind was fair, but they were detain'd for the Convoy, and carried from Place to Place, from the *Downs* to *Portſmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, thence to *Ireland*, thence to *Barbadoes* and *Antegoa*, ſtaying at each Place, ſo that they arriv'd not at *Jamaica* till the 3d of *June* laſt, to the Ruine of their Voyage, and their Ships, of which they juſt then had an Account, that they are lately come back to *Ireland*.

Mr. *Coward*, the 11th of *February* laſt, let to Freight to the Commiſſioners of Victualling in the Queen's Service for *Lisbon*, the *Walthamſtow-Galley*, (and as he was bound by Charter-party, under the ſame Penalty) was ready by the Firſt of *March* laſt, but was detain'd till the End of *Auguſt*, before he ſail'd from *England*.

Captain *Kerr* appointed all the Ships at *Jamaica* to be ready to ſail the Firſt of *Auguſt* laſt, but then he made them wait till the 26th of *Auguſt*, and after, with his Convoy, left them all when at Sea.

Mr. *Palmer* in 1705. had a Part in a Frigat called *the Ruby*, laden with Corn and Bale-Goods for *Lisbon*; and in Company with many others, was convoyed from the *Downs* to *Portſmouth* by the *Litchfeild* Prize; but for want of Orders, ſhe could not ſee them at *Plymouth*, about Twelve Hours Sail farther, where they might have joyn'd Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*'s Fleet, bound for *Portugal*. Upon this, the Merchants ſent many Petitions to the Prince's Council, which, together with the Anſwers, (being direct Refuſals) were inſerted in his Depoſition. Mr. *Palmer*, in Perſon, afterwards, in the Name of the ſeveral Merchants, attended the Prince's Council, and repreſented, That without ſpeedy Relief, all the Corn aboard the Ships would be ſpoild; but the Anſwer was, That no Convoy could be granted; and at laſt, by a violent Storm the 10th of *Auguſt*, about Twenty Sail of theſe were caſt away,

and amongſt them the *Ruby*, worth, at leaſt, Seven Thouſand Pounds.

For a farther Evidence, the Merchants produc'd to their Lordſhips the *Gazette* of the 8th of *May*, 1707. and ſhewed the Paragraph from *Oſtend*, in which are theſe Words:

A Fleet of Merchant Ships, which lay Five Months in the Downs, *conſiſting of Fifty-five Sail, arriv'd at* Oſtend *this Evening, to the great Advantage and Satisfaction of this Place.*

This the Merchants obſerv'd was a great Delay for ſo ſhort a Paſſage, and muſt extremely prejudice the *Flanders* Trade, which the Parliament thought fit to encourage by paſſing an Act the laſt Seſſion for Repealing the Prohibition of Importing Lace.

A Third Ground of the Merchants Complaint was, That by the untimely and unſeaſonable Proceeding of Convoys, eſpecially to the *Weſt-Indies*, they were very great Sufferers upon many Accounts.

By arriving there at an improper Time, in the Hot, Sultry, and Rainy Seaſons, a great Mortality is occaſion'd among the Seamen, which proves a Loſs of their Voyages, for Want of Hands to bring home their Ships, or puts them to vaſt Charges to purchaſe Men there.

The ſame Cauſe obliges the Traders to the *Weſt-Indies* to Return in the Winter-time, when they commonly meet with ſtormy and foggy Weather, which is often the Occaſion of their Separation from their Convoy; who being well Mann'd, and Crowding all the Sail they can, out-ſail the Merchant Ships, being (for the Reaſons aforeſaid) generally but weakly Mann'd, and ſo are left in Diſtreſs to the Mercy of the Enemy, or the Seas, for want of a little Conduct in the Convoys in ſhortning Sails, and taking Care of them.

An Inſtance of this was alledg'd in the Fleet now miſſing from *Jamaica*, which came under Convoy of Captain *Kerr*, with Three Men of War, the *Breda*, the *Sunderland*, and the *Experiment*, and a Fire-ſhip; One of which, the *Sunderland*, came alone to *Portſmouth*, the *Breda*, and the Fire-ſhip, to *Plymouth*, and the *Experiment* afterwards to *Spithead*, but not one Merchant Man, except a ſmall Ship to *Briſtol*.

The

The Merchants obſerv'd, That if the Convoy had fired Guns at Tacking in the Night, or uſed any other reaſonable Care, they could hardly have loſt a whole Fleet of above 20 Sail.

They obſerv'd alſo, That the Convoy were all come to *Portſmouth* or *Plymouth*, and yet Mr. *Kerr* himſelf had wrote from *Plymouth*, That in caſe of Separation, the Rendezvous was to have been in *Ireland*.

The *Jamaica* Merchants Complain, That they had long lain under great Diſcouragements.

That about *October*, 1705, they applied themſelves to the Prince's Council, complaining of the many Loſſes in their Fleet the preceding Year, which had to a great Degree diſabled them from ſending another that Year: But that however depending upon the then repeated Aſſurances, that they ſhould have a ſufficient Convoy to depart early, and more particularly, upon an Order ſent from that Board to the *Jamaica* Coffee-houſe, That the Merchants ſhould get their Ships ready to depart by the 20th of *January*, at fartheſt; They had prevail'd with ſundry Perſons to let their Ships go to *Jamaica*. Accordingly, Ships were fitted out with great Expedition, and Men hired at extravagant Wages. But after all thoſe fair Promiſes, their Ships thus fitted lay almoſt Two Months beyond the time prefix'd, for want of a Convoy.

The 21ſt of *March*, the Merchants (as Men in Deſpair) reciting the former Aſſurances given them, petition'd his Royal Highneſs, that their Ships might depart with the Firſt Squadron, bound out of the Channel; adding, That if that Fleet ſhould miſcarry by their late going out, and Return, they deſponded of getting Ships to carry on the Trade the ſucceeding Year.

Howbeit that Fleet was detain'd till the beginning of *May*, and the ill Succeſs too well anſwer'd the Merchants Apprehenſions; for the greateſt part of the Fleet, being ſeparated from their Convoy in their Return, were loſt.

That by theſe and many other Hardſhips, the *Jamaica* Trade is brought to ſo low a State, that whereas at the beginning of the War, their Fleets Home, have conſiſted of 30 or 40 Sail, when they

were

were lately inform'd by the Prince's Council, that a ſufficient Convoy ſhould be ready to depart with their Fleet in a proper time, they were obliged to acquaint the Board, that they had now but two Ships in Loading.

They alſo ſaid, That, without ſome ſpeedy Remedy, they ſhould be quite diſabled to make any farther Efforts to carry on the hopeful Trade begun to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; upon account whereof more Woollen and other *Engliſh* Manufactures were ſhipp'd to *Jamaica* for that Trade, than had been in ſeveral Years before.

In reſpect to the *Virginia* Trade; In *October* 1705, ſome Ships ſail'd for *Virginia*, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, who were order'd to ſtay there till Reinforc'd from *England*; and the Merchants were then promis'd, That the *Greenwich* and the *Hazardous* ſhould ſail with the firſt fair Wind in *January* following; but thoſe Ships did not ſail till *May*, 1706. This Delay was the Cauſe they did not reach *Virginia* till *Auguſt*; at which time the greateſt part of their Fleet had been 16 Months in their Voyage. By this length of the Voyage, their whole Freight was expended in Wages, Victuals, and other incident Charges.

Secondly, The Ships lying there almoſt Two whole Summers, ſeveral of their Bottoms were periſhed by the Worm, which in thoſe Parts, always eats in the Summer Months.

Thirdly, To complete their Misfortune, they were forc'd to make a Winter Paſſage Home, and by the Badneſs of the Weather, *&c.* 16 or more Ships were ſunk or foundred in the Sea, and about 8000 Hogſheads of Tobacco loſt, other Ships with above 2000 Hogſheads of Tobacco more were taken and carried into *France*, and divers of the Ships were forc'd back to *America*, and ſince Returning without Convoy are loſt, and not heard of.

The Particulars of theſe Loſſes are annext to the Depoſitions given in by the Merchants, and thereby it is alledged, That the Publick Revenue has ſuffer'd above One hundred and fifty thouſand Pounds, beſides the very great Loſs to the particular Perſons concern'd.

It

It having been the laſt Winter Repreſented by the Commiſſioners for Trade, That it was neceſſary a Convoy ſhould go to *Virginia* in the Spring, to fetch the Ships which ſhould be there, and that they ſhould ſtay there 20 Days after their Arrival, to collect them the better together; a great body of Ships which had taken Stores, *&c.* for *Lisbon*, upon her Majeſty's Account, were thereby encourag'd to go from thence to *Virginia*, and many other Ships went from *London* directly. But moſt of theſe remain'd in *Virginia* in *September* laſt, expecting this Convoy, and will now be oblig'd to come Home without Convoy in the Winter ſeaſon: For though the laſt Spring her Majeſty in Council order'd a Convoy to be ready in *Auguſt*, to go for *Virginia*, yet they ſtill remain at *Portſmouth*. By this the *Virginia* Ships will be forc'd to lie all Summer in *Virginia*, and come home again in the Winter, and thereby not only the Merchants Loſſes and Damages will be very great, and the Revenue ſuffer much, but there is aboard this Fleet far greater Quantities of the Woollen Manufacture, for the Winter clothing of that Country, than has been uſually ſent to thoſe Parts, which now cannot arrive till the Winter be over, and the Market paſt; and Neceſſity will juſtifie thoſe People for undertaking our Manufactures, which many of them have already fallen into: The ill Conſequences of which the Merchants ſubmitted to the Conſideration of their Lordſhips.

They alſo ſaid, That for ſome Years paſt there had been no Frigat appointed to take Care of the *Virginia* Coaſt, for want of which, many Ships had been taken, going in, and coming out, by the *French* Privateers.

Theſe Merchants prayed their Lordſhips to uſe ſome Means, That the Coaſts of *Virginia* may be guarded, proper Convoys appointed, and the Merchants have due Notice thereof, and that then they might neither be delayed nor diverted. and that the Admiral's Protection might ſtand good, till the Ships were arriv'd in the proper Ports of Diſcharge.

A Fourth Head of the Merchants Complaint was, the great Want of Cruiſers in the *Channel* and *Soundings*.

Mr. *John Wood* inform'd their Lordſhips, That in the ſpace of 16 Months laſt paſt, he had been concerned as Owner and Freighter of ſeveral Ships that loaded Corn in the Port of *Shoreham* in *Suſſex* for *Holland* and *Lisbon*.

The *Union* Frigat was ready to ſail for *Portſmouth* in *October*, 1706. but the Coaſt was ſo infeſted by Privateers, that ſhe could not without apparent Danger, proceed to *Portſmouth*, though only 8 or 10 Leagues diſtant: Thereupon he and other Owners in like Circumſtances, made frequent Application to the Prince's Council for a Man of War to convoy thoſe Ships, but they from time to time delayed to order any Ship to call at *Shoreham*. He ſaid, That upon one Application the Prince's Council told them, That they had only ſome third Rate Men of War, too large to lye on that Coaſt, except a Frigat of about 26 Guns, which Admiral *Mitchell* ſaid they might have, but Admiral *Churchill* ſaid, If ſhe was ſent, ſhe would certainly be Taken. At laſt Mr. *Wood*, deſpairing of Aſſiſtance, after having waited ſix Months (the Ship lying at great Charges, and having on Board a periſhing Commodity) notwithſtanding the apparent Hazard, directed the Ship ſhould ſail for *Portſmouth*, but they were ſoon chaſed by three Privateers, and thereupon got under the Guns of *Bright Helmſton*, but found little Protection there, the Guns being not in order, and there being no Powder to Charge them: But Night coming on, and the Weather bad, and the Privateers ſtanding off to Sea, the *Union* Frigat, by the favour of the Night, weighed and ſtood for the *Downs*, and by the dawning of the Day was got up with *Beachy-Head*, but there fell in with ſeveral Privateers, who chaſed her under the Guns of *Haſtings*, where then lay a Tender to a Man of War, with about 100 Impreſſed Men, which durſt not ſtir out either for the *Downs* or *Portſmouth*, for fear of the *French* Privateers, very numerous on the Coaſt, and almoſt conſtantly Cruiſing between *Beachy Head* and *Shoreham*, without Interruption from our Men of War.

Some

Some days after a Convoy coming from the Weſtward with ſome Ships, the *Union* Frigat joined them, and got into the *Downs*.

The ſame Mr. *Wood*, in the Months of *April*, *May* and *June* laſt, was concerned in ſeveral other Ships freighted with Corn in the ſame Port of *Shoreham* for *Lisbon* and *Holland*, but then alſo he did not dare ſuffer his Ships to ſtir out, the Coaſt continuing ſtill infeſted with *French* Privateers. There was alſo at that time in the ſame Harbour, a Veſſel laden with Timber for the Uſe of the Navy, which was ſaid to have lain there 12 or 13 Months for want of Convoy to *Portſmouth*. At laſt, upon frequent Applications to the Prince's Council, a Convoy was ſent, and the Ships went out, but ſoon after they had joyn'd, the Convoy run away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coaſt, and the Ships were purſued by Privateers, and with great difficulty got to *Portſmouth*.

The Privateers continuing to infeſt the Coaſt as much as ever, Mr. *Wood* refuſed to be farther concerned from the Port of *Shoreham*, and has not heard of any Corn Exported ſince that time from that Harbour, which is a great Impoveriſhment to the Country thereabout, the price of Corn being there 20 or 25 *per Cent.* cheaper than at other places which lye nearer *Portſmouth*.

Mr. *Thomas Palmer* depoſed, That within Three Years he has loſt to the Enemy in the *Chanrel* and *Soundings*, a large part in three Running Galleys, Outward bound to the *Streights*, and in Six Weeks' time, has loſt as much coming home, as would have paid her Majeſty ſome Thouſand Pounds Cuſtom.

The *Pilgrim* Galley laden with Fiſh, was taken in the *Soundings* by three large Privateers.

The *Providence* Galley laden with our Manufactory, and ſome Fiſh, Lead and Tin, bound to the *Streights*, worth near Ten thouſand Pounds, was taken off of *Dungeneſs* ſome few hours Sail from the *Downs*, by 3 or 4 large *Dunkirkers*.

The *Mead* Galley, and *Fly* Galley, going out in *March* laſt, in Company of the *London* Galley, they were Chaſed off of *Beachy-Head*, by three Privateers, who

who took the two firſt, the *London* narrowly eſcaping, as he was inform'd from *Plymouth* by the Maſter, who informed him in the ſame Letter, That a Neutral Ship put in there, had been Boarded above a Dozen times in one Day by *French* Privateers.

The 13th of the ſame *March*, ſeveral Merchants made a Remonſtrance of their Loſſes to the Prince's Council, who told them, They were not to expect Convoy for their Running Galleys: They replied, They did not, but deſired Cruiſers might be appointed for the *Channel* and *Soundings*, the Running Galleys being now the Veſſels, which chiefly carried on Trade; and that if ſome better care were not taken, even the Men of War would be in Danger in the *Channel*. The Merchants were directed to leave their Remonſtrance, that it might be look'd into at a full Board, but it had no effect: The ſame Veſſel, the *London*, going out in Company of the *Handiſide* and *Fleet* Galley, the *London* was taken, and the *Handiſide* blown up in a Fight off of the *Lizard*, and the *Fleet* Galley only eſcap'd.

The *Antelope* Galley laden with Lead, Tar and Stockfiſh for the *Streights*, was Chaſed off of *Beachy-Head*, by the *Lyme* and *Goſport* Men of War, under *Dutch* Colours; the Maſter taking them to be Enemies, made the beſt of his way for *Haſtings*; then the Men of War hoiſted *Engliſh* Colours, but the Maſter not truſting to Colours, unfortunately ran the Galley aſhore: This accident coſt above 100 *l.* to get her into *Rye*, and above twice as much ſince, upon the Account of loſs of time, ſhe being detained there by the ſwarms of Privateers, as appears by ſeveral of the Maſters Letters of the Dates following.

The 15th of *October* there were two Privateers and a Snow off that Harbour.

The 17th two Privateers off that Harbour.

The 22d two Ships of 30 Guns within 3 Miles of the Harbour.

The 24th four *French* Men of War at Anchor within ſight of the Town.

The 28th, a Fleet paſs'd by, with which the Maſter would have joyn'd, but could not, becauſe there lay three *French* Privateers between them and him, and ſeven more in ſight.

The

The 30th, a *Dutch* Dogger was Chas'd in there by ſeven Privateers.

The 5th of *November*, a Sloop came into that Harbour, which had been Taken and Ranſom'd coming from *Lisbon*, and afterwards Boarded and Plunder'd by ſeveral *French* Privateers in the *Channel*. The Maſter of the Sloop gave an Account that three Privateers were lying off the Iſle of *Wight*, three off of *Beachy*, and five or ſix others off of *Rye*.

The 8th of *November*, ſix Sail of *French* Ships, and a Sloop lay in ſight of *Rye*, and the Sloop was come within a Mile of the Harbour, right in the *Channel*.

The 15th, a Gentleman that rode along the Coaſt, ſaw *Fourbin*'s Squadron, and ſeveral Privateers cruiſing off of *Beachy*.

The 17th, another Maſter ſaw eight Sail of *French* Ships off the *Downs*, who were ſending their Scouts very frequently to obſerve what was a doing.

The Merchants deſir'd to ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Houſe, if there be a poſſibility of carrying on Trade under ſuch difficult Circumſtances.

Captain *Winter* came in the *King William* Galley, the 14th of *March* laſt, from *Gibralter*, in Company of the *Pearl*, the *Hannover*, and the *Lodington* Galleys, and at the *Streights* Mouth they join'd the *Sea Horſe* and the *Sunderland*.

The 31ſt of *March*, they were purſued by four Sail, but eſcap'd them by Tacking in the Night.

Upon the 9th of *April*, they had ſight of *Beachy-Head*, and ſoon after five Sail of Privateers, lying under the Land, bore down upon them, who all made the beſt of their way; but the *Lodington* and the *Sunderland* were taken, and the *Hannover*, and *King William*, were purſued within two Leagues of *Dover Caſtle*, and the Privateers would have follow'd them into the Road, had they not ſeen a great Ship ahead of them, ſtanding in for that place. And though the Enemies cruiſe in ſuch great Numbers, that it is very hard for any *Engliſh* Ships bound Homewards to Eſcape, yet Captain *Winter* ſaid, He did not ſee one *Engliſh* Cruiſer throughout his whole Voyage.

Mr.

Mr. *William Wood*, in order to ſatisfie their Lordſhips, that few or no Cruiſers have been employ'd, gave an Account of many Ships Taken, and Attack'd at ſundry times, ſome within a few hours Sail of the River *Thames*, viz.

Off *Beachy*, or *Dungeneſs*, in *December* 1706.

Dove Galley, *Phenix*, *Mary* Galley, *Betty* Galley, } taken in Company of the { *Pearl* Galley, *Lewis*, *Greyhound*, } eſcap'd.

Off *Plymouth* in *December* or *January*.

Volant, *Hurdis*, *George*, *Berkley* Galley, } taken together. { *Tuſcan*, and *Page*, } eſcap'd.

Off *Dungeneſs* in *January*.

Trumball Galley, taken with 15000 pieces of Eight on Board.

Off *Dungeneſs* in *March*.

Mead Galley, *Fly* Galley, } taken. { The *London* at that time eſcap'd.

Off *Beachy-Head* in *March*.

Ann Galley, *Eagle*, } taken. { *Phenix*, *Mary*, *Neptune*, *Hooker*, } eſcap'd.

In *April* 1707.

Sunderland, *Lodington*, } taken in Company of the { *Sea-Horſe*, *Pearl* Galley, *Hannover*, *King William*, } which eſcap'd.

In

In the Year 1704. few or no Ships arrived ſafe for want of proper Cruiſers. The *Jamaica* Traders loſt 14 Ships in the *Soundings* and *Channel*.

Sir *George Bing*, and Admiral *Jennings*, in *January* 170⁴. were at Sea cruiſing till the *October* following, during which time the *Engliſh* Ships were protected, and 20 Sail of the Enemies Privateers and Merchant Ships were taken, but from that time till *October* or *November* 1706, very few Ships were cruiſing.

Then Sir *Thomas Hardy* ſailed with five Men of War, which all return'd in five or ſix Weeks, and ſoon after ſail'd for *Ireland*, and return'd to the *Downs* in *February* or *March*, ſince which time the Merchants have had no knowledge of any Ships cruiſing till *September*, 1707.

Mr. *Wood* told their Lordſhips, That the Account he gave was the beſt he was able to procure of the Number of Cruiſers employ'd, and the time they have been in Service ſince *October*, 1705.

Thomas Pipon, Commander of the *Elizabeth* Galley, ſaid, That being bound for *London* from *Faro*, he had ſight of *Beachy* the 22d of *November* laſt, there he ſpied three Sail to the Eaſtward of him, and ſtood from them, but ſoon after ſeeing three more near his Wake, and having tried their ſailing, and finding he could by no means eſcape, he being ſo encompaſs'd, he ran his Ship on ſhore at *Eaſt-Bourn* on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*, in hopes of ſome Aſſiſtance; but two of the Privateers came and anchor'd within Piſtol-ſhot of the Ship, and by firing forc'd the Ships Company to get on Shoar after the beſt Defence they could make, having firſt endeavour'd to diſable the Ship, and put Fire to ſome of the Sails; but the Enemy was ſo near, that they ſoon extinguiſh'd the Fire, and by the help of the riſing Water got off the *Elizabeth* Galley, and carried her away.

Mr. *Pipon* ſaid, That while he ſtay'd at *Eaſt-Bourn*, which was Two Days, he ſaw ſix or ſeven Privateers cruiſing off and on, ſeveral very near the Shore; and was inform'd by the People of the Place, that for four or five Weeks paſt, they had ſeen *French* Privateers almoſt every Day, ſometimes to the Number of 16, but moſtly 8 or 10 of them, and ſome of good Force.

He ſaid, By reaſon of their great Numbers, and cruiſing in the Narrow of the *Channel*, it is very difficult for any Ships to avoid falling into their Hands, eſpecially ſince there are no good Harbours or Forts to ſuccour them nigh that Place; and the Enemy's Harbours of *Dunkirk* and *Calais* are ſo near, and ſo few *Engliſh* Cruiſers in the *Channel* to intercept the ſaid Privateers, and their Prizes, which makes the Ships Companies be altogether for running on Shore, to ſave their Liberties.

Captain *George Guillaume* told their Lordſhips, That in his laſt Voyage from St. *Ubes* to *London*, in the Ketch *Concord*, on *Sunday* the 16th of *November* laſt, he was forc'd, by contrary Winds, into *Falmouth* Harbour; the next Day he ſaw Three *French* Privateers take a *Dutch* Ship within Three Miles of *Pendennis* Caſtle.

On *Thurſday* he left *Falmouth*, and on *Friday* he ſaw Two Veſſels, which chas'd him into *Freſh-Water-Bay* in the *Iſle of Wight*; but Night coming on, and the Weather very black, he eſcaped betwixt the Land and the Ships.

On *Saturday* 22d, he made *Beachy-Head*, and as ſoon as it was Day, ſaw a *French* Privateer under his Lee; and ſoon after ſaw Two at his Stern, and Three more at his Lee, and Two more a-breaſt of him, which made him reſolve to run his Veſſel on Shore, being very near Land.

Upon this, the Privateers put up *Engliſh* Colours, which made him forbear, for ſome time, to run his Ship aſhore; but One of them putting all his Sails out, and coming upon him, he grounded his Veſſel, and diſabled her all he could, that they might not carry her off, and then went aſhore at a Place called *Pevenſey*, and went to the Town, and got ſome Aſſiſtance.

The Privateer came to an Anchor, and fired upon them, and the Shot went above half a Mile into the Country. He ſaid, If they had had any great Guns, they might have ſaved their Veſſel; for it was above Five Hours before the Privateer had her afloat.

The two following Days (which was the time he ſtay'd there) he ſaw from the Shore Six Privateers.

He

He affirm'd, That in his whole Paſſage he did not ſee any *Engliſh* Man of War.

The Merchants gave an Account of the vaſt Advantage of the *Mediterranean* Trade, which, for a conſiderable time, had been carried on with great Succeſs by Nimble Gallies, without putting the Government to the Charge of Convoys.

Mr. *Gould* inform'd, That, beſide the *Turkey* Trade, and Trade from ſeveral other Places in the *Mediterranean*, the Cuſtoms of *Leghorn*, *Venice*, and *Genoa*, did amount to about 300000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*; and an Account was alſo given in by him in particular, of the very great Annual Exports to *Leghorn* alone, conſiſting of our Manufactures, Goods of our Native Growth, and other Merchandizes, which Trade had continued for many years, while our *Channel* was better guarded; but of late it is, in a manner, quite interrupted for want of Cruiſers in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, and many Rich Ships taken there. He mention'd in particular the *Mazareen* Galley from *Turkey*, worth above 80000 *l.* taken in the *Soundings*; the *Mediterranean* Galley from *Zant*, taken off *Beachy-Head*; the St. *George* Galley taken in the *Channel*; The *Royal Anne* Galley, taken in the *Channel*, where ſhe had made Boards for about 15 Days together, without ſeeing any one Cruiſer to help her; the *Trumball* Galley, Rich in Money, taken near the *Downs*.—He ſaid, He declined naming more, though he could mention ſeveral others, the rather, becauſe ſome of them are included in the great Liſt of Merchants Loſſes given in to their Lordſhips, conſiſting of near 1160 Ships: But in order to ſhew the Difference when any Care was taken for Cruiſers, he produced a Liſt to their Lordſhips of 91 Sail of Gallies bound from *Leghorn*, which arriv'd ſafe without Convoys, from *September*, 1703. to *October*, 1704. whilſt there were ſome Cruiſers employed.

He ſaid, That Foreigners did reproach our Nation for their great Neglect of the Merchants Ships; and to this purpoſe he produced Two Letters from his Correſpondents at *Leghorn*, one Dated the 12th of *September*; in which, after taking Notice of the Loſs of the *Ruſſia* Ships, it follows; "Seeing "the Enemy fall in with ſo many of our Convoys,

"we begin to ſuſpect there may be ſome Traytors "among us. And another Letter, in which (amongſt other things) it is ſaid; "They had re- "ceiv'd a lamentable Account of the *Lisbon* Horſe- "Convoy; by which they obſerv'd there had been "ſtrange Management in our Maritime Affairs, ſee- "ing we can ſuffer ſo much ſo near Home.

He alſo produced another Letter from *Plymouth*, dated the 18th of *November* laſt, wherein it was ſaid; "That the *French* Privateers are ſo bold as to cruiſe "in our very Mouth: About Four Days ſince, two "of them chas'd a *Dutch* Man from *Mounts-Bay* in- "to our very Harbour within *Pentee*, where there "was a ſharp Diſpute, and ſome Score of Guns "fired: There was, at that time, between the Iſland "and Main, the Three *Welch* Convoys, but nei- "ther of them ſtirr'd, having no Orders; however, "the *Dutch* Man ſav'd his Ship: But this is enough, "and too much on ſo melancholy a Subject.

Mr. *William Coward* ſaid, He believed that the Liſt of Eleven Hundred and odd Sail of Merchant Ships loſt, given in to their Lordſhips, was very far ſhort of the whole Number.

As to the Fifth Head of the Merchants Complaints concerning their hard Uſage, in having their Men impreſt out of their Ships in the *Weſt-Indies*, as alſo upon their Return Home, by the Captains of the Queen's Ships, to the very great Loſs and Danger of their Ships and Merchandize, ſeveral Inſtances were laid before their Lordſhips.

The *Gould* Frigat, *Joſiah Dowell* Maſter, arriv'd in *Jamaica* in *September*, 1703. and whilſt he went to wait upon the Governour, Captain *Douglas* of the *Norwich* impreſs'd Five of his beſt Seamen: The Maſter waited on the Captain, and ſhewed him his Protection; but *Douglas* told the Maſter, He had 25 Seamen, and his Orders from the Admiralty were to preſs every Fifth Man: And though the Maſter acquainted him, That ſome of his Men were ſick, and that he really wanted Men to ſail his Ship Home, yet he could only prevail but for One Seaman; the Captain telling him, If he would, he could take away all his Men, and threatned to ſtop his Ship, unleſs he would pay him the Wages of the Seamen he had ſo impreſs'd.

Upon

Upon *Dowell's* Arrival at *Plymouth*, his Seamen were again impreſs'd.

This Impreſſing of the Seamen, and the extraordinary Charges occaſion'd thereby, and the Delays of the Ship amounted to near 1000 *l.* Loſs to the Owner and Merchants in that Voyage.

In a ſecond Voyage to *Jamaica* in *November*, 1705. by the ſame Ship, *Daniel Bright* Maſter, ſeveral of his Men were impreſs'd, and the Maſter forc'd to hire others at an extravagant Rate, and to take *French* Priſoners on Board to help to ſail his Ship Home: And upon his Arrival at *Plymouth*, the 5th of *April*, 1706. all his Men, except his Two Mates, the Carpenter, Steward, and Two Boys, were impreſs'd, and taken from him by one *Saunders*, a Midſhipman belonging to the *Oxford*, and other Preſs-Gangs, ſo that his Ship lay in Danger; and he could not have brought her to *London*, but by the Help of a *Dutch* Man of War, who furniſh'd him with Ten Men, after he was refuſed by all the Queen's Men of War, to whom he applied in every Place where he came, though in vain.

In *July*, 1704. the *Roundburſt* Galley, *John Sampſon* Maſter, arriv'd in *Jamaica*, where Captain *Bois*, in the *Nonſuch* Man of War, preſs'd Five of his Seamen, whereby he was diſabled (though fully loaden) to ſail in Company of a Ship of good Force, which then ſail'd for *London*; and with great Difficulty, and after long Delay, (with much Damage and Danger to the Ship in the mean time) the Maſter got Four Seamen more, Two of his own Five before preſs'd from him; for which Two he was forc'd to give Captain *Bois* a Pipe of Wine, charg'd at 25 *l.* But the Ship proving leaky, by long lying, was loſt in her Paſſage Home, in the Gulph of *Florida*; which Loſs in the Ship and Goods, was computed to amount to 2500 *l.* to the Owner Mr. *Coward*, beſide the Loſſes of ſeveral other Merchants.

The *Somerſet* Frigat, *John Wickſted* Maſter, arriv'd at *Barbadoes* in *April* or *May*, 1705. where ſeveral of his Men were impreſs'd, and returning to *Plymouth* the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1705. Captain *Johnſon* of the *Valeur* Man of War, impreſs'd Five of his beſt Seamen; and the next Night in a violent Storm

the Ship and Cargo was loſt; which Loſs in Ship and Goods was computed at 2000 *l.* to the Owner Mr. *Coward*, beſides the Loſſes of other Merchants.

The *Walthamſtow* Galley, *Peter Roberts* Maſter, arriving from *Barbadoes* about the ſame time, tho' he had ſeveral of his Men impreſs'd at *Barbadoes*, and only Nine Men and Two Boys left, with himſelf on Board: yet Captain *Roach* of the *Fox*, impreſs'd Three of his beſt Men, his Boatſwain being one; although the Maſter told him how weak he was, and that he had but one Anchor on Board: Captain *Roach* ſaid to him, If he was ſawcy, he would take him and all his Ship's Company aboard, and whip the Maſter at the Geers. Captain *Roach* ſent him Three *Italians* who could ſpeak no *Engliſh*, and they the next Night in a Storm, run away with the Ship's Boat, which was ſtav'd, and the Ship ran on Shore, and ſo continued about 13 Days to her Damage of 4 or 500 *l.* beſides the great Prejudice to the Merchants Goods; upon which Account the Maſter proteſted at *Plymouth*, and the Proteſtation was delivered to their Lordſhips, and is laid before the Houſe.

Their Lordſhips do likewiſe acquaint the Houſe, That there has been offer'd to them an Information of Mr. *Benjamin Way*, in which he repreſents, in behalf of himſelf and other Owners and Freighters of the *London* Galley, That the ſaid Galley ſail'd from *Jamaica* the latter End of *February* laſt, bound for *London*, under Convoy of her Majeſty's Ship *Northumberland*, Captain *Roffey* Commander, with whom they kept Company till the 7th of *March*. But there having been ſeven Men impreſs'd from her, before ſhe left *Jamaica*, and being forc'd to take *French* Priſoners on Board, and to hire what other Men ſhe could, at exceſſive Wages, to help to ſail the Galley home, and crowding all the Sail they could, to avoid being left by the Convoy, the Galley ſuffer'd ſuch Damage in her Maſts, as diſabled her to keep Company, and being weakly mann'd, and in great Diſtreſs they fired Guns, and made Signals, but being left by their Convoy, the Ship and Cargo periſhed, to the Loſs of many Thouſand Pounds.

The

The Merchants made the following Obſervations to their Lordſhips from the Evidence given before them, That the Prince's Council were fully inform'd of the great Number of the Enemies Privateers; That the Nation had loſt the Exportation of Corn for the King of *Portugal's* Stores by the Delays of the Convoys; And the *Portugueſe* Army is now furniſh'd by the *Dutch* with Corn from the *Baltick*; And the Advantage deſign'd by Act of Parliament to the Land-Owner, by giving a Bounty of Five Shillings the Quarter upon Exportation, is in a manner diſappointed, eſpecially ſince for want of Cruiſers, the Running Galleys are almoſt wholly diſcourag'd.

That the Prince's Council were ſo ſenſible of the Swarming of Privateers on the Coaſts, that they declined ſending One of Her Majeſty's Ships of 26 Guns, leſt ſhe ſhould be taken.

And that from *Tueſday* the 29th of *April*, 1707. when Mr. *Dawſon* was told by the Prince's Council, That they had Notice the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Weſtward, to *Thurſday* the Firſt of *May*, when the *Hampton-Court Royal-Oak*, and *Grafton*, with the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, ſail'd out of the *Downs*, there was time enough to have ſent Orders not only by Expreſs, but by the Ordinary Poſt, to have ſtopp'd the Sailing of that Convoy.

The Lords Committees do alſo herewith preſent to the Houſe the great Liſt of Ships loſt, which the Merchants did lay before them, conſiſting of 1146.

The Lords Committees do alſo beg leave to inform Your Lordſhips, That the Method uſed by them in taking the Examinations of the ſeveral Merchants was, That after they had ſigned their ſeveral Depoſitions, their Lordſhips requir'd them to depoſe, That all that was contain'd in their Papers, reſpectively, which was ſaid to be of their own Knowledge, was true, and what was mention'd therein, as heard by them, or received in Writing from any other Perſon, they believ'd to be true.

After this Report had been made and agreed to, the Houſe was mov'd, that it might be tranſmitted to the Lord High Admiral, which was readily Aſ-

ſented to, and the ſame was tranſmitted accordingly, together with all the Depoſitions relating thereto.

On the 9th of *January* laſt, a Paper was laid before the Houſe, which purported to be the Lord High Admiral's Anſwer, *viz.*

Admiralty,
8 *Jan.* 1707.

The Lord High Admiral's Anſwer to the Report made to the Houſe of Peers, from the Lords Committees appointed to conſider of the Petition of ſeveral Merchants and others, Traders for the City of London.

THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, having by their Order, bearing Date the 17th Day of *December* laſt, directed, That a Copy of the Report ſhould be ſent to the Lord High Admiral, which was made to them on the ſame Day, from the Lords Committees appointed to conſider of the Petition of ſeveral Merchants, on behalf of themſelves and others, Traders of the City of *London*, and of the Depoſitions to which the ſaid Report doth refer; And the ſaid Merchants having repreſented in their Petition, That they have of late Years ſuſtain'd great Loſſes by the Inſufficiency, by the Delays, and by the Unſeaſonable Sailing of Convoys, and the Want of Cruiſers: His Royal Highneſs has thought it neceſſary, That this General Complaint, as well as the ſeveral Particulars contain'd in the aforemention'd Report, ſhould receive ſuch Anſwers as may ſet the whole Matter in a much truer Light than their Lordſhips can poſſibly have by thoſe Papers only, from which the Report hath been collected: And therefore it is deſired that their Lordſhips will be referr'd to the following Particulars.

1. As to the Inſufficiency of Convoys.

The Lord High Admiral does not obſerve any Inſtances given, where the Trades that uſually proceed with Convoys have ever wanted a reaſonable and ſufficient Strength for their Security; and even the

the laſt Year, the ſtated Convoys have been much ſtronger than formerly. The Misfortunes of ſeveral Convoys being attack'd by a ſuperior Force, were no ways to have been prevented but by whole Squadrons: But it is to be obſerv'd, That all the Inſtances mention'd in their Lordſhips Report, happened in the latter Years of this preſent War. In the two firſt Years of Her Majeſties Reign, there were not many Ships employ'd either in or towards the *Mediterranean*, and even thoſe not long abſent from our own Coaſts; ſo that there were undoubtedly many more Ships, and thoſe very proper too to be imploy'd in the Defence of the Trade of the Nation, with reſpect not only to Convoys, but Cruiſers: Whereas in the latter Years of her Majeſties Reign, the publick Service hath requir'd the employing great Part of our Fleet abroad in the *Mediterranean*; and although ſeveral Ships have return'd from thence to *England* in the latter end of thoſe Years, yet they have not been fit for any Service, until the time appointed, wherein it was neceſſary they ſhould be ſent abroad again; for they were ſuch as were the leaſt able to continue out, and conſequently wanted the greateſt Repairs.

2. As to the Merchants waiting long for Convoys after the time promis'd and fix'd for their ſailing.

The many conſtant as well as accidental Services, which have abſolutely requir'd the Uſe of the Queen's Ships, have often left but very little Choice of Ships for Foreign Convoys: But when Applications have been made by the Merchants, the proper Convoys have been always appointed and ordered to be got in Readineſs by the time deſir'd, and not afterwards diverted to other Uſes; yet it hath ſometimes happen'd, upon their coming into the Dock, that they have been found, by a long and conſtant Uſe, in a much worſe Condition than was hoped and expected. The neceſſity of fitting Ships at different Ports for the ſame Convoy, and contrary Winds, have often prevented their joyning at the Rendezvous, and ſometimes the want of Men, and neceſſity of removing them from Ship to Ship, and the conſtant Care to Pay the Men ſo remov'd before they ſailed, may have occaſion'd the Delays

complain'd

complain'd of; yet, upon a ſtrict Enquiry, it will appear, That the Delays are as often to be imputed to the Traders, who are ſeldom ready to ſail all together at the ſame time, and that the Queens Ships have as often ſtaid for the Merchants as they for their Convoys; as their Lordſhips may obſerve from one Inſtance in the Paper herewith tranſmitted to them, mark'd *A.*

3. As to the want of ſufficient Cruiſers in the *Soundings* and *Channel.*

There hath every Year been a Proviſion made for Cruiſers in the *Soundings*, *Channel*, *North-Seas*, and never leſs than 12 for the *North-Seas*, and 15 for the *Soundings*, which were as many as other neceſſary and preſſing Services would poſſibly admit of; but they have been very frequently diverted from the Service of cruiſing, upon the Applications of the Merchants themſelves, either for the Convoying up the *Channel* their Homeward-Bound Ships, or the fetching them from *Ireland*, or other Parts, and in Convoying the Trades to *Archangel*, the *Baltick*, *Holland*, *&c.* And there hath been a neceſſity to comply with this, becauſe thoſe Services could not poſſibly be otherwiſe accommodated, unleſs ſome of the few Ships had been taken off, which were on various Stations placed on the Coaſt, to ſecure the Trade from one Port to another.

4. As to the Complaint of the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of Her Majeſties Ships, in impreſſing Seamen from Merchant Ships in the *Weſt-Indies*, and at their Return into the Ports of *Great Britain.*

If this hath been done, it is contrary to the conſtant and direct Orders given to the ſaid Captains, by which they are requir'd not to impreſs any Men from Merchant Ships in the Plantations, without applying to, and receiving the Conſent of the reſpective Governors, and then never above One out of Five, which is more than have ever been exacted from them during this War. And if for the better Manning Her Majeſties Fleet, any Men are taken from Merchant Ships when they arrive here, the Captains of Her Majeſties Ships are ſtrictly requir'd to ſupply as many good Men in their Room to bring them unto the Ports whereto they are deſign'd, and

to

to ſend a careful Officer with them; and when ſuch Men have performed thoſe Services, they are allow'd the uſual Conduct-Money to enable them to repair to their proper Ships again. But if this ſhould be true, it muſt needs ſeem hard to their Lordſhips that the Merchant do impute to the Lord High Admiral, the Miſcarriages of his Officers, which have never been complain'd of to him without a proper Redreſs.

5. As to the *Goſport*'s being taken in her Paſſage to the *Weſt-Indies* in *June* 1706. with ſeveral of her Convoys.

This was an Accident that could neither be foreſeen or prevented; and theſe Ships being taken almoſt 300 Miles in the Sea, on which occaſion, as the Queen's Officers did all that was poſſible in the Defence of the Merchant Ships, ſo it is hoped that their Lordſhips Juſtice and Wiſdom will not make ſuch Misfortunes Criminal. And as for the Particulars of that Action, they are contain'd in the Paper mark'd *B*.

6. Another Complaint is, That the *Lisbon* Fleet, under Convoy of the *Warſpight* and *Swiftſure*, was attack'd in *March*, $170\frac{6}{7}$, and 14 Merchant Ships taken in the *Soundings*.

This Convoy had the Misfortune to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies, which were going directly from *Breſt*, to the *Weſt-Indies*, and by the greateſt Chance imaginable met them in their Paſſage; the particulars whereof are in the Paper mark'd *C*.

7. It is farther alledged, That the *Newfoundland* Fleet was attack'd in *April*, under Convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway* Prize.

Thoſe two Ships did, in their Paſſage out of the Channel, meet with 8 Sail of the Enemies Privateers, from 30 to 20 Guns, with which they engag'd, but carried all their Convoys ſafe to *Newfoundland*, except Two that made ſail from them, and by that means fell into the Enemies Hands.

8. It is alledged, That a Coaſting-Convoy was attack'd in *April*, off the Lands-End.

This may be true, though this is the firſt Advice of it.

9. Another Complaint there is, That the *Hampton-Court*, *Royal-Oak*, and *Grafton*, ſailing from the *Downs*,

Downs, the first of *May* last, were the next Day attack'd, and the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton*, and about 20 Merchants Ships taken by the *Dunkirk* Squadron, otherwise than that they were in *Flemish-Road*, notwithstanding what is sworn by Mr. *Dawson*, That he was told at the Admiralty-Office the said Squadron was gone Westward; for upon the strictest Examination of all the Advices, and of the Minutes of the Office of that very Day, there does not appear any Notice of the Enemies Ships being sail'd to the West: Wherefore those Three Ships, which were One of 76 Guns, and the other Two of 70 Guns each, were judged a sufficient Convoy between the *Downs* and *Spithead*, nor were there then any Ships within reach to have strengthned them.

10. It is also alledg'd, That the *Russia* Ships Outward bound the last Year, were attack'd by the Enemy, and 16 of the Merchant Ships taken.

As to this matter, their Lordships are desired to be referr'd to a Paper mark'd *D.* by which their Lordships will find a particular Account of that Affair, from the time that the Merchants did first apply for the Convoy; and that Sir *William Whetstone*, with the Squadron under his Command, did conduct them into the Latitude of 63 Degrees, and that then leaving them to their proper Convoy, none of the Merchant Ships did fall into the Enemies hands, but those whose Masters did actually leave the said Convoy, and that not till they were in the Latitude of 70 Degrees, about three Weeks after Sir *William Whetstone* parted with them.

11. Complaint is also made, That the Convoy was attack'd the 10th of *October* last, which was conducting the Ships with Horses for the King of *Portugal*, and the Trade to *Lisbon*.

This Convoy was her Majesty's Ships the *Cumberland*, *Devonshire*, *Royal Oak*, *Ruby* and *Chester*, which were 2 of 80 Guns, one of 76, and 2 of 50 Guns each, which were thought to be a sufficient Convoy to *Lisbon* in the opinion of the Merchants, till the Misfortune happen'd by the accidental Junction of two *French* Squadrons: But on this occasion the Queen's Ships behav'd themselves so well, that very few of the Merchant Ships were taken, and their

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Lordſhips will find a particular Account of this Affair in the Paper mark'd *E.*

12. The Merchants alſo complain, That they waited long for Convoys, and of the Prejudice they receiv'd, when they return'd from foreign Parts for want of Convoys to the River *Thames.*

This Head being general, their Lordſhips are deſir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already ſaid on this Subject in the beginning of this Paper.

13. They farther alledge, That they had Orders in *July*, 1704, to buy great quantities of Corn for the King of *Portugal*'s Uſe, and that in *July* and *Auguſt* they did the ſame; but that, notwithſtanding their frequent Applications, they could not obtain Convoy, till the 6th of *February* following.

This ſeems to be ſomewhat extraordinary; for they ſay, their Ships were ready to ſail in *July* and *Auguſt*; whereas the latter of thoſe two Months, there were Orders given to her Majeſty's Ships the *Pembroke*, *Canterbury*, *Greenwich* and *Glouceſter*, to convoy the Trade to *Lisbon*; and on the 6th of *September*, Sir *William Whetſtone* was ordered, with the Squadron under his Command, to ſee them 100 Leagues South South Weſt from *Scilly*, which he did; and why the Ships that were ready in *July* and *Auguſt* (as is alledged) did not proceed with this Convoy, their Maſters, or the Owners of them, or both, can give the beſt account: Beſides, there were ſeveral Ships of the *States General*, which call'd at *Spithead* in their way to *Lisbon* and (as it had been concerted at the *Hague*) took our Merchant Ships under their Convoy. And here it may be obſerv'd, that although it hath been found impoſſible to furniſh Convoys for the Trade to *Portugal* at the immediate times the Merchants have applied for the ſame; yet there hath been 29 Convoys between *England* and that Kingdom, from the Month of *April* 1703. to *October* laſt, and ſome of thoſe Convoys no leſs than great part of the Fleet, and at other times conſiderable Squadrons; and particularly in the Year 1706. there were five Convoys in one Year, which makes it very improbable that the King of *Portugal*'s Magazines and Armies have been furniſh'd with Corn from the *Baltick.*

14. They

14. They farther complain, That the Grand Fleet ſail'd the 10th of *Auguſt* from *Portſmouth*, and did not take any Merchant Ships under their Convoy.

This was the Year 1706. when the Admiral of the Fleet had Inſtructions to proceed upon Services, not fit to be made publick, which did conſequently render it impracticable for him to take Merchant Ships in his Company.

15. Another Objection they make, That there was an Embargo laid on their Trade and Convoys.

It is preſumed, that by the Word *Embargo*, they mean, that there was ſome little Stop put to their Proceedings, until there could be a more certain Account of the Intelligence receiv'd, That there was a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships in the *Soundings*, which prov'd afterwards (as they obſerv'd) to be *Dutch* Homeward-bound Merchant Ships from the *Weſt-Indies*.

It cannot be imagined, that this Caution was deſign'd for their Prejudice, but rather entirely for their Service, as well as for the Safety of her Majeſty's Ships: And as they own that the *Norfolk*, *Warſpight*, and *Exeter* did ſail with their Trade, ſo do they alledge, that the *Naſſau* did not joyn them for want of neceſſary Orders, for that the Fleet did not ſail till Three in the Afternoon, and the *Naſſau* came to *Spithead* before Night; whereas on the contrary, the *Naſſau* paſſed through the *Downs* the 14th of *October*, 1706. and got as far Weſtward as *Folkſton*, but the Wind coming to the Southweſt, and there being a likelihood of dirty Weather, ſhe bore up for the *Downs* the 16th, from whence ſhe ſail'd the 18th at 6 at Night, and arriv'd at *Spithead* the 20th, which was two Days after the Convoy ſail'd: And their Lordſhips may pleaſe to take Notice, That a *Dutch* Convoy ſail'd the beginning of *January*, 170$\frac{5}{6}$ in Company of ſeveral of her Majeſty's Ships; that the 25th of *February*, Captain *Price* ſail'd with Five Ships of War; That the 27th of *March* following, Sir *George Bing* ſail'd thither with a Squadron; That the 18th of *June*, Four other Ships of War ſail'd thither; And that in *July* the Merchants petition'd for a Convoy to go in *Auguſt*,

guſt, which was appointed; and the Reaſon of their being ſtopt, and an Account of this whole Affair, their Lordſhips will be inform'd of by the Paper mark'd *F.*

16. They farther declare, That by reaſon of the Inſufficiency of this Convoy, ſeveral Merchant Ships were taken out of the Fleet off of *Portland*, and that afterwards, meeting with bad Weather in the *Bay of Biſcay*, the *Warſpight* and *Exeter* came back diſabled, and that the Trade, except ſome few Ships, proceeded to *Lisbon* with the *Norfolk* only.

The Convoy appointed for the Trade, were three Ships, One of 80, One of 70, and One of 60 Guns; and as this was thought a ſufficient Strength, ſo were there not at any time any more Ships to reinforce them; Nor could it be foreſeen, that Two of the Ships would have been diſabled in their Paſſage, though Accidents of that kind have, and frequently may happen.

17. Another Subject of their Complaint is, That great Numbers of Merchant Ships were in *Portſmouth* Harbour in the Month of *December*, 1706. and detain'd there for want of Convoy to the *Downs*, till the 24th of *April* following; and this, notwithſtanding ſeveral of her Majeſty's Ships were at *Spithead* (which they have enumerated) and that others came from the Weſt, and did not call for them; and they particularly mention the *Suffolk* and *Briſtol.*

All the Ships which the Merchants ſuppoſe lay idle at *Portſmouth*, during this Time, were under Orders for particular Services, as their Lordſhips may perceive by the Paper mark'd *G.*

18. Another Complaint is made, That in the Month of *October*, 1706. Mr. *Coward* and Mr. *Jones* let their Ships to the Commiſſioners for Victualling, on Condition that that they ſhould go directly to *Jamaica*; whereas they were carried from the *Downs* to *Portſmouth*, thence to *Plymouth*, from that Port to *Ireland*, and then to *Barbadoes* and *Antegoa.*

It is not doubted, but theſe Ships were taken up by the Commiſſioners for Victualling, at ſo much a Month Freight; and her Majeſty finding it neceſſary for her Service to ſend a Governour to her

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Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and ſome Forces which were to be embarked in *Ireland* with Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries for the Plantations of *Nevis* and *Antegoa*, there was a Neceſſity of theſe Ships accompanying the Convoy which was appointed for that Service, in regard there was not any other which could be got in readineſs for them; and their Owners will be paid for the Time they have been employ'd in the Service of the Publick, according to the Agreement made with them.

19. Mr. *Palmer* depoſes, That in the Year 1707. a Ship, of which he was Part-Owner with ſeveral others, were convoy'd from the *Downs* to *Portſmouth* by the *Litchfield* Prize, but that for want of Orders ſhe could not ſee them to *Plymouth*, where they might have joyn'd the Fleet with Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*, bound to *Lisbon*.

Their Lordſhips may perceive how much this Perſon hath forgot himſelf, and impos'd on them. For the *Litchfield* Prize did not arrive with the Trade at *Spithead* until the 7th of *June*; and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* ſail'd from thence the 23d of *May*, paſs'd by *Plymouth* the 25th of the ſaid Month, and was off of *Lisbon* the 9th of *June*; ſo that the Fleet was actually at *Lisbon* two Days after the time that this Gentleman ſays, the *Litchfield* Prize might have joyn'd them at *Plymouth*.

20. As a farther Evidence, the Merchants have produced to their Lordſhips the *Gazette* of the 8th of *May*, 1707. wherein there is the following Paragraph from *Oſtend*, viz. "A Fleet of Merchant Ships "which lay Five Months in the *Downs*, conſiſting "of 55 Sail, arriv'd at *Oſtend* this Evening, to the "great Satisfaction of this place.

This Advertiſement was very ignorantly and unadviſedly inſerted in the *Gazette*, the Fact it ſelf being entirely wrong: For her Majeſty's Ships, the *Lynn* and *Deal-Caſtle*, ſail'd to *Oſtend* the 7th of *February*, and there were then no more than Five Merchant Ships to accompany them; and Sir *Edward Whitaker*, with his Squadron, did the like the 27th of *April* following, and ſaw the Trade into that Port, and brought what was there from thence; but he carried with him not above 15 Ships and Veſſels; and how that Number could ſwell to 55,

is ſomewhat ſtrange: Beſides, it doth not appear, That at any one time, from *December* to the Month of *May*, there were more than Five Merchant Ships in the *Downs* bound to *Oſtend*, and above three Fourths of that time not ſo much as one; and yet the Advertiſement in the *Gazette* ſays, That the 55 Ships arrived at *Oſtend* from the *Downs*, and that they had lain there Five Months for a Convoy.

21. As to the general Article relating to the untimely and unſeaſonable Proceeding of Convoys, eſpecially to the *Weſt-Indies*, their Lordſhips are deſired to be referred to what hath been already ſaid at the beginning of this Paper relating to that matter.

22. The *Virginia* Merchants alledge, That in *October*, 1705. ſome of their Ships ſail'd from hence, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, which were ordered to ſtay till reinforced from *England*; and that they were promis'd, the *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* ſhould ſail the firſt fair Wind in *January* following; but that they did not ſail till *May*, which occaſioned their not reaching *Virginia* till *Auguſt*.

The *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* were ordered for this Service, the 26th of *February*, 170⅝ but could not get clear from *Plymouth* till the 24th of *April*, and on the 27th they were forc'd by bad Weather into *Falmouth*; but the *Hazardous* ſail'd ſoon after, for the *Greenwich* was diſabled, and forc'd to come to *Plymouth* to refit: However, the ſaid Ship *Greenwich* ſail'd from *Plymouth* the firſt of *June*, and arriv'd at *Virginia* the 11th of *Auguſt*; and the 17th of *September* came from thence, with the *Hazardous*, *Woolwich* and *Advice*, and 182 Merchant Ships, and arriv'd with them in the *Channel* in *November* following.

23. The ſaid *Virginia* Merchants have farther repreſented, That in hopes of Convoys proceeding from hence to *Virginia*, the laſt Spring, many Ships that carry'd Stores from hence to *Lisbon*, and others from *London*, proceeded to *Virginia*, but remain'd there till *September* laſt, expecting Convoy, and muſt now come home without in the Winter-ſeaſon. And altho' the laſt Spring her Majeſty in Coun-

cil order'd a Convoy to be ready in *August*, yet the ſaid Convoy remains at *Portſmouth*.

The Delays and Misfortunes which have happen'd this Year to the *Virginia* Traders, are in a great meaſure to be attributed to the different Intereſts and Opinions of the Merchants and Planters concern'd in that Trade; to the frequent Weſterly Winds which have hindred their Departure; and to the Delays occaſion'd by ſeveral Merchants letting their Ships to the *Portugal* Convoy, for tranſporting Horſes to *Lisbon*; which will be more particularly explained to their Lordſhips by the Paper mark'd *H.*

24. They farther declare, That for ſome Years paſt there hath not been a Frigat appointed to take care of the *Virginia* Coaſt; for want of which, many Ships have been taken going in, and coming out.

The Men of War which convoy the *Virginia* Ships, have uſually Orders to cruiſe between the Capes while the Trade is loading: The *Strombolo* had thoſe particular Orders; and the *Goſport*, which was taken in her Paſſage, (and which may occaſion this Complaint) had the ſame; and the *Guaydland* is now upon that Service; and the Ships going to *Virginia* have the ſame Directions.

25. Complaint is made by Mr. *John Wood*, of the Difficulties he met with in *September*, 1706. and ſome time after, in getting a Ship of his, called, *The Union Frigat*, to *Portſmouth*.

This Ship took in her Loading of Corn at *Shoreham*, one of the moſt difficult Ports along the Coaſt to get out from: But when the Ships of War are ordered, either Eaſtward from *Portſmouth*, or Weſtward from the *Downs*, they have always Directions to call at the ſeveral Ports in their way; and ſeveral have been unſucceſsfully appointed, to get the Ships and Veſſels out of this Harbour.

26. The ſaid *Wood* does alſo affirm, That in the Months of *April*, *May*, and *June* laſt, he had ſeveral Ships freighted with Corn at *Shoreham*, which could not proceed to *Spithead*, by reaſon of the Enemy's Privateers: That at laſt there was a Convoy appointed, but ſoon after ran away, and left the Ships, upon a Report that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was upon the Coaſt.

The

The Convoy here meant, was the *Charles* Galley and *Gosport*, though ſeveral others were before appointed to get thoſe Veſſels out of the Harbour: However, the aforeſaid Two Ships did do it about the 19th of *June*, 1707. and being on their Way towards *Spithead*, they received an Expreſs from the Mayor of *Haſtings*, with an Account, that there were 18 Sail of *French* Men of War coming from the Eaſtward, with all the Sail they could make; which Advice, although it proved falſe, was not ſafely to be neglected: But ſo far were her Majeſty's Ships from Running from the Trade, upon this Intelligence, (as is falſly and maliciouſly inſinuated) that they kept them Company, and brought them ſafe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles* Galley gave an Account, in his Letter of the 20th of *June*, 1707. and thoſe Ships which occaſion'd the Alarm, were her Majeſty's Ships the *Defiance* and *Advice*, with their Convoys, from the *Downs*.

27. Mr. *Winter* depoſes, That he came from *Gibralter* the 14th of *March* laſt, in Company of the *Pearl*, *Hannover*, and *Lodington* Gallies, and off of *Beachy-Head* two of them were taken by *French* Privateers.

Theſe Ships were all Runners (or at leaſt called ſo) and had they put into *Portſmouth*, until an Opportunity of Convoy had preſented, the Perſon who complains of theſe Loſſes would not have run the hazard he did. Nor can it be thought, that theſe Ships, which the Merchants call Gallies, can, when they are laden and foul, ſail much better than other Ships, not under that Denomination; and therefore are conſequently as much ſubject to Misfortunes, by going without Convoy; and it is very reaſonable to believe, that till this Trading by Gallies or Runners grew ſo much in faſhion, the Loſſes were much leſs; and ſo, it is to be hoped, will be again, when the Merchants will learn to alter their way of Trading, as the Enemy hath alter'd their Method of carrying on the War by Sea.

The remaining Part of their Lordſhips Report, relates chiefly to (viz.)

1. Our Merchant Ships being chaſed off of *Beachy*, and the Parts thereabouts, by the Enemy's Privateers.

2. The Advantages to the *Mediterranean* Trade, by carrying it on with Gallies; but the Hazards they run in their Return Home, for want of Cruisers in the *Soundings* and *Channel*.

3. A *French* Privateer her chasing a *Dutch* Ship into *Plymouth*, on or about the 14th of *November* last, whilst Three *Welch* Convoys rid fast for want of Orders.

4. That the List of 1146 Sail of Merchant Ships lost, was far short of the real Number.

5. The Inconveniencies by pressing Men in the *West-Indies*, and at their Return.

6. The Complaint of Mr. *Benjamin Way*, That the Captain of the *Northumberland* did not take care of his Ship called, *The London Galley*, which sail'd from *Jamaica* the latter end of *February* last.

As to the 1st, 2d, and 5th of these Articles, their Lordships are desir'd to be referr'd to what hath been already said.

Then as to the 3d, which relates to the chasing of a *Dutch* Dogger, it seems not at all material, only to swell a Complaint: But as to what is insinuated, That the Three Men of War did not stir for want of Orders; It is well known, that when her Majesty's Ships get sight of an Enemy, they stand in need of no particular Orders to attack them; for their General Instructions annexed to their Commissions, do sufficiently require that of them; but this happening at Five a Clock in the Evening, in the Month of *November*, it was impossible for any of the Three Ships aforementioned, to have come up with the Privateer; and the *Dutch* Ship was secure under the Guns of the Fortification.

The Lord High Admiral cannot, without great Concern, take notice of the List of 1146 Ships, said to be lost during this War: Although it is possible great part of that Number consists of Gallies or Runners: That some part of this Loss may be attributed to the inevitable Fate of War; and some hath arisen from the Wilfulness or Negligence of Masters of Merchant Ships, who, when sufficient Convoys have been granted them, have deserted that Protection, and exposed themselves a Prey to the Enemy, of which frequent Complaints have been made.

Lastly,

Laſtly, As to the 6th Article, which is the Complaint of Mr. *Way*, That Care was not taken of his Ship from the *Weſt-Indies*, their Lordſhips are deſired to be referr'd to the Copies of Two Letters herewith tranſmitted to them, mark'd *L.* and *K.* the one from Sir *John Jennings*, and the other from the Captain of the *Northumberland*; the which give a particular Account of that matter, which was not complain'd at the Admiralty-Office, before it was brought to their Lordſhips.

Thus much being ſaid to the Report of the Lords Committees, grounded upon the Depoſitions of the Merchants, which are partly what they ſay of their own Knowledge, and the reſt what they have gather'd from others; The Lord High Admiral thinks it neceſſary to lay before their Lordſhips ſome farther Obſervations, under the following Heads, to explain ſome Papers which have been demanded by their Lordſhips from the Admiralty-Office.

1. That notwithſtanding almoſt the continual Uſe of her Majeſty's Ships, the Loſs ſuſtain'd by Storms (particularly in the violent Tempeſt in the Year 1703.) and the many Hazards they have been expos'd unto in this extenſive War; the Number of Ships of the Royal Navy, is ſo far from being diminiſh'd, ſince her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, that it is increas'd by 10 Ships of War, although the Parliament hath not, in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for building of Ships; and that the laſt War there was about Four Millions given for that, and other extraordinary Services; and yet the Royal Navy was leſs in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

2. That the Number of Ships of the Navy of *France*, which have been taken or deſtroy'd by her Majeſty's Ships this War, does much exceed our Loſſes, as will plainly appear by the Two Papers mark'd *L.* and *M.* wherein there is no mention made of the *French* Ships which have been taken or deſtroy'd by the Ships of the *States-General*.

3. That during the preſent War, there hath been 175 of the Enemy's Privateers taken, and many of them of conſiderable Force.

4. That in the laſt War, which was declar'd the 7th of *May*, 1689. and ended the 10th of *September*, 1697, the whole Number of the Enemy's Ships taken and condemn'd, were 1296. whereas in the preſent War, which was declar'd the 4th of *May*, 1702. unto the firſt of *December*, 1707. the Number of Ships taken from the Enemy, and condemn'd, is 1346. which carries with it no little Diſproportion.

5. That the Re-Captures by her Majeſty's Ships of War, from the 4th of *May*, 1702. to the 1ſt of *December*, 1707. are 108, which amounted, by Appraiſement, to above the Sum of 82975 *l.* and the Re-Captures by Privateers within that time, 38054 *l.* both which Sums amount unto 121030 *l.* excluſive of Cuſtoms.

6. That in the laſt War the Trading Part of the Nation had the Misfortune to loſe near 4000 Ships, whereas in this War themſelves have given an Account of 1146, and it were to be wiſhed, that even that Loſs could have been prevented. But here it may be obſerv'd, That during the laſt War we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as thoſe in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, always open to ſecure our Merchant Ships and Veſſels, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather: Whereas during the whole Courſe of this War, our Trade hath been entirely debarr'd from that ſo eſſential a Countenance and Protection.

7. Beſides, whilſt her Majeſty has yearly fitted her Royal Navy for carrying on the War abroad, the Enemy hath ever ſince the Battle off of *Malaga*, totally alter'd their Methods of carrying on their Naval War; and inſtead of ſending forth great Fleets, they fill the Seas with Privateers, and with Squadrons of their nimble Ships, and by that means watch all Opportunities of ſeizing upon our Trade, for which the Situation of their Ports gives them but too good Opportunities, and yet our Merchants (who cannot but be ſenſible of this Danger) carry on their Trade in a very great Degree in defenceleſs Ships call'd *Runners*; and they being oblig'd by Charter-Party to go without Convoys, are thereby but too often expoſed to the Enemy, who lie in wait for them.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, The Lord High Admiral deſires their Lordſhips to do him ſo much Juſtice, as to believe, That no Man is more ſenſibly affected than he is, with the great Loſſes and Misfortunes which have happen'd to the Merchants; and he is ſo much more ſenſible of them, becauſe in the Way thoſe Gentlemen carry on their Trades by ſingle defenceleſs Ships, and by the Method the Enemy now takes, whilſt the *French* King himſelf, and ſo great Part of his Subjects, imploy ſo many Ships and Men only to make War upon the Merchants, ſuch Misfortunes will ſtill happen; yet his Royal Highneſs does hope their Lordſhips will believe that the Queen's Fleet has not been Uſeleſs and Unimploy'd, during this War, which cannot be carried on agreeable to the declar'd Senſe of their Lordſhips, but by ſupporting a Superiority at Sea, upon the Coaſts of *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; in all which Places the Queen's Fleet hath done great Services the laſt Four Years, and attempted ſome things which might have ſecured *Britain*, for one Age, from all the Naval Power of *France*.

THE Houſe took this Anſwer into their moſt ſerious Conſideration, and finding ſeveral Facts ſtated therein very differently from what had been aſſerted by the Merchants, upon their Oaths, (who had therefore, according to the Methods of Juſtice, a Right to be farther heard by way of Reply) and finding ſeveral other things alledged in the Anſwer, which at firſt ſight ſeemed to be plain Miſtakes, We thought it neceſſary, for our fuller Information and Satisfaction, to appoint a Committee to hear the Merchants, and alſo to make ſuch Obſervations upon the Anſwer, as they ſhould think proper.

The Committee having perfected their Report, and laid it before the Houſe, the ſame was agreed to, and we think our ſelves obliged humbly to preſent this ſecond Report to Your Majeſty.

Die Martis 17 Februarii, 1707.

IN relation to the Firſt Head of the Anſwer, which is conceived in general Terms, without being applied to any of the Particulars in the Merchants Complaints, ſome things ſeem proper to be taken notice of.

1. The Anſwer ſays, That all the Inſtances mentioned in the Report, are in the latter Years of her Majeſty's Reign.

The Lords Committees obſerve, That an Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, preſented to her Majeſty in the Year 1704. did lay before her the heavy Loſſes of the Merchants, which had happened for want of Cruiſers and Convoys for the Home-Trade.

Soon after the preſenting of that Addreſs, Sir *George Bing*, and Sir *John Jennings* were ſent out to cruiſe, and continued cruiſing till the *October* following; during which time the *Engliſh* Ships were well protected, and many of the Enemy's Privateers taken; and the Lords hoped there would have been no farther Occaſion of Complaints from the Merchants: And all the Loſſes contain'd in the Report, now before the Houſe, have happen'd ſince that Care was laid aſide.

2*ly*. It does appear by the Papers ſent to the Houſe from the Lord High Admiral, That in the Year 1706. the higheſt Compliment of the Ships employ'd in the *Mediterranean* (ſuppoſing them mann'd to that Compliment) did not exceed 17373 Men; and in the Year 1707. the higheſt Compliment of the Ships employ'd there, did amount only to 15590 Men. And therefore, notwithſtanding that Part of the Fleet which was made uſe of there, in both thoſe Years, yet about 23000 Men of the Numbers provided for by Parliament, remained for the neceſſary Service of guarding and protecting the Coaſts and Trade; ſo that it ſeems not poſſible, that the keeping thoſe Squadrons in the *Mediterranean*, could be the Occaſion of the Cruiſers and Convoys being ſo weak and few, and the Coaſt ſo ill-guarded.

3*ly*. The

3*dly*, The ſtrength of Convoys is to be proportioned to the preſent Circumſtances of the Enemy, as far as Intelligence can be had, and the many Inſtances mentioned by the Merchants of Convoys attacked to our Diſadvantage, ſhew by Experience, that moſt of our Convoys have been too weak.

The ſecond Head of the Anſwer is alſo general, but the Lords Committees obſerve, That the great Ships are the ſtrength of the Line of Battle, and if more Firſt and Second Rates had been employ'd in the *Mediterranean*, inſtead of ſo many Third and Fourth Rates, and ſmaller Ships, a much greater Number of Ships proper for Convoys and Cruiſers for the Protection of Trade in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, would have remained free for thoſe Services; Or if there was found to be a real want of ſuch Ships, timely and proper Application might have been made to the Parliament, who have ever been forward in providing for the Security of Trade. And in the mean time, Ships might have been hired, as has been often done, rather than the whole Coaſt ſhould continue in a manner beſieged by the Enemies Men of War and Privateers, without Interruption.

2. The want of Seamen is too well known, which proceeds principally from the many hardſhips they ſuffer. The conſtant Practice now in uſe in turning-over, or removing them from Ship to Ship, is of all others the greateſt Diſcouragement, and tho' the paying them at the ſame time they are turned over, may have a fair Appearance, yet that being generally done when they are aboard, it tempts the Seamen to extravagant Expences, and proves in Concluſion the utter Ruin of their Families.

3. Many of the Inconveniencies mention'd in this Paragraph of the Anſwer, could hardly ever happen, in caſe an early Diſtribution was made of proper Ships for Convoys, and the time of their Departure fixt, whereas very frequently Ships are appointed when they are at Sea, and it is unknown in what condition they will return. The Merchants ſay, That this Year one of the Convoys named for the *Jamaica* Trade was at that time in the *Sound*.

The

The Answer says, The Queens Ships have as often stay'd for the Merchants, as they for their Convoys; of which one Instance is given in the Paper marked *A.* The Fact may be so sometimes, but the case mentioned in the Paper is not of that sort; for there the Merchant Ships were lying in the *Downs*, together with the *Assistance* and *Dunkirk* Prize, two of the Ships of Captain *Kerr*'s Squadron, and were ready to sail, and did sail with them to *Spithead*, where the rest of the Squadron lay. And tho' it be asserted, That Mr. *Kerr*'s Ships were ready the 18th of *February* at *Spithead*, yet it appears that his Instructions do not bear Date till the 3d of *March*, $170\frac{6}{7}$.

As to the third Head relating to the want of Cruisers. The Lords Committees observ'd, That it is not the appointing Cruisers yearly which will protect Trade, but the careful and strict Observation, that the Ships appointed for that purpose do cruise accordingly.

Whereas it appears in the account of the Disposition of the Fleet laid before the House of Lords, That no Ship was cruising in the *Soundings* and *Channel* in the Months of *June*, *July*, *August* and *September* last, in which almost all the Galleys and homeward-bound Ships, whose loss is so heavily complain'd of by the Merchants, were taken or destroy'd.

In relation to the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Captains of the Queens Ships of War, in impressing Seamen out of the Merchant Ships in the *West-Indies*, as also upon their Return to the Ports of *Great Britain*, the fourth Paragraph of the Answer says, if any such thing has been done, it is contrary to Orders, and has never been complain'd of without a proper Redress. Upon reading this Passage, the Lords Committees summon'd Mr. *Coward* (to whose Complaint principally that part of the Answer related) who attending, and being examin'd as to the matter of Fact, made Oath, That he had often complain'd to the Prince's Council of these great hardships, and begg'd Relief from them, before he applied to the House of Lords; That he could mention many other Instances of the ill Usage he had suffered in the same kind.

That

That Year after Year, from the beginning of the War, not one of his Ships had eſcaped, having Men preſs'd out of them both at *Jamaica*, and upon their Return (if there then was a Preſs) except ſuch as had run through all Danger into the *Downs*, and ſo got to *London*.

In particular he ſwore, That he had complain'd to the Prince's Council of Captain *Johnſon*'s impreſſing his Men out of the *Somerſet* Frigat, and Captain *Roche*'s impreſſing his Men out of the *Walthamſtow* Galley, as alſo of the taking away his Men out of the *Gold* Frigat, and produced to the Prince's Council the Evidence he had of theſe ſeveral Facts, but could not learn that any of the Captains were puniſhed or cenſured, or ſo much as once called to an Account for their Violences.

He alſo ſwore, That all the Captains he had employ'd to the *Weſt-Indies* have declar'd to him, That they who impreſſed his Men at *Jamaica*, never ſhewed any Authority or Conſent from the Governor for ſo doing; and he affirmed, he was ready to produce many Captains who would ſwear the ſame thing.

He ſaid, If ſuch Orders are given as is aſſerted in the Anſwer, the Prince's Council well know, by the frequent Complaints of him and others, they are not obſerv'd either at *Jamaica*, or at home.

In the ſixth Paragraph of the Anſwer, which relates to the loſs of the *Lisbon* Fleet, under the Convoy of the *Swiftſure* and *Warſpight*, it is ſtated in this manner: "This Convoy had the Misfortune "to fall in with 17 Ships of the Enemies which "were going directly from *Breſt* to the *Weſt-Indies*, "and by the greateſt chance imaginable met them "in their Paſſage.

And in the Paper mark'd C. (to which the Paragraph refers) after reciting an Account given by the Captain of the *Swiftſure* of this Action, and that moſt of the Merchant Ships eſcaped, the Paper C. proceeds thus: "That as there was not any pre-"vious Notice of this Squadron of the Enemies "Ships, ſo if greater ſtrength had been added to "this Convoy (which was not then to be had) it "would have been but of little Advantage againſt "ſuch a number of the Enemies Ships.

This

This ſeems ſo ſtrange a Repreſentation of this Affair, that it is neceſſary to lay before the Houſe, the true matter of Fact, as it appears upon a careful Examination of it by the Lords Committees.

Firſt, As to the Aſſertion, That there was no previous Notice of this Squadron of the Enemies.

The Lords Committees refer to the Advices concerning the *French* ſhipping ſent to the Admiralty from the Secretaries of State the laſt Year, (which Advices are now lying before the Houſe) particularly to an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, dated at *Rotterdam* the 7th of *February*, N. S. and ſent to Mr. *Burchett* the 1ſt of *February*, O. S. giving an account of the Squadron of Ships then lying at *Breſt*, and another from the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Office, dated at *Paris* the 4th of *February*, N. S. and ſent to Mr. *Burchett* the ſame 1ſt of *February*, O. S. As alſo to another Letter from *Breſt* of the 3d of *February*, N. S. ſent from the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Office to the Admiralty the 14th of *February*, O. S. giving a particular Account of the ſame Squadron, and the ſtrength of it, and that it was ready to ſail, and to another dated at *Breſt* of the 14th of *February*, N. S. ſent from Secretary *Harley* to the Prince's Council the 14th of *February*, O. S. to the ſame Effect.

Secondly, As to the Aſſertion, That there was then no greater ſtrength to be had, it is to be obſerv'd, that a *Dutch* Fleet of Nine Men of War, under the Command of Admiral *Vandergoes*, had lain for ſome time at *Portſmouth*, and ſailed from thence the very ſame Day that Captain *Griffiths*, who commanded this Convoy, ſailed in the *Swiftſure* from the ſame Place.

If Orders had been given to Captain *Griffiths* to have kept Company with the *Dutch* Squadron, there had been a ſufficient ſtrength to have ſaved all the Ships under his Convoy. But it appeared by the Examination of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, Mr. *William Wood*, Captain *Francis Cook*, and Captain *Edward Smith*, two Maſters of the Merchant Ships which went under his Convoy; and alſo by a Letter of Captain *John Hunt*, another Maſter, dated from

Dinant,

Dinant, where he was then a Priſoner; That Captain *Griffiths* was guilty of divers moſt unaccountable Delays off of *Plymouth*, and thereby loſt the Advantage of keeping the *Dutch* Fleet Company.

On the 22d of *February*, Captain *Griffiths* made a Signal of ſeeing 7 Ships, and afterwards of ſeeing 17; but inſtead of making the beſt of his way from them, he lay by with an eaſie Sail (not ſuffering any of the Merchants to go ahead of him) till thoſe Ships came within Gun-ſhot, (altho' he could not but diſcern them not to be *Engliſh* Ships long before, and if they had been *Engliſh*, he had no occaſion to ſpeak with them.) When thoſe Ships were come ſo near, they put out *French* Colours; and thereupon the Two Men of War, the *Swiftſure* and *Warſpight*, made all the ſail away they poſſibly could, leaving the Merchants Ships, and Ships with Proviſions for *Spain* and *Portugal*, which Captain *Griffiths* had under his Care, to ſhift for themſelves, and of 18 Merchant Ships that were in the Company, 13 were taken, ſo that moſt of them did not eſcape, as is aſſerted in the Anſwer.

It was alſo proved, That theſe *French* Ships were cruiſing, and not going directly to the *Weſt-Indies*, as the Anſwer aſſerts, and that they kept cruiſing all together about Nine Days after this Action, and then ſent their Prizes with five of their Men of War into *Breſt*, and the reſt of the Men of War continued cruiſing about 14 Days longer, and then they alſo return'd to *Breſt*.

It was farther proved, That the Letter wrote from *Dinant* by Captain *John Hunt*, complaining of Captain *Griffiths* Behaviour, was by Sir *Edmund Harriſon* and Mr. *Henckell* laid before the Prince's Council, who told them, they had been inform'd of the matter before, and were ſending Directions to *Lisbon* to have Capt. *Griffiths* try'd; to which Sir *Edmund Harriſon* then objected, That ſuch a Trial muſt ſignifie very little, ſince no Evidence could be had againſt him at that place.

Notwithſtanding there was an Order ſent in *April* laſt, for trying Captain *Griffiths* at *Lisbon*, at a Court-Martial. The Lords Committees having deſired to know what was done upon that Order,

have

have been ſince informed by a Paper dated from the Admiralty-Office to this Effect, that he was try'd accordingly; and it is preſumed he was acquitted, becauſe he was continued in his Command: But the Reſult of the Court-Martial is not ſent to that Office; and he who acted as Judge-Advocate at the Trial is ſince drowned. The ſame Paper goes on to ſay, That the Trial was at the Deſire of the Merchants, becauſe there was no Evidence againſt him at home.

Whereas it is obſerv'd before, That Sir *Edmund Harriſon* told the Prince's Council, there would be no Evidence againſt him if he were try'd at *Lisbon.*

The Ninth Paragraph of the Anſwer relates to the Loſs of the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton* Men of War, which, together with the *Royal Oak*, and the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, ſail'd from the *Downs* the Firſt of *May* laſt.

The Anſwer affirms, That notwithſtanding what Mr. *Dawſon* ſwore before the Lords, That he was told at the Admiralty-Office the 29th of *April* laſt, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Weſtward; yet there was no Notice at that time of the *Dunkirk* Squadron, otherwiſe than that they were in the *Flemiſh-Road*: Wherefore the Three Men of War, One of 76, and the other Two each of 70 Guns, were judged a ſufficient Convoy from the *Downs* to *Spithead.*

Mr. *Dawſon* being ordered to attend the Lords, and acquainted with what was charg'd upon him, did again affirm upon Oath, That the Governor and Committee of the *Muſcovia* Company, of which he was one, attended the Prince's Council on *Tueſday* the 29th of *April* laſt, to know what Convoy was appointed for that Trade; and being told by the Prince's Council, That one Fourth and Two Fifth Rates would be their Convoy, the Governor and Committee repreſented their Fears of Danger from the *Dunkirk* Squadron; but were then told from the Board, They need be under no Apprehenſion on that ſcore, for the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone to the Weſtward.

He alſo mentioned many Circumſtances, which made him ſo very poſitive as to the time; and obſerv'd, That if the Committee had been told at the Board,

Board, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was then in *Flemiſh Road*, it was ſo far from being an Argument to perſuade them to acquieſce with ſo ſmall a Convoy, that it muſt have increaſed their Fears, that Station being equally proper for the Squadron to ſail, either to the Northward or Weſtward.

Sir *Benjamin Ayloff*, Governor of the *Muſcovia* Company, and Five of the Committee of the ſame Company (*viz.*) Mr. *Randolph Knipe*, Mr. *Henry Phill*, Mr. *Joſiah Wadſworth*, Mr. *Thomas Stiles*, and Mr. *Samuel Heathcot*, did alſo ſeverally depoſe, That they did attend the Prince's Council the 29th Day of *April* laſt, and then were told from the Board, That the Three Ships deſigned for them were ſufficient for their Security, becauſe the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Weſtward, and Four of them (*viz.*) Sir *Benjamin Ayloff*, Mr. *Wadſworth*, Mr. *Styles*, Mr. *Phill* ſwore, They believed Admiral *Churchill* was the Perſon that told them ſo, but as to that Particular they were not ſo poſitive.

This Matter of Fact being directly proved by ſo many Perſons of unqueſtionable Credit, the Lords Committees think, That by the reaſoning uſed in the Anſwer, the Prince's Council could not judge the Three Men of War a ſufficient Convoy, and conſequently ought not to have ſuffered them to Sail Weſtward on the Firſt of *May*; Eſpecially conſidering, that from time to time Notice had been ſent to the Admiralty Office, from both the Secretaries of State, of the Strength of the *Dunkirk* Squadron; and when it is ſo fully proved, that they owned they had Notice, that the Squadron was gone Weſtward.

The 10th Paragraph of the Anſwer relates to the Complaint of the Merchants touching the *Ruſſia* Ships.

The Inſtructions to Sir *William Whetſtone*, of the 10th of *June* laſt, take Notice, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was gone Northward, and that there was reaſon to believe they were deſigned for the Coaſt of *Norway*; and that they would look out for, and endeavour to intercept the Fleet bound to *Ruſſia* for Naval Stores; which made it abſolutely neceſſary, that the Convoys to that Trade, ſhould be ſtrengthned; and he is thereby directed to proceed with all the Merchant Ships under his Convoy, as

for

far as the Northermoſt Part of the Iſle of *Shetland*, and there to leave them to proſecute their Voyage with their proper Convoy.

The Lords make this Obſervation, That after ſuch Intelligence, it appears very reaſonable, that Sir *William Whetſtone*'s Orders ſhould have been to ſee a Fleet of ſuch Conſequence out of Danger, before he left them.

The Lords Committees do think it neceſſary to inform the Houſe, that Captain *Nenyon Maſters*, Commander of the Ship *Nenyon* and *Benjamin*, made Oath, That on or about the Ninth Day of *July* laſt, his Ship, together with about Eleven or more *Engliſh* Ships, were unfortunately taken in their Voyage to *Archangel* by the Chevalier *Fourbin*'s Squadron, conſiſting of 7 *French* Ships of War; That his Ship was the firſt taken, and he was immediately carried on Board Monſieur *Fourbin*, who demanded of him, What Number of Convoys the *Engliſh* Fleet bound for *Archangel* had with them. He anſwered, Twelve Sail: To which *Fourbin* replied, He ſpake what was falſe, for there were only Three Ships of War Convoy to the *Engliſh* Fleet; *Fourbin* then declaring, That he knew Admiral *Whetſtone* with his Squadron came with the Fleet no farther than the Iſle of *Shetland*, and then returned back again.

As to the 11th Head of the Anſwer, reſpecting the Merchants Complaint of the Weakneſs of the Convoy ſent for, conducting the King of *Portugal*'s Horſes, and the Trade to *Lisbon*, the Lords Committees do only make this Obſervation, That the Fleet having lain at *Spithead* for many Months, whereby the Enemy had an Opportunity of knowing the Value and Conſequence of it, and Notice being taken in the Orders to Captain *Edwards* of the 7th of *September*, 1707. of a Squadron of the Enemies Ships cruiſing betwixt *Scilly* and *Uſhant*, and Notice being alſo taken in the Orders of the 6th of *October* to Sir *John Leake*, That Monſieur *Fourbin* was ſailed from *Breſt* with ſeveral Ships, and was to be joined with others, it ſeems very Unaccountable, That at laſt ſuch a Fleet ſhould be ſuffered to ſail without a greater Strength.

The

The 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Paragraphs of the Anſwer, relating principally to the former Depoſition of Mr. *Jacob Henckell*, the Lords Committees ordered him to attend again: and he was farther examined in relation to the Facts mentioned in the Anſwer.

He deſired to obſerve, That the 13th Paragraph made him ſay what was not in his Depoſition; for he did not ſay, the Corn-Ships were ready to ſail in *July* and *Auguſt*, but, that a great Quantity of Corn was bought in thoſe Months.

If any thing was concerted at the *Hague*, That the Ships of the *States General* ſhould call at *Spithead* to take our Merchant Ships under their Convoy, it was ſtrange no Notice ſhould be given of ſo good an Agreement, that ſo the Merchants might have diſpoſed their Affairs for taking the benefit of it, eſpecially when he and other Corn-Merchants, very frequently applied to the Prince's Council, to know when they might expect a Convoy.

As to what is ſaid of the great Number of Convoys which have gone between *England* and *Portugal*, ſince *April*, 1703. Whereas the *Dutch* have ſeldom ſent above one Convoy in a Year, and the Inference made from thence, that therefore it is not probable the King of *Portugal's* Magazines and Armies ſhould be furniſh'd from *Holland*.

Mr. *Henckell* ſtill affirmed the Fact to be ſo, as he had formerly ſworn, and that at the very time of his Examination, the *Portugueze* have great Quantities of Corn ſhipped in *Holland*, and though the *Dutch* have not ſent ſo many Convoys as have gone from *England*, yet they go at certain and proper times, by reaſon whereof their Corn arrives in a good condition; whereas the unaccountable Delays and Uncertainties of the *Engliſh* Convoys, have been the occaſion of great Loſſes to our Merchants, and great Diſappointments to the *Portugueſe*.

He alſo took Notice, That of the many Convoys enumerated in the Anſwer, ſeveral of them were Fleets or Squadrons of Men of War, of which the Merchants had no Notice, nor were allowed to have any Benefit, as appeared by the 14th head of the Anſwer, relating to the Fleet that ſail'd with Sir

In the 14th Head of the Anſwer, much weight ſeems to be laid upon this, That the *Naſſau* did not arrive at *Spithead* till the 20th of *October*, whereas Mr. *Henckell* in his Complaint had ſworn, the *Naſſau* came to *Spithead* the 18th at Night, the ſame Day the Convoy ſailed from thence. To clear himſelf, Mr. *Henckell* produced two original Letters, ſigned by *Cornelius Collies*, his Captain, written from *Portſmouth*, the one dated the 19th of *October*, which ſays, the *Naſſau* came too late for the Convoy, but was at that time at *Spithead*; and the other dated the 25th, which ſays expreſly, the *Naſſau* came to *St. Helens* the ſame Night the *Lisbon* Fleet ſail'd. Mr. *Henckell* affirm'd alſo, That he had other Advices which fully verified what he had ſaid in his former Depoſition, as to the *Naſſau*'s arriving the 18th at *Spithead*.

Mr. *Henckell* farther ſaid, That the Convoy mention'd in that Paragraph of the Anſwer, conſiſting of four Ships of War, which is there ſaid to have ſail'd the 18th of *June*, does appear by the Paper mark'd *F.* (to which the Paragraph refers) to be a Convoy that ſail'd from *Portugal* that Day, and ſo does not contradict what the Merchants had inſiſted on in their Complaint, That there was no Convoy for *Portugal* between *March* and *October*, a homeward bound Convoy being miſtaken in the Anſwer for an outward bound Convoy, and conſequently it was no contradiction to what the Merchants had affirmed: And though in the 16th Paragraph of the Anſwer it be aſſerted, that the three Ships appointed for Convoy to the *Portugal* Fleet, were at that time thought a ſufficient Convoy, Mr. *Henckell* ſwears, the Prince's Council (by the reaſoning of the Merchants before them) was convinced of the contrary, at the time the Convoy was ſent, and did then pretend no other reaſon for their not ſtrengthning it, but want of Ships. And he deſired to refer particularly to the Remonſtrance of the 10th of *October* laſt, which was delivered at that time by the Merchants to the Prince's Council, and is now lying before the Houſe; whereby, in very ſtrong Terms, they repreſented their many Solicitations, without effect, the great Delays they had met with, and their great ſenſe of Danger,

if

if they ſhould proceed without that Convoy, as well as of their certain Ruin, by any farther Delay.

The 17th Head of the Anſwer ſays, That the Ships which the Merchants ſuppoſed lay idle at *Portſmouth* ſo long, were under Orders for particular Services, as appears by the Paper marked *G.*

Upon Conſideration of this Paragraph, and of the Paper marked *G.* to which it refers, the Matters of Fact, whereof the Merchants did complain, ſeem, in effect, to be admitted to be true; and the Services for which it is alledged the Ships were deſigned, do not appear ſo preſſing, but that ſome of them might have been employed to help the Merchants in their great Extremity.

As to the 18th Head, which relates to Mr. *Coward*'s Complaint of the long detaining of his Ships let to Freight to the Commiſſioners of Victualling; the Anſwer ſays, It is not doubted they were taken up at ſo much a Month Freight, and the Owners will be paid for the time they have been employed, according to the Agreement made with them.

Mr. *Coward* depoſed, That his Ships were not taken by the Month (as the Anſwer alledged) but the Contract was at Three Pounds a Tun, directly for *Jamaica*, which might have been performed in 7 or 8 Weeks: Whereas, by means of the Deviations complained of, they have been detained ever ſince the 15th of *November*, 1706. and were yet in *Ireland* at the time of the Complaint, whereby the Ships are ruin'd, and he left at Mercy, as to any Satisfaction.

The 19th Paragraph of the Anſwer takes notice, how far Mr. *Palmer* had forgot himſelf, and impoſed upon the Lords in his Depoſition, for that the *Litchfield* Prize did not arrive at *Portſmouth* till the 7th of *June*; whereas Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell* was off of *Lisbon* the 9th of *June*; and therefore it was not poſſible that the *Litchfield* Prize ſhould have joyn'd him at *Plymouth*.

Mr. *Palmer* being examined as to this Particular, ſaid, That in this Complaint it was alledged, The *Litchfield* Prize came to *Spithead* the 7th of *July*, not of *June*, as it is repeated in the Anſwer; but he owned his Miſtake in ſaying, If the *Litchfield* Prize

might have proceeded to *Plymouth*, the Corn-Ships might have joyn'd Sir *Cloudesly Shovell*'s Fleet; whereas he meant to have said, The Transport-Fleet, which at that time lay at *Plymouth* bound to *Portugal*.

To shew that it was a meer Mistake, he produced to the Lords Three Original Letters from *Portsmouth*, wrote by his Master *Samuel Riccard*, dated the 7th, 12th, and 28th of *July*, which mention the Transport-Fleet, which had lain for a considerable while at *Plymouth*, and (as those Letters say) sailed for *Portugal* about that time.

The 20th Paragraph affirming, That the Article in the *Gazette* of the 8th of *May*, 1707, which the Merchants had produced, was very ignorantly and unadvisedly inserted, the Fact being entirely wrong; the Lords Committees thought fit to be informed, how that Passage came to be put into the *Gazette*; and upon Examination it appear'd, That Mr. *Stepney* the 12th of *May*, New Stile, wrote a Letter from *Antwerp* to the Earl of *Sunderland*, at the Solicitations of some considerable Traders there, representing the Hardships they lay under for want of a Convoy from *Ostend*, (though it had been promised, and several times notified on the *Exchange* of *London*) to their great Loss and Discouragement, and what was like to have an ill Influence on that Trade, which was in a way of being better establish'd than ever; and that afterward, upon the Arrival of that Fleet at *Ostend*, Mr. *Stepney* wrote another Letter to the Earl of *Sunderland*, dated the 14th of *May*, New Stile, the very Words of which second Letter, are those transcrib'd into the *Gazette*.

The Complaint of the Merchants in relation to the *Virginia* Trade, consisted of many Particulars; none of which seem to the Lords Committees to be answered, or excused, by what is alledged in the 22d, 23d, and 24th Paragraphs of the Answer, nor by the Paper mark'd *H.* to which the 23d Paragraph does refer.

The 25th and 26th Paragraphs of the Answer, which relate to the Complaint of Mr. *John Wood*, of the Difficulties and Delays he met with in getting his Vessels, loaden with Corn, to *Portsmouth*, containing nothing in particular, besides one Mat-

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ter of Fact, *viz.* That the *Charles* Galley and the *Gosport*, the Two Convoys for the Corn-Ships to *Spithead*, were so far from Running from the Trade, (as was falsly and maliciously insinuated by Mr. *Wood*) that they kept the Merchant Ships Company, and brought them safe to *Spithead*, as the Captain of the *Charles* Galley informed the Prince's Council by Letter.

Mr. *John Wood* being sent for, and charged with this matter, produced two Letters, which he made Oath were sent to him from *Portsmouth*, by Captain *Edward Friend*, the Master of one of the Corn-Ships; the first dated the 21st, and the other the 22d of *June* last, wherein it is expresly affirmed, That about Eight a Clock in the Evening, the Commander of the Convoy sent his Boat aboard the Merchants to tell them the News, That the *Dunkirk* Squadron was at Sea, and at the same time to let them know, that the Convoy will take no farther Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*, and the Merchants must shift for themselves.

Captain *John Falkner*, the Master of the *Mary*, another of the Ships from *Shoreham*, made Oath, That the Commander of the Convoy, sent his Boat aboard the Merchants, to tell them, That he had Advice of a *French* Squadron, and that they must shift for themselves, for they would take no Care of them, but would make the best of their way to *Portsmouth*; and he swore the Convoy was as good as their Words, and made away with all the Sail they could, and got in thither a considerable time before the Merchants, who were in very great Danger of being taken, having been chased at least 8 Hours by a *French* Privateer.

The same Captain did, upon his Oath, confirm what Mr. *Wood* had before alledged, That for full Six Months, while he lay at *Shoreham*, the *French* Privateers did continually cruise on the Coast in considerable Numbers, but in all that time he could never see, or be inform'd of any Man of War cruising to prevent or intercept them.

As to what is said in the Answer, That the Men of War who sail Eastward or Westward, have always Directions to call at the several Ports in the

way; Mr. *Wood* added to what he had ſaid before, That if they had ſuch Orders, it was ſtrange no one of them ſhould ever appear off of that Harbour in 6 Months time.

The 27th Paragraph of the Anſwer, relates to Merchants Complaints of the many and great Loſſes of Ships off of *Beachy*, and upon the *Engliſh* Coaſt in their Return home.

What this Paragraph ſays, is, That theſe Ships were Runners, and ſhould have put into *Portſmouth* till they had an Opportunity of Convoy; and when the Merchants ſhall leave off trading in theſe Gallies or Runners, (which are ſubject to many Misfortunes by going without Convoy) it is to be hoped their Loſſes will be leſs.

Their Lordſhips cannot think it ſtrange, if the Merchants are very unwilling to put into *Portſmouth*, in hopes of Convoy, after the Inſtances given by them of their Ships lying there many Months, in vain Expectation of Men of War to convoy them.

As to the Propoſal for the Merchants leaving off to trade in Gallies, in Expectation of Convoys: The Lords Committees obſerve, That the Uſe of this kind of Veſſels, was taken up during the late War, and has been continued ever ſince with very great Succeſs, till within Two Years laſt, during which time there has been, in a manner, a total Neglect of having any Cruiſers in the *Channel* or *Soundings*, or any Man of War to guard the Coaſts.

Theſe Ships are built for ſailing, and alſo to row with Oars, and carry no more Goods than are proper for ſailing, and carry twice the Number of Men to a common ſailing Ship, and are of Force from 16 to 40 Guns.

There is no Convoy granted to any Trade within the *Streights*, but to *Turkey* only, which is never above once in the Year, and muſt be acknowledged to be too ſeldom to anſwer the Occaſions of the Traders to *Leghorn*, *Genoa*, *Venice*, and other Places in thoſe Seas.

If therefore the Uſe of Gallies, or ſingle Ships, be laid down, (for if any ſingle Ships be uſed in Trading, it will be granted, the Gallies are better

Sailors,

Sailors, and have the Advantage of any common-built Ships) and all the *Mediterranean* Trade is to be carried on by Convoys, that whole Trade will be, in a manner, loſt to *England*, eſpecially in reſpect to Fiſh, and other periſhable Commodities; and would be ſoon felt, in a very heavy manner, in all Parts of the Nation, the great Conſequence of that Trade fully appearing by the Merchants Proofs ſet down in the Report made upon their Petition.

It is neceſſary for the Safety and Honour of the Kingdom, and of all manner of Trade whatſoever, that the *Channel* and *Soundings* be well guarded; and if this be done, the Traders in Gallies own they have no reaſon to complain.

The Enemy have not altered their Way of making War by Sea: They always endeavour'd to infeſt our Trade by their Privateers to as great a Degree as they could; but it muſt be owned, that of late they have had greater Succeſs than ever, and the great Encouragement they met with, (the Sea, in effect, being left open to them) it is too probable will ſoon increaſe their Numbers.

The Merchants do inſiſt, That the Liſt of Eleven Hundred Forty Six Ships, given in by them, does not contain all their Loſſes during this War, but, in a manner, ſuch only as have been taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, within two or three Years laſt, and principally ſuch as did belong to the Port of *London*.

They have already had an Account of 34 Ships taken in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, ſince they made their Complaint to the Houſe of Lords; of which Ships they delivered a Liſt to the Committee, and affirmed, That the Loſs of thoſe Ships, by a modeſt Computation, amounted to above 170000 *l.* They affirmed, That beſides thoſe named in that Liſt, ſeveral other rich Ships are miſſing, and many of them, they fear, have met with the ſame Fate, the *Channel* and *Soundings* being infeſted with the Enemy's Men of War and Privateers as much as ever. The Neutral Ships which come into the Ports of *Britain*, declaring that they have been boarded by them in thoſe Places ſeveral times in a Day.

The Anſwer (as to what concerns Mr. *Benjamin Way*) ſays expreſly, That Matter was not complained of at the Admiralty-Office before it was brought to the Lords.

This ſeems very ſtrange, for it appears plainly by the two Letters mark'd *J.* and *K.* referred to in the Anſwer it ſelf, and ſent therewith to the Lords, that both of them were written upon Occaſion of a Complain made by *Way* to the Admiralty, and are only Copies of the very ſame Letters which were annex'd to *Way's* Complaint to the Lords, and were ſent together with the Lords Report to the Lord High Admiral.

This is what the Lords Committees have humbly to offer to your Lordſhips, in relation to ſo much of the Anſwer as concerns the Merchants Complaints.

The remaining Part of it ſeems entirely foreign to the Subject of the Report, containing only an unneceſſary Compariſon of the Management of the Naval Affairs in this, and the late War; ſince any Faults or Errors which might have happen'd at that time, would not leſſen the Misfortunes of the Merchants, or juſtifie any wrong Conduct at preſent. But the Lords Committees think themſelves obliged to lay before your Lordſhips, ſeveral very plain Miſtakes which they find in this part of the Paper.

In the *firſt* Obſervation it is aſſerted, That the Parliament has not, in this Reign, given one Farthing of Money for the Building of Ships; and that in the laſt War there was about Four Millions given for that and other extraordinary Services, and yet the Royal Navy was leſs in Strength at the end thereof, than at the beginning, by Twenty Ships of the Line of Battle.

This is ſo far from being a right State of the Caſe, that in this Obſervation there appears, at firſt ſight, a Miſtake of no leſs than Three Millions in Four, the whole Sums given for Building of Ships in the laſt War not amounting to One Million.

This, in effect, was afterwards confeſſed in a ſecond Paper ſent from the Admiralty-Office, of the 28th of *January*, 1707, by way of Explanation of

a former Paper delivered to the Lords Committees from that Office.

In this ſecond Paper, Notice is taken of the Numbers and Rates of Ships provided for by Parliament, and the Days are ſet down when the Money was voted for them, but the Sums are omitted, which would too plainly have contradicted the Aſſertion, that Four Millions were granted.

The true ſtate of that matter, will appear by the forementioned ſecond Paper, if the Sums be added, as the ſame are ſet down in the firſt of thoſe Papers from the Admiralty Office, and is as follows.

There was given for Building Ships:

				l.	*s.*	*d.*
10 *October*, 1690.	of the	3d	Rate N°. 3.	88008	10	00
24 *Decemb.* 1690.	of the	3d 4th	Rates 17. 10.	570000	00	00
2 *Decemb.* 1692.	of the	4th	Rate 8.	79308	00	00
30 *Novemb.* 1694.	of the	2d	Rate 4.	70000	00	00
6 *Decemb.* 1695.	of the	2d	Rate 4.	138424	00	00
6 *Decemb.* 1695.	of the	3d 4th	Rates 4. 8.	65835	18	11
				1011576	08	11

Memorandum, That the ¼ Exciſe which was given for 570000 *l.* did produce but 842617 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* of which there has been paid for building the 27 Ships 453591 *l.* 19 *s.* and to other Uſes 29025 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 ½ *d.*

Theſe were all the Sums granted by Parliament for building Ships during that whole War: The other Sums ſet down in the firſt Paper, which makes the whole amount to 4579571 *l.* 4 *s.* 2½ *d.* were either for the ordinary and current Services of the Navy, as Seamens Wages, Victualling, &c. or for ſuch particular Uſes as had no relation to the building of Ships, ſuch as the Payment of Marine Officers, Regiſter of Seamen, &c.

The

The ſecond miſtake in this Obſervation is, That the Royal Navy, inſtead of being leſs at the end of the [illegible] War by 20 Ships, than it was at the beginning, was increaſed by 113 Ships and Veſſels, of which 39 were of the Line of Battle, beſides 21 Ships which were building on the 30th of *September*, 1697, whereof 13 were of the Line of Battle.

And though in the ſame Obſervation it be alledged, That nothing has been given in this Reign for building of Ships, yet the Proviſion for the Navy in general, has been much larger in this War, than in the laſt; for in this Reign there has been granted for the Uſe of the Navy, (including the Ordnance for Sea-Service, and the Sums voted for the Service of the Year, 1708.) the ſum of 15366867 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*

Whereas all the Sums received by the Treaſurers of the Navy, between the 5th of *November*, 1688. and the 30th of *September*, 1697, (including the Money given for building Ships) only amounted to the Sum of 15136898 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*

It may be alſo obſerved, That in the Year, 1698, there were 105 Ships of the Line of Battle in thorough Repair; whereas it appears that on the 6th of *December*, 1707. three Firſt Rates, eight Second Rates, ſix Third Rates, and two Fourth Rates wanted rebuilding or great Repairs, which conſidering the Nature of the Ships, makes a great part of the ſtrength of the Line of Battle.

The *Second* Obſervation takes Notice, That the Number of the Ships of the Navy of *France*, taken or deſtroyed by her Majeſties Ships this War, does much exceed our Loſſes, as appears by the Papers mark'd *L.* and *M.* wherein there is no mention of the *French* Ships deſtroyed by the Ships of the *States General.*

The Lords Committees take Notice, that by the Paper *L.* it appears the greateſt number of the Enemies Ships, and thoſe of the greateſt Conſequence, were taken or deſtroyed in the Harbours of *Vigo*, *Gibraltar* and *Oſtend*, at the two firſt of which Places the Ships of the *States General* aſſiſted.

And

And that during the War, only 25 Ships of all ſorts have been taken or deſtroyed by cruiſing Ships at Sea, and of that Number only five Ships from 30 to 60 Guns.

By the Paper mark'd *M.* it appears that the Number of her Majeſties Ships and Veſſels taken and deſtroyed by the Enemies, during the preſent War, are thirty five, thirteen whereof are Ships of the Line of Battle from 50 to 80 Guns.

The *Sixth* Obſervation is, That in the laſt War, the Trade of the Nation had the misfortune to loſe near 4000 Ships.

This appeared ſo very ſtrange to the Lords Committees, that they ſent to the Admiralty Office to be informed, if there was any Liſt of thoſe Ships, or what grounds they had for making that Aſſertion.

The Anſwer ſent in return to this Meſſage, was a printed Paper, without any Name of the Author or Printer, in which are theſe words: "It is ge-"nerally allowed, that the number of Ships and "Veſſels miſcarried ſince the War, does not fall "ſhort of 4000.

Upon conſideration of the Paper, it appeared to be a Libel, written as a pretended Anſwer, to an Account publiſhed by Authority in the Year, 1695, of what Men of War and Privateers had been taken from the *French* from the beginning of that War; and it contains in it not only ſcandalous Reflections upon the Parliaments of that Reign, but notoriouſly falſe Repreſentations of Matters of Fact, which might have eaſily been known to be ſo at the Admiralty Office; and therefore it ſeems very ſtrange, that ſuch a Libel ſhould be offered as a Proof to the Lords, in an Anſwer which is ſuppoſed to come from that Office.

But as an Evidence that there can be no Foundation of Truth for this Aſſertion, the Lords Committees offer to your Lordſhips Conſideration, That the number of *Engliſh* Priſoners who have been returned from *France*, from the beginning of this War to *December* laſt, amounted to 18011. and there then remained in *France* 2000 more, whereas the number of *Engliſh* Priſoners returned from *France*, from the beginning of the late War, until the

the 24th Day of *June*, 1698. did amount to no more than 15250.

And it is not probable that the Ships taken in the former War, ſhould be ſo many more than thoſe taken in the preſent (as is pretended) when the Priſoners are ſo remarkably fewer.

To the latter part of this *Sixth* Obſervation, That during the laſt War, we had the Ports of *Spain*, as well as thoſe in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, open to ſecure our Ships, not only from the Enemy, but from bad Weather.

The Lords Committees ſay two things: *Firſt*, That till now, they never heard that the Ports in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, were at any time to ſecure *Engliſh* Men of War or Merchant Ships.

Secondly, That the many great Loſſes complained of by the Merchants, appear to have been in the *Channel* and *Soundings*, and conſequently the *Spaniſh* Ports, though open, would have been no very eſſential Countenance and Protection to them.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

We having thus performed what we take our ſelves to be indiſpenſibly obliged to, cannot doubt but it will be graciouſly accepted by your Majeſty, as coming from moſt dutiful Subjects, who ſincerely wiſh they may never have occaſion hereafter of making Addreſſes to Your Majeſty, but to Congratulate Your Succeſſes, or to return our humble Acknowledgments for the bleſſings of Your Reign.

We beſeech Your Majeſty to believe, That none of Your Subjects do exceed us in true Reſpect to his Royal Highneſs the Lord High Admiral; his great perſonal Virtues require it, and his near Relation to Your Majeſty makes it our Duty: And as we do not mean that any thing in this Addreſs ſhould in the leaſt reflect upon him, ſo we are very well aſſured, his Royal Highneſs will never ſuffer other Perſons to protect themſelves under his Name, from a juſt Purſuit of ſuch Faults or Neglects, as immediately tend to the Ruin of Trade, and the Deſtruction of *Britain*.

There

There cannot be a plainer Proof, that ſome Perſons employ'd by the Lord High Admiral, have made the worſt Uſe imaginable of the Truſt he Honours them with, than in their preſuming to lay ſuch an Anſwer before the Houſe of Lords in his Name.

For (not to take notice of the many things which in the ſecond Report have been already laid before Your Majeſty) throughout the whole Paper, there is not the leaſt hopes given, that for the future, any better Care ſhall be taken of the Trade; on the contrary, the whole turn of the Anſwer ſeems to be intended for expoſing the Complaints of the Merchants, rather than pitying their Loſſes. We are ſure nothing can be more Remote from the Goodneſs and Compaſſion of the Lord High Admiral's Temper, and the tender Regard he has always ſhewn for Your Majeſties Subjects.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

It is a moſt undoubted Maxim, That the Honour, Security and Wealth of this Kingdom, does depend upon the Protection and Encouragement of Trade, and the improving and right managing the Naval Strength. Other Nations who were formerly great and powerful at Sea, have by negligence and miſmanagement loſt their Trade, and ſeen their Maritime Strength entirely ruin'd. Therefore we do in the moſt earneſt manner beſeech Your Majeſty, that the Sea Affairs may always be your Firſt and moſt peculiar Care. We humbly hope that it ſhall be Your Majeſties chief and conſtant Inſtruction to all, who ſhall have the Honour to be employ'd in Your Councils, and in the Adminiſtration of Affairs, that they be continually intent and watchful in what concerns the Trade and Fleet; and that every one of them may be made to know it is his particular Charge to take care that the Seamen be encouraged, the Trade protected, Diſcipline reſtored, and a new Spirit and Vigour put into the whole Adminiſtration of the Navy.

Her MAJESTIES most Gracious Answer to the Address.

My LORDS,

I Will take Care to make the most useful Observations on the several Particulars contain'd and referr'd to in Your Address.

It was always My Opinion, That the Encouragement of Trade and Seamen, and the good Management of the Navy, are of the greatest Importance to the Prosperity of this Kingdom.

And therefore you may be Assured, I will use My utmost Endeavours to Encourage all those whose Duty it is effectually to perform those Services.

A LIST

Admiralty Office,
7 *January*, 1707.

A *LIST* of what Ships and Veſſels of War have been Taken from the Enemy, or Deſtroy'd by Her Majeſty's Ships, during this War; with their Force, where they have been Taken or Deſtroyed, and how.

Time.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Where taken.	Where deſtroy'd.	By whom, or what Ships.
July 11. 1702.	18	*Rocheſter* Prize	*Le Houge*	——	By Capt. *Owen* in the *Rocheſter*.
Sept. 3. 1702.	10	*Poſtilion* Prize	Coaſt of *Scotl.*	——	By Capt. *Butler* in the *Worceſter*.
Oct. 1702.	76	*Le Prompt*	In the Harbour of *Vigo*.		
	70	*Le Firme*			
	66	*L' Aſſurance*			
	50	*Vigo*			
	50	*Tryton*			
	60	*Moderate*			
		Force Fireſh			
		Scouts three			
		Galeons ſix			
	76	*Le Fort*			By the Fleet Commanded by Sir *George Rooke*.
	56	*Le Solid*			
	62	*Le Prudent*			
	46	*Le Dauphine*			
	64	*L' Orflame*			
	46	*Volontiere*		In the Harbour of *Vigo*.	
	70	*L'Eſperience*			
	70	*La Superbe*			
	70	*Jeſus Maria Joſeph*			

Time

Time.	Guns.	Ships Names	Where taken.	Where destroy'd.	By whom or what Ships.
	54	*Buffoona*		In the Harbour of *Vigo*.	By the Fleet commanded by Sir *George Rooke*.
	60	*La Serein*			
	22	*L'Entreprennant*			
	8	*Choquane*			
Mar. 21. 170$\frac{2}{3}$.	8	*Chatham* Prize	Coast of *France*		By Capt. *Bockenham* in the *Chatham*.
June 19. 1703.	36	*Litchfield* Prize	Soundings		By my Lord *Dursley* in the *Litchfield*
July 6. 1703.	8	*Orford* Prize	Soundings		By Capt. *Norris* in the *Orford*.
Aug. 1703.	14	Name unknown		Burnt or Destroy'd near *Granville*	By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir *Thomas Dilks*
	14	*Joyeuse*			
	18	*Royeuse*			
	8	*Victorie*			
	5	Name unknown			
		Besides 41 Merchant Ships.			
Dec. 8. 1703.	54	*Hazardous*	Soundings		By the *Orford*, Capt. *Norris*. *Warspight*, Capt. *Loads*. *Litchfield*, Lord *Dursley*.
Mar. 3. 170$\frac{3}{4}$.	30	*Tryton* Prize	Off *Scilly*		*Tryton*, Capt. *Taylor*.
14.	32	*Swallow* Prize	Streights		*Swallow* Capt. *Haddock*.
	60	*Porta Cœli*	Taken and carried to *Lisbon*		By a Squadron of Ships Commanded by Sir *Thomas Dilkes*.
	60	*Sancta Theresa*			
	24	*St. Nicholas*			
	6	*Nottingham* Prize			*Nottingham*, Capt. *Whitaker*.

Time.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Where taken.	Where destroy'd.	By whom, or what Ship.
June 19.	18	*Advice Prize*	Soundings		*Advice*, Capt. *Morris.*
July 4.	22	*Sun* Prize	Off *Dunkirk*		*Litchfield*, Capt. *Billingsley.*
Auguſt 24.	54	*Faulkland* Prize	Coming from *Virginia*		*Faukland*, Capt. *Underdown.* *Dreadnought*, *Evans.* *Fowy*, Capt. *Browne.*
28	60	*Auguſt*	Soundings		*Chatham*, Capt. *Beckenham.*
Sept. 6.	28	*Medway* Prize	Soundings		*Medway*, Capt. *Littleton.*
Novemb.	34	Names unknown.		In the Bay of *Gibraltar*	Surpriz'd there by Sir *John Leake*, and Burnt.
	34				
	12				
		A Fireſhip			
Feb. 1. 1704-5	14	*Worceſter* Prize	Off *Beachy*		*Worceſter*, Capt. *Butler.*
March 1705.	84	*Magnanime*		Near *Gibraltar*	Burnt by a Squadron Commanded by Sir *John Leake.*
	86	*Le Lis*			
May 19.	24	*Fox*	Soundings		*Tryton*, Capt. *Taylor.*
June 5.	24	*Cruiſer*	Soundings		*Tryton*, Capt. *Taylor.*
1.	24	*Enterprize*	Soundings		*Tryton*, Capt. *Taylor.*
5.	24	*Valeur*	Soundings		*Worceſter*, Capt. *Canning.*
Oct. 3.	60	*Arrogant*	Off *Gibraltar*		Sir *John Leake.*
Nov. 15.	24	*Dunkirk* Prize			*Dunkirk*, Capt. *Grevile.*
July 5. 1706.	70	*St. Maria*	At *Oſtend*		By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir *Stafford Fairborne.*
	50	*Flandria*			
	40	Queen of *Spain*			

Time.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Where taken.	Where destroy'd.	By whom, or what Ships.
	24	*Neptune*	At *Ostend*		By a Squadron of Ships under Command of Sir *Stafford Fairborne.*
	22	*Moll Catt*			
	16	*Katherine*			
	14	*St. Maria*			
	14	*Lady of Clare*			
	14	*King of Spain*			
	10	Unknown			
		Besides above 50 Sail of Merchant Ships.			
July 10. 1706.	24	*Childs Play*	Coming from *Hamburgh*		*Tartar*, Capt. *Leake.* *Adventure*, Capt. *Hicks.*
May 1707.	30	*Graad Canary*	At *Newfoundland*		By her Majesties Ships commanded by Capt. *Underdown.*
	20	*Equeliere*			
	32	*Mariana*			
	26	*Margaret*			
	20	*Palme*			
Nov. 26. 1707.	26	*Aime*	Soundings		By the *Kent*, Sir *Tho. Hardy*, *Dover*, Cap. *Matthews*, under the Command of C. *Evans* of the *Burford.*

Memorandum, *As to the Ships in this List said to be Taken at* Ostend, *they were Rescued from Continuing in the Enemies Service, by Her Majesties Ships being off of that Port, and Facilitating the Taking of it.*

ABSTRACT.

Taken.		Destroy'd.	
Guns.	Numb.	Guns.	Numb.
76	1	86	1
70	2	84	1
66	1	76	1
60	5	70	3
54	2	64	1
50	3	62	1
36	1	60	1
32	2	56	1
30	2	54	1
28	1	46	2
26	2	34	2
24	8	22	1
22	2	18	1
20	2	14	2
18	2	12	1
16	1	8	2
14	4	6	1
10	2	Fire Ship	1
8	2		
6	1		
Fire Ship	1		
Scouts	3		
Galeons	6		
No. of Guns	1056 | 56		1014 | 24
Of which 840 | 14 of the Line of Battle			752 | 11

Admiralty Office, 7th *January*, 1707.

A LIST *of her Majesties Ships and Vessels which have been Taken by the Enemy, or Destroy'd, during this War, with their Force, where they have been Taken or Destroy'd, and how.*

Time.	Rate.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Where taken.	By what Accident.
Nov. 12. 1705.	3	70	*Elizabeth*	S.ward of *Scilly*.	By Four *French* Ships of War.
May 1. 1707.	3	70	*Grafton*	Off of *Beachy*	*Dunkirk* Squadron.
	3	70	*Hampton Court*		
Octob. 20. 1707.	3	80	*Cumberland*	In the Soundings	By a Squadron of the Enemies Ships.
April 10 1703.	4	50	*Salisbury*	Coming from *Holland*	By Four *French* Ships of War, and Three Privateers.
July 24. 1704.	4	50	*Coventry*	60 Leagues West of *Scilly*	Three of the Enemies Ships of War.
Aug. 4. 1704.	4	50	*Falmouth*	15 Leagues South from *Scilly*	By Six *French* Men of War.
Octob. 20. 1705.	4	50	*Blackwall*	Coming from *Fleckery*.	By a Squadron of *French* Ships.
	4	50	*Pendennis*		
10. 1707.	4	50	*Chester*	In the Soundings	By a Squadron of *French* Ships.
	4	50	*Ruby*		
Feb. 16 170$\frac{2}{3}$	5	32	*Ludlow*	Going to *Holland*	By Two *French* Ships of War.
August. 4 1704	5	32	*Fowy*	Near *Scilly*	By Seven of the Enemies Ships.
Octob. 20. 1705.	5	32	*Sorlings*	Coming from *Fleckery*	By a Squadron of *French* Ships.
June 6. 1706.	5	23	*Winchelsea*	Off *Hastings*	By Four Ships and a Snow.

Time

Time.	Rate.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Where Taken.	By what Accident.
July 28. 1706.	5	32	*Gosport*	Going to *Jamaica.*	By a *French* Ship of 52 Guns.
Sept. 21. 1703.	6	24	*Squirril*	Between the *Downs* and *Falkstone.*	By Five Privateers.
Octob. 10. 1705.	6	24	*Flamborough*	Off of Cape *Spartel*	A *French* Ship of 54 Guns.
July 3. 1706.	6	24	*Deal Castle*	Near *Ostend*	By Three *French* Ships.
July 7. 1706.	6	24	*Squirril*	Off of *Calais*	By several *French* Ships.
Aug. 1707.	6	24	*Nightingale*	Near *Harwich*	By the Enemies Galleys.
Nov. 24. 1705.	F. S.	8	*Lightning*	Coming from the *Streights*	By a Privateer of 44 Guns.
Octob. 15. 1703.		4	*Serpent Bomb*	In her Return from the *Indies.*	By a Privateer of 24 Guns.
Octob. 17. 1704		4	*Terror Bomb*	Bay of *Gibraltar.*	By Eleven *French* Boats.
Octob. 10. 1706.		4	*Comet Bomb*	Going to *Lisbon.*	By several *French* Ships.
April 31. 1703.		10	*Martin Ketch*	Near *Jersey*	By two *French* Ships.
Aug. 14. 1702.	Sloop.	2 F 4 P	*Prohibition*	Between the Lands end and *Scilly*	By a *French* Privateer.
Aug. 18. 1702.	D°	10	*Swift*	Coming from *New England.*	By a *French* Privateer of 18 Guns.
Mar. 29. 1703.	Sloop.	2 F 4 P	*Shark*	Off the Isle of *Wight*	By a *French* Ship of 46 Guns.
April 19. 1703.	D°		*Swallow*	Off the Coast of *Holland*	By some Ships of the Enemy.

June

Time.	Rate.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Where taken.	By what Accident.
June 24. 1704.	D°	6	*Wolf*	Off *Diblington*	By a *French* Privateer of much greater Force.
May 23. 1706.	D°	10	*Ferrett*	Off *Gravelin.*	By the Enemies Galleys.
June 1. 1702.		2 F 6 P	Poſt Boy Brigantine	Off *Beachy*	By a *French* Privateer.

Where Deſtroy'd.

March 12. 170⅔.	3	70	*Reſolution*	On the Coaſt of *Italy*	Burnt to avoid falling into the Enemies Hands.
Octob. 10. 1707.	3	80	*Devonſhire*	In the *Soundings*	Blown up when Engaged with the Squadron of the Enemies Ships.

ABSTRACT.

	Taken.		Deſtroy'd.	
Guns.	Number.		Guns.	Number.
80	2		70	2
70	2			
60	1			
50	6			
32	5			
24	5			
10	3			
8	2			
6	1			
4	6			
1014	33		70	2
Of which of the Line of Battle 660	11		140	2

THE

THE

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